V. 124. #3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 GOLD STREET — Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers — NEW YORK, N.Y.

July 17, 1933

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—containing an ALCOHOL group, they are soluble in other alcohols and will dissolve alcohol-soluble substances such as shellac, ester gum and "spirit" dyes. (In the textile industry, Cellosolve is being used as a solvent for basic dyes and the so-called "water-soluble" vat dyes.) This alcohol group makes the lower members water-soluble and also makes possible the formation of esters—one of which, Cellosolve Acetate, is an ideal "blush resister" in lacquers and thinners.

CH_2
I
CH_2
—containing HYDROCARBON groups, they can be greatly diluted with coal tar and gasoline fractions in lacquers and varnishes. They dissolve "oil-soluble" resins such as the "Cumars" and the "Glyptals." As solvents for "oil-soluble" dyes they find use in non-aqueous wood stains where they have excellent non-grain-raising properties. The desired evaporation rate and solvent properties can be obtained by choosing the required hydrocarbon radical "R"—the methyl, ethyl and butyl compounds being commercially available.
R

—containing an ETHER as well as an alcohol group, they are the most powerful and most stable of the cellulose ester solvents (hence their trade-name). Cellosolve has the highest toluol dilution ratio of any of the commonly used lacquer solvents and Butyl Cellosolve tops the list of dilution ratios with respect to gasoline.

O

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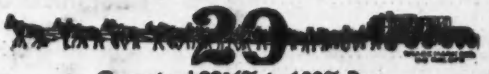

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Closing Market Developments

Chinawood Oil Firm

Chinawood oil was firm late in the week as strengthening cables were received from abroad, the trend of the primary market being reported as still upward; sellers in some cases were disinclined to offer owing to uncertainty regarding replacement costs. Cottonseed oil futures were firm with good buying by commission houses and local traders; the speculation last week was more active and broader than for many months past with prevailing sentiment bullish. Tallow was quiet but firm at the advance previously noted. The general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils was firm with a good demand for various products.

Sandalwood Oil Up

LONDON, July 14, 1933.

Quicksilver closed at £8 10s. to £9 5s. 9d. per flask, compared with £9 to £9 12s. previously. Export sulphate of ammonia, neutral quality, was quoted at £6 5s. 9d. per ton, f.o.b. U. K. ports. Shellac stocks were 38,437 packages, of which 36,866 packages were orange.

Iron Chloride Higher

The price for technical iron chloride was advanced ½c. per pound to 5c. to 7½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Zinc Price Rises

Slab zinc took a sudden rise Friday afternoon and after a relatively quiet week at 4.85c. per pound, the market advanced to 4.925c. per pound, basis East St. Louis.

London Closing Cable

An earlier advance in one brand of East Indian sandalwood oil was followed by a rise in other qualities later in the week. Quotations were 25c. to 50c. higher at the basis of $5.50 to $6 per pound. Peppermint and eucalyptus closed strong.

Mercurial Preparations

CALOMEL
{Mercurous Chloride}

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
{Mercury Bichloride}

MERCURY OXIDE RED
{Red Precipitate}

MERCURY AMMONIATED
{White Precipitate}

and many other standard mercurials

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New York • Philadelphia • St. Louis

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You are cordially invited.

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1. Lacquer dries rapidly—in minutes, not hours.
2. Lacquer dries hard—and remains so.
3. Lacquer is print-proof.
4. Lacquer is stable in the drum or can; no seeds; no granules; no "skinning."
5. Lacquer produces a clean surface, free from nibs, grit, and dirt.
6. Lacquer does not water-spot—it is washable.
7. Lacquer cleans more easily—it is alkali as well as acid-proof.
8. Lacquer is stain-proof.
9. Lacquer will not wrinkle—all coats unite into one homogeneous, uniform film.
10. Lacquer "touches-up" easily and perfectly.
11. Lacquers can be "tailor-made" to fit many special uses.
12. Lacquer is longer-lived and retains its beauty.

Lacquered surfaces remain unharmed under conditions which would seriously damage or destroy any other type of coating. Lacquer is entirely unaffected by water, whether in the form of mud splashes, melting snow, dust-laden rain, or the glass spilled at table. Water will not whiten the non-porous, impermeable surface of lacquer.

Wise indeed is the manufacturer of protective coatings who clearly points out to his customers the 12 points of superiority of lacquer, and the added selling value which the finisher's products gain because NOTHING CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF LACQUER.

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COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION — U.S.A.

Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot (f.o.b. New York) prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.24	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.08½@	.09
less car lots	lb.	.09½@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.45 @	2.25
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acid:—			
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.15
carboys	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.65
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
carboys	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.25
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.88 @	6.13
carboys	100 lbs.	6.38 @	6.63
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.85 @	7.10
carboys	100 lbs.	7.35 @	7.60
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.82 @	8.07
carboys	100 lbs.	8.32 @	8.57
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.23 @	8.56
carboys	100 lbs.	8.73 @	9.19
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	10.02	@10.27
carboys	100 lbs.	10.52	@10.77
synthetic, 99½ p.c. aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	10.02 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	10.27 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	10.52 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	10.77 @	—
pure, 30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.00 @	4.25
carboys	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.75
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.53 @	4.78
carboys	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
50 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.60 @	7.85
carboys	100 lbs.	8.10 @	8.35
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.60 @	9.85
carboys	100 lbs.	10.10	@10.36
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs.		3.18 @	3.43
carboys	100 lbs.	3.68 @	3.93
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.05 @	6.30
carboys	100 lbs.	6.55 @	6.80
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.48 @	6.73
carboys	100 lbs.	6.98 @	7.23
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.52 @	7.77
carboys	100 lbs.	8.02 @	8.27
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.61 @	8.86
carboys	100 lbs.	9.11 @	9.36
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.75
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03¾@	.04¾
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White)			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.50
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	90.00	@95.00
barrels	ton.	100.00	@105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	90.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	95.00	@110.00
barrels	ton.	105.00	@110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.16 @	1.21
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chicago, barrels	lb.	2.10 @	—
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05¼
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums included	lb.	.11½@	.14
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums, lb.		.32 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.32½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.37 @	.39
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.40 @	.43
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Epsilon, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12½
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Gluconic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels,	lb.	.20 @	—
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.58 @	.59
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c. demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Koch, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06½
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
Acid, lactic, U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.48 @	.50
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c., carboys, lb.		.46 @	.48
Acid, Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.67
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07⅛
tanks, sulphuric, unit	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.18
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.11
Naphthenic, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.90 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.12 @	.22
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming)			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¾
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allow, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Peri, barrels	lb.	.62 @	—
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.90 @	3.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.07 @	.07⅛
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys, lb.		.08 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.10½@	.12
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Propionic, 99 p.c., works, drums	lb.	.35 @	—
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Ricinoleic	lb.	.20 @	.28
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
single pressed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.12¾@	.12¾
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	1.46 @	1.51
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.17
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.06 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks,	ton.	16.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.23½@	—
kegs	lb.	.24 @	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.23 @	—
imported, crystals, shipment, in bond, bags	100 lbs.	230	lire
spot, in bond	100 lbs.	240	lire
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.75
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.16 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	.50 @	.52
No. 2, bales	lb.	.45 @	.48
No. 3, bales	lb.	.35 @	.36
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Albumen:—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.10 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.45 @	.53
Egg, edible, domestic, bbls, lb.		.81 @	.83
imported, cases	lb.	.81 @	.83
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks	ton.	No stocks	
unground, carloads, sacks	ton.	No stocks	
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.157 @	—
tanks, delivered	lb.	.148 @	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117 @	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.67 @	1.15
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.09½@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.10½@	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.066 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.076 @	—
Capryl, pure, works, drums	lb.	2.50 @	—
technical, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.60 @	2.25
Alcohol, denatured, completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums	gal.	.32 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.38 @	.40
anhydrous, 5c. higher.			
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
anhydrous, 5c. higher.			
Diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15¾@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17¾@	—
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels, gal.		2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
less car lots, barrels, gal.		2.56½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher)			
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can, gal.		4.00 @	4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums gal.		.75 @	—
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.50 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Aloe, Barbadoes, true, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Cape, cases	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10½@	.11½
Curds, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
Powder, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.30
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	.77 @	.82
Amidopyrine, sulphuthol, refined, barrels, lb.		.80 @	.85
Aminonaphthylamine, technical, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aminophenylnaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.83 @	.84
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.16 @	.17
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums			
extra, up to 100 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs	lb.	.05 @	—
45,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.04 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
light, barrels	lb.	.15	.16¾
Oleate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.18 @	.19
Resinate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.12¾@	.14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.17
Aluminate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.55
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.80
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin, powdered (see Bronze powder).	lb.	.2200@	—
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	28.00	@35.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.04¼@	—
refrigeration, tanks	lb.	.05¼@	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15¼@	.21¼
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.02¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05 @	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.73 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.18
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.08 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
casks	lb.	.08 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.30 @	4.35
Laurate	lb.	.10 @	—
Linoleate, 60 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Naphthenate	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.03¼@	.05
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.27
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11½
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11¼
Ricinoleate	lb.	.12 @	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, f.o.b. cars, at ports or Northern producing points, July-Dec. delivery, bulk	ton.	24.00 @	—
200-lb. bags	ton.	26.00 @	—
100-lb. bags	ton.	27.00 @	—
export, f.a.s., New York, double bags	ton.	No prices	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, July-Dec. shipment, European, bulk	ton.	No prices	
bags	ton.	No prices	
Japanese, bulk	ton.	26.00	Nom.
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.45
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.25 @	5.40
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	6.00
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.60
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.20 @	4.70
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.14½	Nom.
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
(from pentane), delivered tanks	lb.	.135 @	—
car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.142 @	—
less car lots, delivered drums	lb.	.149 @	—
secondary car lots, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.123 @	—
tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	.95 @	1.50
Chloride, normal, works, drums, lb.		.21 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.23 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.133 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.138 @	—
Nitrite, bottles	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.65 @	1.25
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
tanks	lb.	.13½@	.14¼
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.85 @	.90
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
star, bags	lb.	.10½@	.11
Anisic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	2.05 @	2.05
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.84 @	.91
Seed, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.06½@	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.10
Salt, 63% to 65%, tins	lb.	.20 @	.30
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.30
Vermilion, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.45
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas freight allowed, pale ivory, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¾
standard white, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06¾
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.06
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	23.70	@23.95
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.26
double, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
triple, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	4.25 @	4.50
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.06¾@	.07
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.12½@	.13
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Arsenic, metal lump, cases	lb.	.25¾@	.26
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb.		6.05 @	6.10
Red, imported, cases	lb.	.13 @	.13¾
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous)			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles, lb.		1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.15 @	.16
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.31 @	.35
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50	@41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00	@150.00
car lots, bags	ton.	30.00	@60.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50	@32.90
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	51.00	@53.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00	@50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	18.00	@21.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00	@25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton.		28.00	@35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00	@120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	5.25 @	5.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	1.85 @	2.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.20 @	.22
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Barbital, cases	lb.	2.40 @	2.50
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, car lots, works, bags	ton.	40.00 @	—
99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags,	ton.	38.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	56.50	58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, C.P., crystals, barrels, lb.		.13 @	.14
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	61.50	@65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags,	ton.	65.00	@69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels, lb.		.04¾@	.05
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.00 @	5.05
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07¾@	.07¾
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.12
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels,	ton.	22.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00	@16.00
spot, ex-warehouse, bulk	ton.	19.00 @	—
imported, ground, c/l, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	22.00	@27.00
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	27.00	@32.00
unground, ex-dock, bulk	ton.	11.50 @	—

Bauxite, mines, bulk..ton.	5.00	@	5.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels..gal.	.65	@	.70
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Belladonna leaves, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.12½
Root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb.	.60	@	.62
U.S.P., IX, drums.....lb.	1.10	@	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums.....lb.	1.20	@	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums..gal.	.27	@	—
freight allowed, tanks....gal.	.22	@	—
nitration, works, drums....gal.	.28	@	—
freight allowed, tanks....gal.	.23	@	—
pure, works, drums.....gal.	.27	@	—
freight allowed, tanks....gal.	.22	@	—
Benzidin base, barrels.....lb.	.67	@	.69
Benzol (see Benzene).			
Benzoyl chloride, drums.....lb.	.40	@	.45
Peroxide, works, cans.....lb.	1.65	@	1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles.lb.	.52	@	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins.lb.	.90	@	1.20
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums..lb.	.40	@	.41
technical, drums.....lb.	.30	@	.31
Formate, cans.....lb.	2.75	@	3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles....lb.	2.15	@	3.50
Berberis root, bales.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb.	.60	@	—
technical, car lots, barrels.lb.	.22	@	—
less car lots, barrels.....lb.	.24	@	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs.....lb.	2.35	@	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs..lb.	.53	@	.55
Beth root, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes..lb.	2.45	@	2.50
Hydroxide, boxes.....lb.	2.65	@	2.70
Metal, ton lots.....lb.	1.00	@	—
Nitrate, crystals, jars.....lb.	.95	@	—
Oxychloride, boxes.....lb.	2.60	@	—
Subbenzoate, boxes.....lb.	2.90	@	2.95
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums..lb.	1.45	@	—
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums.lb.	2.20	@	—
Subgallate, barrels.....lb.	1.50	@	—
Subiodide, bottles.....lb.	3.63	@	3.68
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums..lb.	1.25	@	—
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels..lb.	2.15	@	—
Trioxide, powder, boxes....lb.	3.05	@	3.10
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans..lb.	5.20	@	5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans....lb.	3.10	@	3.15
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels.....lb.	.05½	@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags..lb.	.22	@	.30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags..lb.	.05	@	—
cartons.....lb.	.05¾	@	—
cases.....lb.	.06½	@	—
works, Texas, bags.....lb.	.0272	@	.0275
Louisiana, bags.....lb.	.0282	@	.0295
export, fully compressed, f.a.s. gulf ports, 31⅔ lb. cases.....lb.	.03¾	@	.04¼
varnish grade, highest, bags, lb.	.35	@	.55
medium, bags.....lb.	.16	@	.26
Coach, in japan, cans.....lb.	.42	@	.44
Drop, barrels.....lb.	.05½	@	.17
in oil, cans.....gal.	2.32	@	—
Iron oxide, com., barrels....lb.	.04½	@	.07
C.P., barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.15
Ivory, genuine, barrels.....lb.	.30	@	.35
Lamp, commercial, barrels..lb.	.06	@	.08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels, lb.	.10	@	.12
litho, barrels.....lb.	.18	@	.22
special high-grade, bbls.lb.	.26	@	.42
velvet, barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.12
in oil, cans.....gal.	2.32	@	4.10
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Root bark, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Black Indian hemp root, bales.lb.	.10	@	.11
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high-grade, works..ton.	60.00	@	65.00
ordinary, car lots, works, ton.	55.00	@	60.00
by-product, car lots, works, ton.	50.00	@	55.00
pulp, works, bulk.....ton.	42.50	@	45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs.	1.90	@	2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk, unit.	2.25	@	2.35
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk..unit.	2.00	@	—
soluble, see Albumen.			
imported, July-August shipment, bags..unit.	2.75	@	—
Bloodroot, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.36
Celestial, barrels.....lb.	.10	@	.15
Chinese, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
in oil, cans.....gal.	7.62	@	—
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, half-pints.	.37	@	—
Milori, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
Prussian, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
in oil, cans.....half-pints.	.28	@	.38
Soluble, barrels.....lb.	.35	@	.37
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels..lb.	.18	@	.25
grinding grades, barrels.lb.	.10	@	.30
jobbing grades, barrels..lb.	.07	@	.10
lithographic grades, barrels..lb.	.15	@	.30
in oil, cans.....half-pints.	.32	@	.52
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Bluefing root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs.lb.	.84	@	.86
see stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels..100 lbs.	3.75	@	—
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs.	3.90	@	4.50
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.	26.00	@	28.00
Indian.....ton.	No prices.		
South American, to arrive.ton.	26.00	@	—
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.	22.00	@	24.00
4¼ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate..ton.	22.00	@	—
imported, 1-1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60-70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports..ton.	No prices.		
Meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags....ton.	24.00	@	26.00
imported, bags.....lb.	26.50	@	—
Boneset leaves, bags.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Borage flowers, bales.....lb.	.18	@	.20
Borax, technical, 99¼ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks.ton.	36.00	@	—
barrels.....ton.	46.00	@	—
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.	40.00	@	—
barrels.....ton.	50.00	@	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.	48.00	@	50.00
barrels.....ton.	55.00	@	60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..tons.	41.00	@	—
barrels.....ton.	51.00	@	—
carlots, delivered, sacks.. ton.	45.00	@	—
barrels.....ton.	55.00	@	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.	60.00	@	65.00
barrels.....ton.	60.00	@	65.00
crystals, $5 per ton higher.			
U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls..lb.	.08¼	@	.10¼
powder, barrels.....lb.	.08½	@	.10¼
Borneol, bottles.....lb.	1.35	@	2.00
Brazilwood, sticks, shipment.ton.	26.00	@	28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases..lb.	.36	@	—
1,000-lb. lots, cases.....lb.	.38	@	—
smaller lots, cases.....lb.	.43	@	—
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars....lb.	1.75	@	1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk..lb.	.50	@	.75
linings, bulk.....lb.	.75	@	1.50
Gold, bulk, litho. grades...lb.	.40	@	.55
moulding .....lb.	.55	@	.80
printing ink.....lb.	.70	@	1.10
radiators .....lb.	.45	@	.50
sprayers .....lb.	.60	@	.85
Broomtop, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.	37.00	@	45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.08	@	.04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.02¾	@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04½	@	.11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04½	@	.11
Spanish, high grades, bulk.lb.	.03	@	—
low grades, bulk.....lb.	.02¾	@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels..lb.	.02¾	@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04	@	.06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.04	@	.06
in oil, best grades, cans.gal.	3.62	@	—
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.03¼
imported, barrels.....lb.	.04¼	@	.05½
in oil, cans.....gal.	3.14	@	—
Brucine, alkaloid, cans.....oz.	.20	@	.21
sulphate, cans.....oz.	.12	@	.13
Byronia root, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Buchu leaves, bales.....lb.	.19	@	.20
Buckthorn bark, true, bales..lb.	.05½	@	.06
Berries, bags.....lb.	.23	@	.24
Burdock, root, bales.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands.lb.	.05¼	@	.07
imported, stands.....lb.	.11	@	.13
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars..gal.	.04	@	—
Butternut bark, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums..lb.	.11	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.11¼	@	—
tankcars.....lb.	.10	@	—
secondary, car lots, drums.lb.	.09	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.09¼	@	—
tanks.....lb.	.08	@	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums....lb.	.35	@	.38
Lactate, drums.....lb.	.29	@	—
Propionate, works, tanks...lb.	.20	@	.22
works, drums.....lb.	.21½	@	.23
Stearate, works, drums.....lb.	.25	@	.30
Tartrate, drums.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Butyric ether, drums.....lb.	.80	@	—

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Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles. lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb.	4.15	@	4.20
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more bulk..lb.	1.85	@	—
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases..lb.	1.90	@	1.95
Citrated, cans.....lb.	1.55	@	1.60
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles.lb.	4.82	@	4.87
Calabar beans, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Calamus root, bleached, cases.lb.	.25	@	.27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.	3.00	@	—
Arsenate, car lots, drums...lb.	.07	@	.08
Bromide, jars.....lb.	.60	@	.62
Carbide, drums.....lb.	.05	@	.06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags...100 lbs.	1.75	@	1.92
drums.....100 lbs.	1.78	@	1.93
car lots, works, drums, ton.	19.50	@	—
imported, 75 p.c., drums.ton.	19.50	@	—
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums..100 lbs.	1.68	@	1.88
car lots, works, drums.ton.	17.50	@	—
imported, shipment, casks, ton.	17.50	@	18.50
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular, 125 lb. barrels.	.47	@	—
25-pound lots.....lb.	.54	@	—
technical, 125-lb. barrels..lb.	.25	@	—
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, kegs..lb.	1.15	@	—
Hydrate, works, bags.....ton.	11.50	@	12.00
barrels.....100 lbs.	.60	@	.85
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb.	4.55	@	4.60
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels...lb.	.25	@	.28
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex-vessel, ports, bags..ton.	24.50	@	—
Palmitate, barrels.....lb.	.18	@	.19
Phosphate, barrels.....lb.	.07½	@	.08¾
dibasic, precipitated, 38-42%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bags, unit.	.60	@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb.	.13	@	.14
Stearate, precip., barrels...lb.	.16	@	.17
Sulphate (see plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums.....lb.	.21½	@	.24
luminous, tins.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Calendula flowers, bales.....lb.	.40	@	.45
Calomel, boxes, kegs.....lb.	1.23	@	—
Camphor, slabs, cases.....lb.	.47	@	.48
tablets, tins.....lb.	.55	@	.56
powdered, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.49
Monobromate, boxes, kegs..lb.	1.60	@	1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls.lb.	.16	@	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags.lb.	.03¼	@	.03½
Morocco, bags.....lb.	.0365	@	.0390
Turkish, bags.....lb.	.0365	@	.0390
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets..set.	.09	@	.09¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 5d sets..set.	.10	@	.10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases....set.	.06¼	@	.06¼
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 5d sets..set.	.09	@	.09¼
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases, set.	.12	@	.20
Canella alba bark, bales.....lb.	.26	@	.27
Cannabis, herb, bales.....lb.	.14	@	.16
Cantharides, Russian, cases..lb.	1.90		Nom.
powdered, boxes.....lb.	2.20		Nom.
Chinese, whole, cases.....lb.	.85	@	.90
powdered, boxes.....lb.	1.20	@	1.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags...lb.	.09¾	@	.09¾
Carbazole, refined, barrels....lb.	.75	@	—
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums.lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
secondary, works, drums...lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Diethyl, works, drums.....lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Isobutyl, works, drums.....lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
small lots, works.....gal.	5.00	@	—
Methylpropyl, works, drums.lb.	.66	@	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.75	@	—
Carbon bisulphide, drums.....lb.	.06½	@	.12
Dioxide, cylinders.....lb.	.06	@	.08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums..lb.	.07¾	@	—
less car lots, drums....lb.	.08½	@	—
commercial, car lots, drums, lb.	.05¼	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.06	@	—
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases, lb.	.75	@	1.05
decorticated, cases.....lb.	.58	@	.59
green, bags.....lb.	.42	@	.43
Carvol, bottles.....lb.	3.00	@	3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales..lb.	.10	@	.11
two years, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
new crop, bales.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb.	.16¾	@	—
granular, drums.....lb.	.11¾	@	—
30 p.c., lump, drums.....lb.	.09	@	—
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb.	.12¾	@	.13½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb.	.13½	@	.14
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb.	.13¼	@	.13½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb.	.13¾	@	.14¼
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales.lb.	.09¼	@	.09½
No. 3, bales.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
shortstick, bales.....lb.	.08½	@	.08¾
China, rolls, selected, cases.lb.	.05¼	@	.05½
broken, extra, bags....lb.	.03¾	@	.04¼
Saigon, cases.....lb.	.16½	@	.16¾
Cassia buds, cases.....lb.	.11½	@	.12
Cassia fistula, baskets.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Castile soap, white..40-lb. case.	15.50	@	—
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.20	@	.22
Castoreum, cans.....lb.	10.00	@	18.00
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, bags..ton.	18.00	@	19.00
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, July shipment, bags..ton.	21.50	@	22.50
Catnep, leaves, bales.....lb.	.14	@	.15
Celery seed, bags.....lb.	.60	@	.62
Celluloid, scrap, amber.....lb.	.15	@	.16
black, mixed.....lb.	.04½	@	.05½
colored, single.....lb.	.05	@	—
transparent.....lb.	.16	@	.17
ivory, grained.....lb.	.13	@	.14
ungrained.....lb.	.13	@	.14
shavings, amber.....lb.	.10½	@	.12¼
colored, mixed.....lb.	.05	@	.08
ivory.....lb.	.11	@	.12
white.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots..lb.	.80	@	.90
less ton lots.....lb.	1.00	@	—
scraps, transparent, bags..lb.	No stocks		
Cerium hydrate, works.....lb.	.65	@	—
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels, lb.	.25	@	—
works, 100-lb. kegs.....lb.	.28	@	—
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks..lb.	.03	@	.04
heavy, casks.....lb.	.02	@	.02¾
light, casks.....lb.	.02¾	@	.05
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases..lb.	.15	@	.16
Roman, bales.....lb.	.35	@	.36
Charcoal, common, barrels....lb.	.05½	@	—
willow, powdered, barrels..lb.	.06	@	.07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb.	.01¾	@	.01¾
tanks.....lb.	.01¼	@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags, lb.	.04¾	@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk..ton.	8.00	@	9.00
powdered, spot, bags...ton.	10.00	@	15.00
imported, lump, bulk....ton.	15.00	@	25.00
powdered, barrels.....lb.	.01¾	@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders..lb.	.05½	@	—
contracts, cylinders.....lb.	.05½	@	—
less car lots, cylinders.lb.	.07½	@	—
tanks, works, freight equalized..100 lbs.	1.75	@	—
Pacific Coast, delivered.. 100 lbs.	2.85	@	—
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins..lb.	2.00	@	—
Chloroform, technical, drums..lb.	.15	@	.16
U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.25	@	.26
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, tins, bottles..lb.	1.50		Nom.
Chlorepicrin, commercial, cylinders, works..lb.	.90	@	1.25
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels..lb.	.05	@	—
Cake, works, bulk.....ton.	13.00	@	14.00
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.40	@	.45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.45	@	.50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb.	.45	@	.50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans.....lb.	2.50	@	2.55
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags..lb.	.50	@	.55
long, cases.....lb.	.55	@	.60
broken, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
chips, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans...oz.	.74	@	.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	.42	@	—
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, can...oz.	.46	@	.54
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	.30	@	—
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels..lb.	2.75	@	—
boxes, drums, kegs.....lb.	2.85	@	3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles....lb.	2.25	@	2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bales, lb.	.11	@	.12
No. 2, bales.....lb.	.08¼	@	.09
Citral, 100 p.c., cans.....lb.	1.65	@	4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb.	.57	@	—
Citronellal, bottles.....lb.	2.25	@	2.50
Citronellol, bottles.....lb.	2.00	@	3.00
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).			
Clove, Madagascar, bales....lb.	.10½	@	.10¾
Zanzibar, bales.....lb.	.10½	@	.10¾
Clover tops, bales.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Coaltar, barrels.....bbl.	8.00	@	8.50
Cobalt acetate, barrels.....lb.	.75	@	.80
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb.	1.34	@	1.40
Hydrate, barrels.....lb.	1.66	@	1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels....lb.	.29	@	.50
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels....lb.	.42		Nom.
Oleate, barrels.....lb.	.26	@	—
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb.	1.15	@	1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels..lb.	.12½	@	—
1 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.11¾	@	—
2 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.16	@	.16½
3 p.c., barrels.....lb.	.17	@	.17½
precipitated, barrels.....lb.	.41	@	.42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans..oz.	9.75	@	10.00
Cochineal, gray, bags.....lb.	.38	@	.40
Teneriffe, silver, bags.....lb.	.37	@	.41
Cocillana bark, bags.....lb.	.35	@	—
Cocoa butter, bulk, car lots, bags..lb.	.11½	@	.12
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans..oz.	11.70	@	12.45
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz.	10.50	@	10.55
Phosphate, cans.....oz.	9.00	@	9.05
Sulphate, cans.....oz.	10.50	@	10.55
Codliver oil (See oils)			
Cohosh root, black, bales.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
blue, bales.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
Colchicine alkaloid, vials.....oz.	24.00	@	25.00
Colchicum seed, bags.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Collodion, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.13	@	.14
flexible, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Colocynth, pulp, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Colombo root, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales.....lb.	.07	@	.08
Condurango bark, bags.....lb.	.08½	@	.09
Conium leaves, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans..lb.	.22	@	.26
S.A., U.S.P., cans.....lb.	.24	@	.28
Copper, electrolytic.....lb.	.08¾	@	—
Carbonate, barrels.....lb.	.07	@	.15½
Chloride, barrels.....lb.	.17	@	.18
Cyanide, technical, barrels..lb.	.39	@	.44
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	5.62	@	5.67
Oleate, precipitated, barrels.lb.	.20	@	—
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb.	.14½	@	.17
red, kegs.....lb.	.14¾	@	.15¾
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb.	.18	@	.19
Stearate, precip., barrels...lb.	.35	@	.40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags.ton.	14.00	@	15.00
barrels.....ton.	16.00	@	17.00
bulk.....ton.	12.00	@	13.00
Copra, coast, bags.....lb.	.0170	@	.0175
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags, lb.	.06¼	@	.06½
bleached, bags.....lb.	.07¼	@	.08¼
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.100 lbs.	2.88	@	—
43 deg., barrels.....100 lbs.	2.93	@	—
Cornsilk, bales.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs..lb.	.77	@	.82
Cottonroot bark, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Cottonseed, hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk..unit-ton.	1.35	@	—
Coumarin, cans.....lb.	3.10	@	3.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bales..lb.	.25	@	.26
so-called, bales.....lb.	.06	@	.08
Craneshill root, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Cream tartar, barrels.....lb.	.16½	@	.16¾
kegs.....lb.	.17	@	.17¼
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles.....lb.	.45	@	.47
Beechwood, bottles.....lb.	.80	@	.85
Carbonate, bottles, carboys..lb.	1.40	@	1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks.gal.	.11	@	.12
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks..gal.	.10	@	.12
III, works, tanks.....gal.	.09	@	.12
Cresol, U.S.P., drums.....lb.	.10½	@	.11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums..lb.	.32	@	—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.36	@	—
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags....lb.	.30	@	.32
powdered, cases, bags....lb.	.35	@	.37
Cudbear, powdered, boxes....lb.	.19	@	.22
Culver's root, bales.....lb.	.12	@	.13
Cumin seed, Morocco, bags..lb.	.14	@	.15
Cutch, Philippine, car lot, bales, lb.	.02¾	@	—
less car lot, bales...lb.	.03¾	@	.04
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags..lb.	.04½	@	—
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, domestic, pulverized, bags, delivered..unit-ton.	1.02½	@	—
granular, delivered, bags, ton.	34.00		Nom.
imported, c.i.f. ports, bags..ton.	26.00		Nom.
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb.	.14	@	.15
granular, drums.....lb.	.16	@	.17

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Damiana leaves, bales.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Dandelion root, German, bales.lb.	.12	@	.13
Deertongue leaves, bales.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels..lb.	.02¾	@	—
less car lots, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.03½
English, barrels.....lb.	.03¾	@	.04
German, barrels.....lb.	.03¼	@	.03¾
neutral, domestic, barrels...lb.	.07¼	@	.08½
English, barrels.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
German, barrels.....lb.	.06¾	@	.07
Derris root, bales.....lb.	.20	@	.21
Dextrin, British gum, bags, 100 lbs.	3.89	@	4.09
corn, canary, bags.....100 lbs.	3.64	@	3.84
white, bags.....100 lbs.	3.59	@	3.79
potato, imported, bags.....lb.	.07¾	@	.08¾
tapioca, bags.....lb.	.06¾	@	.07¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)			
Diamyl ether, works, drums..lb.	.60	@	—
small lots.....lb.	.77	@	—
Phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20½	@	—
Dianisidin, barrels.....lb.	2.35	@	2.45
Diatomaceous, earth, domestic, car lots, bags..ton.	60.00	@	80.00
less car lots, bags....ton.	75.00	@	95.00
Dibutyl phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20¼	@	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see calcium phosphate, dibasic).			
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums..lb.	.31¾	@	—
refined, 99 p.c......lb.	.50	@	—
Phthalate, drums.....lb.	.20	@	—
Diethylanilin, drums.....lb.	.52

Dye, coaltar:—
Color Index No.
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 @ 1.00
52 Victoria violet....lb. .80 @ 1.00
57 Amido naph. red 6B....lb. .45 @ .60
73 Sudan II....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
79 Ponceau 2R....lb. .50 @ .60
88 Bordeaux B....lb. .90 @ .95
138 Metanil yellow....lb. .75 @ .90
151 Orange II....lb. .28 @ .35
165 Lake red C....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
176 Fast red A....lb. .60 @ .75
179 Aso rubin....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
180 Fast red VR....lb. 1.50 @ 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 @ .90
189 Lake red R, powdered..lb. 3.00 @ 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .32 @ .40
204 Chrome black A....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
206 Fast red blue R....lb. .75 @ 2.00
216 Chrome red B....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
234 Resorcin brown B....lb. .75 @ .80
235 Resorcin dark brown..lb. .75 @ .80
246 Acid black 10B....lb. .50 @ .70
252 Direct fast scarlet....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
331 Bismarck brown....lb. .44 @ .46
332 Bismark brown 2R....lb. .44 @ .46
364 Paper yellow....lb. .83 @ .90
366 Chrysophenin G....lb. .58 @ .70
383 Direct scarlet B....lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
387 Direct violet B....lb. 1.00 @ 1.30
394 Direct violet N....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
401 Developed black BHN..lb. .50 @ .75
406 Direct blue 2B....lb. .25 @ .30
415 Direct orange R....lb. .60 @ .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .75 @ .85
420 Direct brown M....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B....lb. .40 @ .42½
496 Benzo purpurin 10B....lb. .40 @ .50
502 Direct azurin G....lb. .75 @ .80
512 Direct blue RW....lb. .80 @ 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B....lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
520 Direct pure blue....lb. .50 @ 1.00
539 Direct fast black FF..lb. .75 @ 1.00
561 Direct black EW....lb. .25 @ .50
562 Direct black RX....lb. .35 @ .45
593 Direct green B....lb. .75 @ .90
594 Direct green G....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .35 @ 1.00
620 Direct yellow R....lb. 1.25 @ 1.50
636 Fast light yellow 2G..lb. 2.00 @ 3.00
666 Acid green B....lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
680 Methyl violet....lb. .85 @ .90
698 Acid violet....lb. 1.00 @ 3.00
795 Phosphin....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
812 Primulin....lb. .50 @ .52
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
865 Nigrosin (water soluble).
Sulphur black....lb. .35 @ .50
Sulphur blue....lb. .20 @ .25
Sulphur blue....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Sulphur brown....lb. .25 @ .50
Sulphur maroon....lb. .40 @ —
Sulphur olive....lb. .25 @ .54
Sulphur tan....lb. .30 @ .50
Sulphur yellow....lb. .30 @ .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste..lb. .15 @ .16
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 @ 1.00
Zambesi blacks....lb. .75 @ .80
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bales....lb. .15 @ .16
Egg yolk, granular, cases....lb. .40 @ .41
spray, cases....lb. .43 @ .44
Elder flowers, bright, bales..lb. .14 @ .15
dark, bales....lb. .12 @ .13
Elecampane root, bales....lb. .05½@ .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bales....lb. .08 @ .08½
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .13 @ .15
select, bundles, cases....lb. .15 @ .16
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz.12.00 @12.25
Ephedra, bales....lb. .05½@ .06
Ephedrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles..oz. 1.25 @ —
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins..oz. 1.00 @ —
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins..oz. 1.00 @ —
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags..100 lbs. 2.10 @ —
barrels....100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
U.S.P., car lots, bags.100 lbs. 2.15 @ —
car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
less car lots, bbls.100 lbs. 2.60 @ 3.00
dried, less car lots, bags.lb. .06 @ .08
imported, U.S.P., barrels....
kegs....100 lbs. 2.15 @ 2.40
bags....100 lbs. 1.95 @ —
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags..lb. .33 @ .35
Spanish, bags....lb. .35 @ .36
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials..oz.20.00 @21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials....oz.20.00 @21.00
Ether, concentrated, drums...lb. .09 @ —
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums.lb. .22 @ .23
U.S.P., 1880, drums....lb. .36 @ .37
washed, drums....lb. .34 @ .35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums..lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .09 @ —
Acetic, drums....lb. .11½@ —
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles, lb. .75 @ .77
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums, lb. .08½@ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .09 @ —
tankcars....lb. .07½@ —
takwagon....lb. .07½@ —
anhydrous, car lots, drums, lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .10 @ —
tanks....lb. .09 @ —
90 p.c., drums....lb. .1090@ —
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums....lb. .12 @ —
Bromide, technical, drums..lb. .50 @ .55
Chloride, drums....lb. .22 @ .24
Cinnamate, bottles....lb. 3.40 @ 4.50
Iodide, bottles....lb. 6.45 @ 6.50
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums..lb. .30 @ .33
Oxalate, drums....lb. .37½@ .50
cans....lb. .52 @ .55
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums....lb. .85 @ .90
Ethylene bromide, drums....lb. .65 @ .70
Dichloride, drums, delivered.lb. .06 @ .09
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums.. lb. .25 @ .28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .20 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .21 @ .23
tanks, works....lb. .19 @ —
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .16 @ —
tanks, works....lb. .14 @ —
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..lb. .16½@ .17
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .17½@ .18
tanks, works....lb. .15½@ —
Ethylidin, anilin, drums....lb. .45 @ .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums..lb. .12½@ —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..lb. .55 @ —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels..lb. .60 @ —
Eucalyptol, cans....lb. .57 @ .60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales....lb. .05 @ .06
Eugenol, cans....lb. 2.00 @ 2.40
Euphorbia, bales....lb. .05 @ 05½

F

Feldspar, Maine, pottery, works, bulk..ton.14.50 @16.50
No. Carolina, works, bulk, ton.14.00 @16.00
enamel, 100 mesh, works..ton.13.50 @14.50
glass, 20 mesh, works....ton. 9.50 @11.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....lb. .06½@ .07
German, large, bags....lb. .08½@ .09
small, bags....lb. .08 @ .08½
Fenugreek seed, bags....lb. .03½@ .04
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans..gal. 6.75 @10.00
Oregon, barrels....gal. .90 @ 1.20
Fish berries, bags....lb. .13 @ .15
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 2.60 & .10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags..ton.38.00 @40.00
wet, acidulated, 4 p.c. ammonia, 8 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, contracts..unit-ton. 2.50 & .50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs....lb. .10 @ .13¾
Fleaseed, French, black, bags.lb. .15 @ .16
Indian, blonde, bags....lb. .06 @ .07
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works..ton.28.00 @ —
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c., bags..ton.30.00 @ —
ground, car lots, bulk, works..ton.35.50 @ —
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk..ton.27.50 @ —
bags....ton.31.50 @ —
No. 2, lump, works....ton.12.00 @14.00
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works..ton.12.00 @14.00
ground, bags, works....ton.26.50 @ —
imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags..ton.27.50 @29.50
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .06 @ —
less car lots barrels....lb. .06½@ .07
Formaldehydsaalin, drums...lb. .37½@ .40
Fringetree bark, bales....lb. .10 @ .11
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk..ton.15.00 @20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags..ton.24.00 @26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 @ —
car lots, works, drums..lb. .12½@ —
refined, car lots, druma, works, lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, drums, works.lb. .17½@ .25
Fusel oil, crude, drums....gal. .75 @ —
refined, drums....lb. .16 @ .18
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels, lb. .20 @ .23
liquid, barrels....lb. .09½@ —
solid, drums....lb. .16 @ .18

G

G salt, barrels....lb. .42 @ .43
Galangal root, bales....lb. .08 @ .09
Gall extract, barrels....lb. .18 @ .20
Gambier, common, bags....lb. .04½@ .05½
plantation, bags....lb. .08 @ .08½
Singapore, cubes, bags....lb. .06 @ .06½
Extract, bbls....lb. .08 @ .10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾@ —
above 65 octane, tanks.gal. .06 @ —
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.gal. .05½@ .06
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk..gal. .04½@ —
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .04⅝@ —
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .04¼@ —
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .04⅝@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas 58-60, 450 e.p..gal. .04 @ .04¼
58-60, 427 e.p., U.S. Motor gal. .04 @ .04¼
64-66, 375 e.p....gal. .04½@ .04¾
67-70, 350 e.p....gal. .04¾@ .05
Oklahoma-Texas, U. S. Motor, 427 e.p., 122 l.b.p., 57 octane..gal. .03¾@ .04
57-64 octane....gal. .03½@ .04¼
65 octane....gal. .04½@ .04¾
60-62, 400 e.p....gal. .03¾@ .04
64-66, 390 e.p....gal. .04½@ .04¼
64-66, 375 e.p....gal. .04¾@ .04¾
68-70, 350 e.p....gal. .04¾@ .04½
Natural, 11-12 vapor pressure..gal. .03¾@ .03⅞
14-16 vapor....gal. .03½@ .03⅝
16-18 vapor....gal. .03¾@ .03⅝
22-24 vapor....gal. .02⅞@ .03½
26-30 vapor....gal. .02¾@ .02⅞
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha..gal. .04 @ .04¼
58-60, 427 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .04¾@ .05
60-62, 400 e.p.s.r....gal. .05 @ .05¼
64-66, 300 e.p....gal. .05¼@ .05⅝
Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State and Federal tax included):—

	T.W	S.S
Atlanta....gal.	.195	.195
Boston....gal.	.17	.175
Chicago....gal.	.165	.165
Cincinnati....gal.	.185	.19
Denver....gal.	.185	.195
Louisville....gal.	.185	.195
Minneapolis....gal.	.149	.159
New Orleans....gal.	.173	.183
New York....gal.	.165	.175
San Francisco....gal.	.16	.195

Gelatin, silver, cases....lb. .49 @ .55
Gelsenium root, bales....lb. .06½@ .07
Gentian root, bales....lb. .15 @ .16
ground, barrels, boxes...lb. .17 @ .18
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .18 @ .20
Geraniol, cans....lb. 1.15 @ 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles....lb. 2.50 @ 4.00
Ginger root, African, bags....lb. .05 @ .05½
Cochin lemon, bags....lb. .04 @ .04¼
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.lb. .14 @ .14½
medium, bold, bags....lb. .12½@ .13
grinding, dark, bags....lb. .10 @ .10½
bright, bags....lb. .11 @ .11½
Japanese, bags....lb. .06½@ .07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases, lb. 2.00 @ 4.00
wild, Southern, cases....lb. 6.00 @ 7.00
fibers, cases....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk..ton.15.00 @ —
bags....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
barrels....100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
less car lots, bags.100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.60
barrels....100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.70
imported, bags....100 lbs. .75 @ 1.10
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).
Glue:—
Bone, common grades, car lots, bags..lb. .08 @ .10½
better grades, car lots, bags, lb. .10½@ .15
Casein, kegs....lb. .18 @ .22
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags..lb. .19 @ .24
medium grade, car lots, bags..lb. .15 @ .19
low grade, car lots, bags..lb. .12½@ .15
imported, medal, bags....lb. .14 @ .16
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra..lb. .10¼@ .10½
cans....lb. .11¼@ .12
dynamite, car lots, drums included..lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums included, lb. .08¾@ .09
saponification, loose, drums.lb. .03½@ .06
soaplye, loose, drums....lb. .05 @ .05½
30 degrees, yellow, drums...lb. .09½@ .09¾
Glyco. stearate, drums....lb. .18 @ —
Golden seal root, bales....lb. .60 @ .80
powdered, boxes....lb. .85 @ 1.00
Grains of paradise, bags....lb. .09 @ .09½
Graphite, amorphous, barrels.lb. .04 @ .10
flake, barrels....lb. .05 @ .15
lubricating grades, cans...lb. .25 @ .75
Gray powder (see Mercury and shalk.)
Grease—
Houses, tierces....lb. .03½@ .03¾
White, tierces....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
Yellow....lb. .03½@ .03¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)
Green—
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels.lb. .28 @ .33
light, barrels....lb. .23 @ .25½
medium, barrels....lb. .26 @ .27½
in japan, cans....lb. .42 @ —
in oil, cans....gal. 6.34 @ —
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls. lb. .19 @ .21
imported, kegs....lb. .20 @ .22
Commercial, barrels....lb. .06¼@ .10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans....lb. .27 @ .29
Grinders', barrels....lb. .08 @ .10
Jobbers', barrels....lb. .06¼@ .07
Limeproof, kegs....lb. .09¼@ .15
Paris (see P).
Verdigris (see V).
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)
Grindelia robusta, bales....lb. .06½@ .07
Guaiac resin, cases....lb. .18 @ .20
strained, cases....lb. .65 @ .70
Wood....lb. .04 @ .05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns...lb. 1.55 @ 1.65
Carbonate, boxes, kegs....lb. 1.80 @ 1.83
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb. .60 @ .65
Gum, Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cases....lb. .50 @ .55
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb. .07¼@ .07½
white sorts, No. 1 bags...lb. .16 @ .17
No. 2 bags....lb. .14 @ .15
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb. .09½@ .13
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cases....lb. 1.05 @ 1.45
Sumatra, cases....lb. .20 @ .23
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, bags....lb. .20 @ .21
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags..lb. .12 @ .17
dark, bags....lb. .08 @ .09
sorts, bold, bags....lb. .06 @ .07
kettle size, bags....lb. .05½@ .06¼
chips, bags....lb. .04½@ .05½
dust, bags....lb. .03 @ .03½
Ivory, opaque, bold, bags.lb. .24 @ .24½
kettle size, bags....lb. .18 @ .19
kettle size, No. 2, bags.lb. .13 @ .14
sorts, bags....lb. .07¾@ .08½
Pale, bags....lb. .20 @ .25
selected, bard....lb. .15 @ .19
Picture, bags....lb. .45 @ .48
East India, Batu, scraped, bags..lb. .05½@ .06½
unscraped, bags....lb. .04½@ .05½
nubs and chips, bags..lb. .04 @ .04½
Black, bold scraped, bags.lb. .06½@ .07½
unscraped, bags....lb. .04½@ .05¾
nubs and chips....lb. .04½@ .05
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags, lb. .16 @ .17
Macassar, bags....lb. .11 @ .12
nubs, Singapore, bags..lb. .10 @ .13
Macassar, bags....lb. .10 @ .13
chips, bags....lb. .05 @ .06
Manila, Loba A, baskets..lb. .10½@ .11½
Loba B, baskets....lb. .10 @ .11
Loba C, baskets....lb. .10½@ .11
Loba D, baskets....lb. .08 @ .09
Loba DU, baskets....lb. .07½@ .08
CBB, baskets....lb. .08 @ .08¼
CNE, baskets....lb. .06 @ .06¼
DBB, baskets....lb. .07¾@ .08¼
DK, baskets....lb. .05½@ .06
Dust, baskets....lb. .04½@ .05
MA, baskets....lb. .06 @ .06¼
MB, baskets....lb. .05½@ .06
WS, baskets....lb. .08 @ .08½
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags..lb. .17 @ .18
chips, bags....lb. .06 @ .06¼
split, bags....lb. .16½@ .17
nubs, bags....lb. .12¼@ .13
mixed, bold, bags....lb. .13 @ .14
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases, lb. .15 @ .15½
A/D, mixed, cases....lb. .18 @ .18½
E, cases....lb. .09 @ .09½
dust....lb. .07 @ .07½
Singapore, No. 1, cases...lb. .17 @ .17½
No. 2, cases....lb. .11 @ .11½
No. 3, cases....lb. .06 @ .06½
chips, cases....lb. .07 @ .08
dust, cases....lb. .06½@ .07
Elemi, No. 1, cans....lb. .10 @ .11
No. 2, cans....lb. .09½@ .10½
Ester, dark, barrels....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
light, barrels....lb. .05¼@ .05¾
Euphorbium, cases....lb. .18 @ .19
Galbanum, cases....lb. .75 @ .85
Gamboge, pipe, cases....lb. .50 @ .55
powdered, barrels....lb. .60 @ .65
Ghatti, soluble, bags....lb. .08½@ .09¼
superior, bags....lb. .06 @ .07
Gualac (see G).
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX..lb. .23 @ .25
XX....lb. .16 @ .17
No. 1....lb. .09 @ .12
No. 2....lb. .08 @ .09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases, lb. .30 @ .40
No. 1, cases....lb. .20 @ .25
No. 2, cases....lb. .12½@ .16
No. 3, cases....lb. .11½@ .13
Chips, cases....lb. .06½@ .08½
Dust, cases....lb. .04 @ .06
White, No. 1, pale, cases..lb. .52 @ .56
No. 1 ordinary, cases....lb. .38 @ .42
No. 2 ordinary, cases....lb. .20 @ .25
No. 3 ordinary, cases....lb. .13 @ .15
Chips, cases....lb. .11 @ .14
Dust, cases....lb. .08 @ .12
Kino, tins....lb. .75 @ .80
Mastic, cases....lb. .34½@ —
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases....lb. .21 @ .22
Olibanum, siftings, cases...lb. .06 @ .07
tears, cases....lb. .19 @ .20
Opium (see O).
Parscoumarone (see P).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, casks....lb. .26½@ —
Scammony, cases....lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
Senegal, picked, bags....lb. .15 @ .16
sorts, bags....lb. .07 @ .07¼
Talha, bags....lb. .05 @ .06
Thus, barrels....280 lbs. 8.25 Nom.
strained, barrels....280 lbs. 8.25 Nom.
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—
No. 1, cases....lb. .90 @ 1.00
No. 2, cases....lb. .80 @ .85
No. 3, cases....lb. .70 @ .75
No. 4, cases....lb. .60 @ .65
No. 5, bags....lb. .50 @ .55
No. 6, bags....lb. .13 @ .14
sorts, bags....lb. .10 @ .11
Yucca, bags....lb. .03½@ .03¾

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb. .10 @ .11
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb. .14 @ .26
Hemlock extract, 26 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04½@ —
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags..lb. .02½@ .03
Henbane leaves, bales....lb. .10½@ .11
Henna leaves, bales....lb. .06 @ .07
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .09 @ .13
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .10 @ —
car lots, drums....gal. .12 @ —
l.c.l., drums....gal. .13 @ —
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .12 @ —
car lots, drums....gal. .14 @ —
l.c.l., drums....gal. .15 @ —
Hexalin, drums....lb. .30 @ —
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .11 @ —
car lots, drums....gal. .13 @ —
l.c.l., drums....gal. .14 @ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums..gal. .17 @ —
l.c.l., drums....gal. .23 @ —
Hexamethylenetetramine, U.S.P., drums, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .46 @ .47
technical, drums....lb. .37 @ —
Hematropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.13.00 @13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 1.25 @ 1.35
Hops, domestic, 1931 crop, bales, lb. .55 @ .58
1932 crop, bales....lb. .68 @ .72
imported, bales....lb. 1.08 @ 1.15
Horehound, bales....lb. .06½@ .07
Hydrangea root, bales....lb. .06½@ .07
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz. 9.00 @ 9.50
Hydrochloride, vials....oz. 9.00 @ 9.50
Sulphate, vials....oz.11.00 @11.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .03¾@ .04
bottles....gross. 6.75 @15.25
100 volume, carboys....lb. .20 @ —
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs..lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials.oz.13.00 @13.25
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.15.00 @ —
Hydrobromide, vials....oz.15.00 @ —
Sulphate, vials....oz.15.00 @ —
Hypernic, solid, boxes....lb. .17 @ .20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .15 @ .19

I

Iceland moss, bales....lb. .07½@ .08
Ichthyol, bottles....lb. 4.00 @ 4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, Madras, barrels....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
synthetic, liquid, barrels....lb. .12 @ —
Indol, C.P., bottles....lb.31.00 @33.00
Infusorial earth (see Diatomaceous earth).
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kegs.....per kilo £1 6s.
resublimed, kegs....lb. 3.35 @ 3.40
tincture, barrels....gal. 3.75 @ —
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs..lb. 5.30 @ 5.35
Ionone, bottles....lb. 3.50 @ —
Ipecac root, whole, bags....lb. .65 @ .90
powdered, boxes....lb. .75 @ .80
Irish moss, ordinary, bales....lb. .05 @ .07
bleached, prime, bales....lb. .08 @ .11
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs..lb. .05 @ .08
U.S.P., barrels....lb. .07½@ —
solution, carboys....lb. .06½@ .09
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, pearls, cans..lb. .72 @ —
powder, cans....lb. .54 @ —
scales, cans....lb. .77 @ —
Hypophosphite, cans....lb. 1.45 @ —
Iodide, bottles....lb. 3.65 @ 3.70
syrup, demijohns....lb. .45 @ .46
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb. .02¾@ —
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb. .47 @ .50
scales, cans....lb. .85 @ .90
pearls, cans....lb. .90 @ .95
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans, lb. .54 @ —
scales, cans....lb. .55 @ —
ferrous, cans....lb. .25 @ —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans.lb. .54 @ —
scales, cans....lb. .54 @ —
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb. .65 @ .70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).
U.S.P., crystals, barrels...lb. .03¾@ .04
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb. .47 @ .48
granular, cans....lb. .42 @ .45
pearls, can....lb. .42 @ .43
green, scales, cans....lb. .47 @ .48
granular, cans....lb. .42 @ .43
pearls, cans....lb. .42 @ .45
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .25½@ .27¼
Iron-potash-oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .32½@ .40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs, lb. .25½@ .27¼
Isoeugenol, bottles....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Isopentane, works, drums....lb. .43 @ —
small lots....lb. .58 @ —
Isopropyl ether, car lots, drums, lb. .07 @ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .08 @ —
tanks....lb. .06 @ —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales....lb. .10 @ —
Jalap root, bales....lb. .14 @ .33
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .19 @ —
Juniper, barries, bags....lb. .05 @ .06¼

K

Kamala, tins....lb. .19 @ .20
Kava kava root, bales....lb. .13½@ —
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk....gal. .05 @ —
cases....gal. .1765@ —
W. W., bulk....gal. .05 @ —
export, bulk....gal. .05 @ —
cases....gal. .18 @ —
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk..gal. .04 @ —
water white, bulk..gal. .04¼@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas 41-43 water white, bulk..gal. .03¼@ .03¾
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 water white..gal. .02½@ .02¾
41-44, water white....gal. .02¾@ .02¾
Pennsylvania, 45 water white gal. .04½@ .04¼
46, water white....gal. .04¾@ .04½
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—
Atlanta....gal. .11 @ —
Boston....gal. .10 @ —
Chicago....gal. .10 @ —
Cincinnati....gal. .12 @ —
Denver....gal. .125 @ —
Louisville....gal. .09 @ —
Minneapolis....gal. .11 @ —
New Orleans....gal. .11 @ —
New York....gal. .09 @ —
San Francisco....gal. .155 @ —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieselguhr (see Earth, diatomaceous)
Kola nuts, bags....lb. .05½@ .06

L

Lady slipper root, bales....lb. .30 @ .32
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae)
Lard, city, tierces....100 lbs. 7.50 @ 7.75
compound, tierces....100 lbs. 7.50 @ 7.75
middlewestern, tierces..100 lbs. 7.70 @ 7.80
neutral, tierces....100 lbs. 7.50 Nom.
prime, Western, tierces.100 lbs. 7.90 @ 8.00

Larkspur seed, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
Laurel berries, bales	lb.	.07 @	.07
leaves, Greek, bales	lb.	.04½@	.04½
Italian, bales	lb.	.05	Nom
Lavender, flowers, ord., bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
select, bales	lb.	.30 @	.32
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).			
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10½
white, broken, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
crystals, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11½
granular, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
powdered, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12¼
Arsenate, powdered, drums	lb.	.10 @	.11½
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, pure, boxes	lb.	.49 @	.50
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.00 @	3.05
Linoleate, solid, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26½
Nitrate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.23
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Red, dry, casks	lb.	.08 @	—
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.099 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11¼@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1035@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09729@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09036@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08942@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fused, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Sulphate, barrels, works	lb.	.06 @	—
(See also Lead, white.)			
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks	lb.	.06½@	—
basic, sulphate, casks	lb.	.06 @	—
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0990@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Licorice extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.40
Root, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08
select, cases	lb.	.11 @	.20
Lime, lump, works, barrels	bbl.	1.70 @	2.20
bulk	ton.	8.50 @	9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder.)			
Lime salts (see Calcium.)			
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls.	gal.	.15 @	.19
Linalool, cans	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.50
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
without leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Linseed, cake, bags	lb.	27.00 @	—
meal, bags	lb.	35.00 @	—
Litharge, assayer's casks	lb.	.08 @	—
commercial, powd., casks	lb.	.06 @	—
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.099 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
Lithium bromide, jars	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Citrate, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.15 @	5.20
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
under two tons, bags	lb.	.04¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Imported, ex dock, barrels, 100 lbs.		4.40	Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels, 100 lbs.		4.65	Nom.
Liverwort leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Seed, bags	lb.	.21 @	.32
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.26
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12
solid, boxes	lb.	.14 @	.16
Sticks, Haitian, shipment	ton.	24.00	@25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
Imported, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	1.85 @	8.00
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.28 @	.30

M

Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	.88 @	.89
Batavia, No. 2, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
Siauw, No. 1, cases	lb.	.33 @	.33½
Madder, Dutch, bags	lb.	.22 @	.25
Magnesia, arsenate, bags (cased),	lb.	.18 @	.20
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.09
Calcined, heavy, pharmaceutical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	—
light, extra, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.40
standard, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.21
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).			
Magnesite, calcined, barrels	ton.	46.00	@56.00
Malva flowers, black, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
blue, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Manaca root, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Mandrake root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Manganese arsenate, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12¼
borate tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dioxide, technical, drums	lb.	.08¾@	.04½
85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.08½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	2.60 @	2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	6.00 @	6.05
Linoleate, liquid, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19½
solid, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02½@	.08
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
85@88 p.c., barrels	lb.	.03½@	.03½
Resinate, fused, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	.12½
Sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
anhydrous, works, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Mangrove bark, ship, bags	ton.	31.00 @	—
Extract, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.40 @	.45
small, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Marble flour, bags	ton.	12.00	@14.00
Marjoram, French, bales	lb.	.22½@	.23
German, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Matico leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Menthol, cases	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
synthetic, cases	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).			
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.69 @	—
33⅓ p.c., cans	lb.	.77 @	—
50 p.c. cans	lb.	.99 @	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.23 @	—
Chloride (see Calomel)			
Mercury iodide, red, jars, kegs	lb.	4.00 @	4.05
yellow, jars, kegs	lb.	4.10 @	4.15
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide, black, drums, kegs	lb.	3.70 @	—
red (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech., dom., bbl	lb.	1.20 @	—
U.S.P., drums, kegs	lb.	1.54 @	—
Mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.70
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—			
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in	pkg.	1.40 @	1.60
Composition, 5½x5½ in	pkg.	1.50 @	1.65
Gold, AA deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.50	@12.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	11.50	@13.00
4 x4 in.	pkg.	14.50	@14.70
5⅜@5½ in.	pkg.	17.50	@18.50
3¾x5½ in.	pkg.	18.25	@19.20
Silver, 3⅜@3¾ in.	pkg.	2.30	@ 2.50
Metanitroaniline, kegs	lb.	.97 @	.99
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.82 @	.84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Methanol, crude, dlvd. tanks	gal.	.35 @	—
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.40 @	—
95 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.41 @	—
drums included	gal.	.37 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.43 @	—
drums included	gal.	.39 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
97 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.42 @	—
drums included	gal.	.38 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.44 @	—
drums included	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.34 @	—
purified, car lots, barrels	gal.	.43½@	—
drums included	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.45½@	—
drums included	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
synthetic, 99½ p.c., car lots, spot, drums	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
imported, drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
Acetone, car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.56 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
synthetic, car lots, drums	gal.	.52 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
Anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.10 @	2.20
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Chloride, cylinders	lb.	.45 @	—
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	6.70 @	6.75
Salicylate, drums	lb.	.40 @	.43
tins	lb.	.42 @	.45
Methylanthraquinone, bbls	lb.	.65 @	.67
Methylene blue, med., kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles	oz.	1.25 @	2.50
Methylehexyl ketone, pure, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	—
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.	ton.	65.00	@80.00
wet ground, works, bags	ton.	110.00	@115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	2.50 @	—
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Millet seed, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03½
hulled, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).			
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal.	.04½@	.05
Monochlorbenzene, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Monoethylanilin, drums	lb.	.77 @	.79
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Morphine, acetate, bottles	oz.	8.80 @	8.85
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	11.15 @	11.20
Ethylhydrochloride, vials	oz.	10.55 @	10.60
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	8.75 @	8.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.75 @	8.80
Mullein flowers, cans	lb.	.95 @	1.00
leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	20.00	@21.00
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans	lb.	5.65 @	6.00
ketone, cans	lb.	5.50 @	6.50
xyiol, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.85
Musk root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
Bombay, brown, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
California, brown, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.09¼@	.09¾
German, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.07½	Nom.
Sicilian, brown, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Myrobalans, J1, ship't, bag.	ton.	32.00 @	—
J2, shipment, bags	ton.	22.00	@23.00
R2, shipment, bags	ton.	21.50	@22.50
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).			
solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags.	100 lbs.	1.85 @	2.40
imported, c.i.f. bags.	100 lbs.	1.85 @	2.40
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06
refined, balls, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
flake, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
Neroiin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
kegs	lb.	.20 @	.24
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.38
Salt, double, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
single, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
contracts, 1933, single or double salt, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins	5 lbs.	5.25	@10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums	lb.	.67 @	.75
10-lb. tins	lb.	.80 @	.98¼
5-lb. tins	lb.	.94 @	1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk	ton.	10.00	@12.00
barrels	ton.	22.00	@24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks	lb.	.06¼@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.31½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28½@	.29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)			
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports	unit-ton.	2.50 @	2.75
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast	unit-ton.	No Prices.	
f.o.b. western works	unit-ton.	2.00 @	—
Nitronaphthalene, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Nitrotoluene, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.18 @	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Extract (see Gall extract.)			
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases	lb.	.13 @	.13¼
110s, bags, cases	lb.	.12½@	.12¾
West India, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Nux vomica, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03½
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140 deg. C. mixed, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
Oil:—			
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
s.p.a., bottles	lb.	2.10 @	2.25
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases	lb.	.47 @	.50
Amyris, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	19.00	@20.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins.	lb.	.40 @	.41
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans	lb.	.19 @	.22
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.30 @	1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
natural, Messina, coppers	lb.	1.25 @	1.75
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (See Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.12 @	.18
rectified, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins	lb.	.90 @	1.10
Cayenne, tins	lb.	2.10 @	2.50
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.24 @	.26
Cajeput, technical, drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
U.S.P., IX, tins	lb.	.47 @	.55
U.S.P., X, tins	lb.	.65 @	.70
Calamus, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
cans	lb.	.13 @	—
white, drums	lb.	.17 @	—
cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Cananga, native, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
rectified, tins	lb.	2.05 @	2.25
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.15
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Cardamom, seed, bottles	lb.	11.00	@24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums	lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls	lb.	.09¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
cases	lb.	.11 @	.13
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.08¼@	—
No. 3, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.08¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
Sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.07¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
Cedarleaf, drums	lb.	.65 @	.68
tins	lb.	.67 @	.72
Cedarwood, drums, tin	lb.	.27 @	.32
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	9.00	@13.00
Chaulmoogra, 500-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.20 @	—
25 lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.45 @	—
Chinawood, barrels, drums	lb.	.09¼@	.09¼
tank	lb.	.08¾@	.08¾
Coast, spot, tanks	lb.	.08¼@	.08¼
futures	lb.	.08½@	.08¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	7.00	@11.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans	lb.	.39 @	.41
drums	lb.	.37 @	.38
Java, drums	lb.	.44 @	.51
Clove, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.83 @	—
cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Coast, tanks	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Cochin, grade, barrels	lb.	.05	Nom.
Manila, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
bulk, shipment, c.i.f.	lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
tanks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Coast, tanks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels	gal.	.28	Nom.
Japanese, drums	gal.	.26	Nom.
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels	gal.	No stocks.	
Norwegian, barrels	lb.	.28	Nom.
Codliver, Norwegian	bbl.	28.00	@30.00
Coriander seed, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.25
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.07¾
works, tanks	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
refined, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).			
Creosote (see C)			
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.10 @	2.60
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.45 @	2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)			
Cumin, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	7.25
Dextrax (see D)			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.75 @	—
California, 27 plus	bbl.	.76 @	.85
Dip (see D).			
Dill, from seed, bottles	lb.	2.90 @	4.00
from weed, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.30
Erigeron, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1 40
Eucalyptus, Australia, cases	lb.	.22 @	.24
drums	lb.	.21 @	.22
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker	bbl.	60 @	.70
Gulf coast	bbl.	.70 @	—
Kansas, 24-26	bbl.	.45 @	.50
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20 bbl.		.35 @	.40
18-20	bbl.	.40 @	.45
New York and New Jersey terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	.35 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	.35 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	.35 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	.35 @	—
Friday	bbl.	.35 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	.35 @	—
North Texas, 24-26	bbl.	.40 @	.45
26-30	bbl.	.42½@	.47½
Oil, fuel, Oklahoma, 14-16	bbl.	.33½@	.37½
18-22	bbl.	.35 @	.40
22-26	bbl.	.40 @	.45
24-26	bbl.	.45 @	.50
26-30	bbl.	.50 @	.60
28-30	bbl.	.60 @	.65
Pennsylvania, 30-34	gal.	.06 @	.06¼
36-40	gal.	.03½@	.06½
Furnace, dlv., Bayonne	gal.	.04 @	.06
Kansas, 38-40	gal.	.02¼@	.02¾
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw	gal.	.02 @	.02½
Oklahoma, 35-37	gal.	.01¾@	.02
36-38	gal.	.01¾@	.02
38-40	gal.	.02 @	.02¼
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	—
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	.02¼
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¾
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¾
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins	lb.	4.25 @	5.25
Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.25 @	4.75
Turkish, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.40
Haarlem, domestic, bottles, gross		3.25 @	3.30
imported, bottles	gross	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.60 @	.70
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.19	Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Wood, technical, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs.		7.75 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	7.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	8.25 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	8.00 @	—
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	10.50 @	—
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs.		8.75 @	—
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.35 @	3.50
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins	lb.	.57 @	.60
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Lemon, California, cans	lb.	.75 @	—
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	.80 @	1.10
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins		.68 @	.70
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	7.00 @	7.25
expressed, tins		9.50	@13.00
Linalool wood, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1 50
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.1080@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.1140@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.1180@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1220@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1250@	.1270
raw, tanks	lb.	.1040@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.1100@	—
less than car lots, barrels,	lb.	.1140@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1180@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.1170@	.1190
varnish, barrels	lb.	.1190@	.1220
Lubricating, including tax, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light	gal.	.30 @	.31
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600	gal.	.27 @	.28
Warren, E 600	gal.	.24½@	.25
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	gal.	.22 @	.22¼
650 s. r.	gal.	.22 @	.23
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.30 @	.31
600 flash, s. r.	gal.	.26 @	.27
California, pale or red at refinery tankcars:—			
Up to 100 vis., inclusive,	gal.	.14 @	.14½
140-150 vis.	gal.	.14 @	.14½
215 vis.	gal.	.15½@	.17½
290 vis.	gal.	.15½@	.17½
350 vis.	gal.	.16 @	.18
410 vis.	gal.	.16 @	.18
450 vis.	gal.	.16 @	.18
500 vis.	gal.	.16 @	.18
600 vis.	gal.	.16½@	.18¼
700 vis.	gal.	.16½@	.18½
900 vis.	gal.	.17 @	.19
1,000 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.19½
80 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.18½@	.20½
95 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
115 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
steam refined cyl. stock, tanks	gal.	.14 @	.16
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.08½@	.08¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.08½@	.08¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10¼@	.10½
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.10 @	.10¾
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11½
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11 @	.11¼
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12½@	.13
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12¾
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12¾
220 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.13½@	.14
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.13 @	.13½
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.16½
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.15 @	.15¼
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.13¾@	.14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3, color	gal.	.19 @	.19½
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.20½@	.21
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.22 @	.22½
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.17½@	.18
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.18½@	.19
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.19½@	.20
600 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.20½@	.21
630 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.25½@	.26
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock,	gal.	.21 @	.21½
600 cold test (light bright), 40 pour	gal.	.27½@	.28
25 to 35 pour	gal.	.27½@	.28
10 to 25 pour	gal.	.27½@	.28
10 to 15 pour	gal.	.29½@	.30
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	gal.	.17	Nom.
refined, alkali, barrels	lb.	.0635@	.0695
tanks	lb.	.0505@	—
light, pressed, barrels	lb.	.0510@	.0570
tanks	lb.	.0470@	—
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	8.00 @	8.50
expressed, barrels	gal.	.45 @	.42
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.		16.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	8.25 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	8.00 @	—
pure, barrels	100 lbs.	14.00 @	—
Neroli, bottles	lb.	35.00	@60.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	.75	Nom.
edible, barrels	gal.	1.50 @	1.70
foots, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.13¼@	—
less car lots, drums	l

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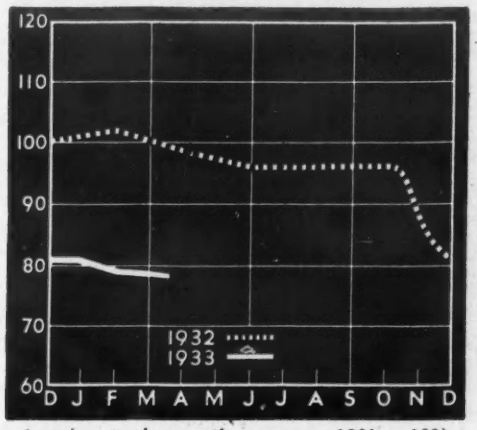
ALCOHOL NEWS

JULY ★ A Monthly Series of Technical Articles for Chemists and Executives ★ 1933

ETHYL ALCOHOL PRODUCTION



(*moving twelve-month averages, 1931 = 100*)

PRODUCTION		1933	1932
1000 proof gals.	Jan.-April..	32,343	43,227
	April.....	9,012	10,137
	March.....	8,229	9,526
SALES			
1000 proof gals.	Jan.-April..	29,094	32,245
	April.....	6,667	7,530
	March.....	7,751	8,124

LARGER DEMAND EVIDENCED

The above figures show a greater percentage decrease in production for the first four months of this year than is reported for sales. This tendency to hold production closely in line with consuming requirements has improved the statistical position of the market which, combined with a general rising price trend for commodities and raw materials, gives a strong undertone to the alcohol market.

For some time a good demand for alcohol has been evidenced by the rayon producers, and recently there has been a more active demand chiefly for a variety of alcohol-derived chemicals from other sources due to the improved position of most of the important consuming industries.

Current quotations at producing points to September 30th are as follows:

Ethyl, 190 Proof tax paid	
Tanks.....	$2.375 per gal.
Drums, car lots.....	2.415 per gal.
Less car lots	$2.435–2.535 per gal.
S. D. No. 1	
Tanks.....	29.5¢ per gal.
Drums, car lots.....	33.5¢ per gal.
Less car lots.....	35.5–41.5¢ per gal.

(Anhydrous 5¢ higher)

ALCOHOL CONTROL REMAINS WITH TREASURY DEPARTMENT

In an executive order effective August 10th, President Roosevelt returned the administration of the permit feature of the prohibition law to the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the Treasury Department, and terminated the present Bureaus of Prohibition and of Industrial Alcohol. The activities of the Prohibition Department in detecting and prosecuting violations will after that date be conducted by the Bureau of Investigation, and the licensing functions of the Bureau of Prohibition are transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Details of the reorganization plan have not been perfected, but it is expected that the greater part of the present personnel of the abolished bureaus will be continued under the new order. It is considered likely by the Washington press that Mr. James M. Doran will continue in charge of alcohol permit work.

NEW REGULATIONS PERMIT PURE ALCOHOL IN PRESCRIBING OF MEDICINAL LIQUORS

U. S. I. Prepared to Meet Increased Demand for Prescription Alcohol with Five Well-Known Brands

The new Regulations No. 11 of the Copeland-Celler Law, which became effective May 15, 1933, allow druggist permittees to fill prescriptions for pure alcohol as may be ordered for medicinal purposes by practicing physicians for internal and external use.

"H" Permit Regulation Change

The following change in the regulations affecting "H" permittees was issued by General Circular No. 131 of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol dated June 22, 1933:

"Persons holding permits of the 'H' classification for the use of twenty wine gallons or less of alcohol per annum will not hereafter be required to render reports on Form 1421 or Form 1421-A."

The amount of alcohol obtained under "H" Permits on Form 1410-A during the fiscal year will be obtained from Card Form 1502 and the total amount for the year will be entered on Form 1421-B for the month of June.

TESTING PURITY OF ETHER

Impurities in ether may be due to either lack of care in manufacturing or to modifications taking place during storage. Air and light can form hydrogen peroxide, acetaldehyde, vinyl alcohol and organic peroxides.

A quantitative test for such impurities consists of mixing 100 cc. of 20% sulphuric acid and 5 cc. of starch solution in a glass flask. 5 grams of potassium bicarbonate are added. Then 0.5 gram potassium iodide and one gram potassium bicarbonate are added. Just before gaseous evolution ceases, add 5 cc. of ether to be tested. Agitate for 10 minutes and titrate with hundredth normal sodium thiosulfate. The result is expressed in degrees of oxidation of the ether, i.e., the number of cc. of hundredth normal sodium thiosulfate required to decolorize the iodine set free by 10 cc. of ether.

Under the provisions of the new regulations the term "Spirituous Liquor" shall be construed as alcohol, whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, and such like liquor produced by distillation. Thus, the registered druggist, if a permit holder for medicinal liquor, may fill doctors' prescriptions issued for U.S.P. Pure Alcohol.

In view of the wide acceptance for products of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., among the trade as suppliers of pure alcohol, the company is prepared to meet the increasing demand for pure alcohol prescribed according to regulations. Altogether the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. has five different brands of U.S.P. Pure Alcohol available—three of which are "cane" alcohol and two "grain" alcohol, as follows:

Sunshine Pure Ethyl Alcohol	Webb's Pure Ethyl Alcohol
USI-USP Pure Ethyl Alcohol	Sunshine Pure Grain Alcohol

Greendale Pure Grain Alcohol

These brands are available in a variety of containers, including pint bottles, 16 and 24 to the case; one-gallon tins and five-gallon drums.

The important feature of the new law is the way in which a physician having a permit may prescribe alcohol for medici-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

The latest educational window exhibit of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. maintained on 42nd Street, New York City, shows every article in the model sun porch and kitchen using alcohol in some phase of its manufacture.

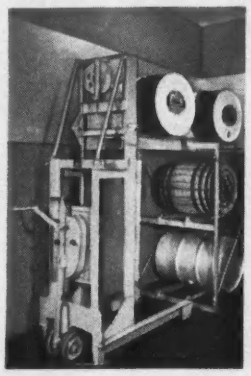
The refrigerator is stocked with foodstuffs in which U. S. P. Pure Alcohol is used in their manufacture. The refrigerator is finished in lacquer, while the brine tank employs industrial alcohol as an anti-freeze agent. The glass tank in the foreground has the refrigeration unit operating entirely under water to show the "sealed-in" features of the mechanism. The insert shows a crowd before the window.

Published Monthly by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

JULY ★ **ALCOHOL NEWS** ★ 1933

CORNER AT WORLD'S FAIR

The illustration shows two drums of PYRO, the Standard Anti-freeze, on a novel portable barrel elevator as exhibited in the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. This exhibit of Barrett-Cravens Company is located in the General Exhibits Building No. 1 (Minerals) just inside the North Entrance.



WIDER USE OF ALCOHOL PERMITTED BY ECONOMIES

Recent studies in the economical use and application of alcohol in two Illinois hospitals resulted in the introduction of several "savings" features in the present methods employed. These new economies in the use of pure alcohol encourage its wider use in the numerous branches of the modern hospital without entailing any additional expense.

For example, an alcohol dispenser was built, somewhat on the principle of a liquid soap dispenser, for use in cleaning surgeons' hands. The waste alcohol was drained into a funnel and was collected for use in cleaning the surgical instruments. This waste alcohol was found to be sterile after long use.

In another instance, a 15 per cent alcohol solution was found to be as efficient for back-rub purposes as the 60 per cent solution formerly used, thus permitting its freer use at no increased cost.

NEW REGULATIONS PERMIT PURE ALCOHOL IN PRESCRIBING OF MEDICINAL LIQUORS

(*Continued from Page One*)

nal purposes—the only limitation being the quantity required by the patient.

A physician holding a permit to prescribe medicinal liquors may issue a prescription at any one time for a quantity of pure alcohol which he, in good faith, believes is required by a patient for a period not exceeding thirty days. In special cases a quantity for as long as ninety days may be issued, when the physician must notify the Supervisor of Permits in writing within a period of 24 hours of the issuance of such prescription. Also the doctor may prescribe for the same patient as often as his condition requires.

* * *

A new anesthetic, tribrom-ethyl alcohol (avertin) has been extensively used in several hospitals. By injection, avertin puts the patient to sleep and he can be operated on in many cases without any additional anesthetic being administered in the operating room.

USES OF ALCOHOL IN INDUSTRY—No. 2

This is the second of a series of articles describing briefly the important contributions alcohol has made to the health and well-being of mankind.

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC

It has been many times stated and without fear of contradiction that the modern hospital and clinic could not function without alcohol. In all branches of hospital and curative practice, this essential chemical occupies an outstanding position.

Let us follow a patient through a stay in the hospital and observe the manifold applications of alcohol in the treatment and care of his ailment. Upon admission, he is taken to the examining room. The attending physician washes his hands with an antiseptic containing alcohol, proceeds with the examination and finds his patient is apparently suffering from a malignant growth.

An operation is indicated, but the diagnosis must be supported by the medical laboratory findings. A culture section and samples of the various body fluids, blood, sputum, digestive juices, etc., are obtained and sent to the laboratory, where they are submitted to the routine microscopical and chemical tests. Here again alcohol is an important accessory to the laboratory tests as a preservative, reagent and staining medium for the microscopical examination.

The case being properly diagnosed and an operation decided on, the patient's body may be washed with green soap (containing alcohol) followed by an alcohol bath to insure surgical cleanliness. If there is undue pain, a hypodermic may be administered. The narcotic drug is usually made from or by means of alcohol —and the pellet dissolved in a dilute alcohol-water mixture.

The anesthetic—ether or ethylene —is then administered. Both of these items are true alcohol products.

Immediately before the knife, the operative area is swabbed with tincture of iodine (made with pure alcohol). The surgeon's scalpel, rubber gloves and other instruments are sterilized in alcohol—and even the gut sutures for final sewing up are preserved in glass tubes containing alcohol.

In the convalescent ward, the patient will be given dressings, medicines and tonics, many of them made from or containing alcohol—together with the daily massage with rubbing alcohol to tone up and refresh the inactive muscles.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A new antiseptic of great power has recently been put on the market in London. It is said to have a phenol coefficient of 105 and to be antiseptic and germicidal in dilutions of one to 300, as a 5% solution in a 10% soap solution.

The material is not readily soluble in water, but may be dissolved in ethyl or isopropyl alcohol. Experience indicates that in such solutions a concentration of 0.1% is ample as a germicide and that 0.05% would suffice for an antiseptic.

* * *

Nail polish solvents are of extreme importance in manufacturing a satisfactory polish. Some of the best solvents for cellulose ester are: acetone, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate, ethyl acetate.

* * *

Analgesic mouth wash is readily prepared with anaesthesin dissolved in alcohol. Since this substance is readily soluble in alcohol and not in water, it adheres to mucous membrane readily. A typical formula is two grams of anaesthesin dissolved in 90 parts alcohol and 20 parts water, plus suitable flavoring oil.

* * *

Ansol in conjunction with whiting makes an efficient cleaner for silver and gold-plated articles. * * *

The use of S.D. No. 1 anhydrous alcohol as a cutting and thinning agent for shellac has successfully eliminated the rust problem in connection with work on gold leaf.

* * *

An artificial musk perfume has been developed under a British Patent by introducing a tertiary butyl group into m- or p-cymene, distilling, nitrating, and purifying the nitrated tertiary butyl cymene by repeated crystalization.

* * *

A number of excellent germicides have been obtained by combining resorcinol with a variety of alcohols under a patented process. Among the resulting esters which have a high bacterial efficiency are those of amyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, cyclohexanol and phenyl ethyl alcohol. * * *

A new type of opaque black glass has been made from blast-furnace slag. This product, produced from the waste slag of the iron and steel smelters, can now be made without the use of manganese dioxide, formerly required in the manufacture of black glass. It is stated to have a high gloss and attractive appearance which suggest its use for tile and decorative work.

* * *

A new type of lemon oil, stated to have a finer flavor, aroma and color is now available for commercial purposes. When dissolved in alcohol it is crystal-clear and has a true lemon color. It will neither cloud nor settle on standing, requires no filtration and leaves no waste.

* * *

A new X-ray paper to take the place of film in industrial X-ray work has been announced. It is stated this new paper is faster drying, more easily handled, as contrasting and fast as film, and requires only one intensifying screen. * * *

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS PLANT OF U.S.I.

One million gallons of C. D. alcohol were destroyed when a fire caused by a bolt of lightning broke out in a huge storage tank of the New Orleans Plant of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., on June 24th. The fire was confined to the storage tank only. The distillation and denaturing plants were undamaged. The entire loss was covered by insurance.

Greater production activities are now under way to replenish the quantity of alcohol lost.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

ETHYL ALCOHOL

SPECIALLY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • COMPLETELY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • ANHYDROUS-*Denatured* • ABSOLUTE-*Pure*

SOLOX-*The General Solvent* • PYRO-*The Standard Anti-Freeze*

PURE (190 PROOF) TAX PAID — TAX FREE

U. S. I.—U. S. P.-*Ethyl* • WEBB'S-*Ethyl* • SUNSHINE-*Grain* • GREENDALE-*Grain* • SUNSHINE-*Ethyl*

Executive Offices: 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Branches in all Principal Cities.

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins	lb.	.50 @	.55
expressed, African, drums.	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
California, tins	lb.	.90 @	—
Messina, U.S.P., coppers.	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
West India, tins	lb.	1.20 @	1.35
Origanum, commercial, tins.	lb.	**.25 @**	**.50**
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.04½@	.04⅝
shipments, casks	lb.	.04	Nom.
Niger casks	lb.	.04¼@	.04⅜
shipment, casks	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Palm kernel, denatured, drums	lb.	.04	Nom.
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	1.80 @	2.10
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	2.75 @	6.00
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
mill, tanks	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
refined, edible, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins.	lb.	**1.65 @**	**1.75**
imported, tins	lb.	**1.10 @**	**1.30**
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	3.15 @	3.40
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	3.45 @	3.75
Perilla, drums	lb.	.10 @	.10½
tanks, Coast	lb.	.09	Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins.	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Pimento, berry, tins	lb.	2.00 @	3.50
leaf, tins	lb.	1.05 @	1.50
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	**.59 @**	**.60**
water-white, barrels	gal.	**.64 @**	**.65**
Pine needle, Siberian, cans.	lb.	.75 @	.80
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	**1.55 @**	**1.60**
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	gal.	**.62 @**	**.64**
refined, denatured, bbls.	gal.	.52 @	.55
Red, distilled or saponified barrels	lb.	**.07 @**	**.07⅝**
drums	lb.	.06¾@	.07
tanks	lb.	.06 @	—
white, drums	lb.	.13 @	.13½
imported, barrels	gal.	**1.05 @**	**1.50**
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles	oz.	**2.00 @**	**3.00**
natural, coppers	oz.	**5.50 @**	**18.00**
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	**.22 @**	**.27**
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.33 @	.40
Rosin, first rectified, drums.	gal.	.43 @	.45
second rectified, drums.	gal.	.48 @	.50
third rectified, drums	gal.	.53 @	.55
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.20	Nom.
Sandalwood, Australian, tins.	lb.	**5.00 @**	**5.50**
East India, U.S.P., makers, tins		5.50 @	6.00
Sardine, Coast, tanks	gal.	.22 @	—
for poultry feeding, coast, drums	gal.	**.50 @**	**—**
Sassafras, artificial, drums.	lb.	**.19½@**	**—**
cans		.21½@	—
natural, drums, tins	lb.	.65 @	1.00
Savin, tins	lb.	**1.65 @**	**2.00**
Sesame, ref., white, drums.	lb.	.10 @	.10½
yellow, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels	lb.	.0860@	.0700
tanks	lb.	.0800@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0910@	.1010
tanks		.0850@	.0900
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	1.45 @	1.60
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., drums	lb.	.1030@	.1050
45 deg., drums	lb.	.0960@	.0980
natural, drums	lb.	.0910@	.0930
Spruce, tins	lb.	**.60 @**	**.70**
Sweet birch, Northern, tins.	lb.	**1.90 @**	**2.00**
Southern, tins	lb.	**1.30 @**	**1.65**
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	100 lbs.	**7.75 @**	**—**
tanks	100 lbs.	**7.25 @**	**—**
Tansy, tins	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Tar, commercial, barrels	gal.	**.17 @**	**.19**
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	**.05¼**	**Nom.**
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums.	lb.	**.50 @**	**.75**
white, tins	lb.	.62½@	.90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey, red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	**.06¼@**	**.07½**
75 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	**.08 @**	**.09**
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cans	gal.	**4.00 @**	**5.00**
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	4.10@	4.25
Walnut, crude, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10
refined, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	.11½
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	**.04**	**Nom.**
No. 2 coast, tanks	lb.	**.03½**	**Nom.**
refined, natural, drums	lb.	.0680@	.0700
winter, bleached, drums	lb.	.0720@	.0740
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums	gal.	**.70¼@**	**.75¼**
875@885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums	gal.	**.78 @**	**.85**
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis., drums	gal.	**.88 @**	**.88**
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums	gal.	**.58 @**	**.63**
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums	gal.	**.78 @**	**.78**
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	**.76 @**	**.81**
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums	gal.	**.78 @**	**.83**
885@890 s.g., 325@330 vis., drums	gal.	**.90 @**	**.85**
Wintergreen, Northern, tins.	lb.	**4.00 @**	**5.00**
Southern, tins	lb.	**2.65 @**	**3.75**
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	1.85 @	2.10
Wormseed, tins	lb.	2.50 @	3.10
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, cans	lb.	**3.50 @**	**5.25**
Manila, bottles	lb.	**26.00 @**	**30.00**
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	12.40 @	13.40
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.75 @	13.75
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.75 @	13.75
Orange mineral, American white lead, casks	lb.	.11¾@	—
ex-red lead, casks	lb.	.10½@	—
French, Tours, casks	lb.	**.14½@**	**—**
kegs	lb.	**.15½@**	**—**
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	**.07½@**	**.08**
sweet, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	**.22 @**	**.23**
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
fingers, cases	lb.	.90 @	.95
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
Verona, bales	lb.	**.07½@**	**.08**
powdered, bales	lb.	**.10 @**	**.11**
Orthochloraniline, drums	lb.	**.65 @**	**.75**
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	**.84 @**	**—**
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	**1.00 @**	**1.25**
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	**.50 @**	**.65**
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	**.13 @**	**.15**
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	**.05½@**	**.06**
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	**.28 @**	**.29**
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins	lb.	**.70 @**	**.75**
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	**.85 @**	**.90**
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	**.05½@**	**.06**
Orthotoluene-sulphonate, kegs	lb	**2.00 @**	**2.05**
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb	**.14½@**	**.15**
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	**.07 @**	**.07¾**
Oxyquinolin sulphate, f.o.b. works, 100 lb. lots	lb.	**3.50 @**	**—**
1 to 50 pound lots	lb.	**3.65 @**	**4.00**

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	1.50 @	1.80
Paprika, Hungarian, bags	lb.	.21 @	.21½
Spanish, extra fancy, cases.	lb.	.23½@	.24
fair, bags	lb.	.20¼@	.20½
fancy, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
medium, bags	lb.	**.20½@**	**.21**
Paraaminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.88
Para-aminophenol, bare, bbls.	lb.	1.05 @	—
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	—
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07 @	.11
Paracymene, refined, drums.	gal.	.70 @	1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
kegs	lb.	.16 @	.23
Paraffin, crude, white, scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
124@126 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03
fully refined, slabs, 120-122 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	—
123@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0345@	.0355
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0355@	.0365
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0380@	.0390
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03⅝@	.03¾
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0395@	.04⅛
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03⅞@	.04
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0455@	.0465
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.04¼@	.04⅜
135-137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0480@	.0490
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.04½@	—
138-140 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0555@	.0575
cases, ½c. per pound higher than bags			
match, 105@108 A.m.p, bbls.	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅜
111@115 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅝
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.02½@	.02¼
124@126, bags	lb.	.02¼@	.02⅝
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.38 @	—
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.39 @	—
Paraldehyde, technical, drums.	lb.	.20½@	.23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.37 @	.45
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.48
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.51 @	—
contract, kegs	lb.	.48 @	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs.	lb.	.23½@	.24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46 @	.47
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.37
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 @	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.53 @	—
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.58 @	.60
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.22 @	.37
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.16
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.09 @	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.13 @	—
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots	gal.	.17 @	—
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags.	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
Lampong, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
Tellicnerry, bags	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
Red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crop, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
Birdseye, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
Mombasa, bags	lb.	.17 @	.18
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.13 @	.13¼
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.12¾@	.13
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.28
Persian berry extract, barrels.	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	.80 @	.85
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.02⅜
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02⅝@	.02½
medium, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04⅝
dark, green, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.01¾@	—
lily white, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.05½@	.05⅝
red, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
snow white, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.06¼@	.06⅜
veterinary, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.02¼@	.02¼

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—

Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.55 @	.97
Athens	bbl.	.65 @	1.09
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.47 @	1.06
Coalinga	bbl.	.52 @	.67
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.55 @	1.03
Dominguez	bbl.	.65 @	1.09
Elk Hills	bbl.	.47 @	1.06
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. shipping	bbl.	.91 @	1.03
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.55 @	.96
Inglewood	bbl.	.55 @	.86
Kern River	bbl.	.47 @	.52
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	.76 @	.88
La Habra	bbl.	.55 @	.79
Lost Hills	bbl.	.52 @	.80
McKittrick	bbl.	.52 @	—
Midway	bbl.	.47 @	1.06
Montebello	bbl.	.55 @	.75
Newhall	bbl.	.52 @	—
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.55 @	.94
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.55 @	.88
Richfield	bbl.	.55 @	.98
Rosecrans	bbl.	.65 @	1.09
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.60 @	1.14
Seal Beach	bbl.	.55 @	.97
Signal Hill	bbl.	.55 @	.93
Sunset	bbl.	.47 @	1.06
Torrance	bbl.	.55 @	.88
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.52 @	.66
Whittier	bbl.	.55 @	.79

Canada:—

Oil Springs	**bbl.**	**1.75 @**	**—**
Petrolia	**bbl.**	**1.82 @**	**—**

Central West:—

Illinois	bbl.	.90 @	—
Midland (Mich.)	**bbl**	**95 @**	**—**
Princeton	bbl.	.90 @	—

East Texas:—

Gregg County	bbl.	.50 @	.75
Rusk County	bbl.	.50 @	.75
Smith County	bbl.	.50 @	.75
Upshur County	bbl.	.50 @	.75

Gulf Coast:—

Barber's Hill	bbl.	.32 @	.62
*Batson	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Conroe	bbl.	.59 @	.69
*Dayton	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Evangeline	bbl.	.32 @	.64
*Goose Creek	bbl.	.32 @	.62
High Island	bbl.	.32 @	.62
*Hull	bbl.	.32 @	.62
*Humble	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Jennings	bbl.	.65 @	.91
Laredo	bbl.	.65 @	.91
*Liberty	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Markham	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Pettus	bbl.	.55 @	—
Piedras Pintas	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
Refugio, light	bbl.	.32 @	.62
heavy	bbl.	.45 @	—
*Saratoga	bbl.	.45 @	—
*Sour Lake	bbl.	.32 @	.62
*Spindle Top	bbl.	.32 @	.62
*Terry	bbl.	.32 @	.62

* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 39c. per barrel.

Kentucky, Tennessee:—

Somerset	bbl.	.75 @	—

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

Louisiana, Arkansas:—

Bull Bayou	bbl.	.28 @	.52
Caddo	bbl.	.26 @	.52
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.22 @	.52
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.28 @	.52
De Soto	bbl.	.35 @	.59
El Dorado	bbl.	.28 @	.61
Haynesville	bbl.	.28 @	.53
Homer	bbl.	.28 @	.56
Iowa	bbl.	.22 @	.52
Lockport	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Pine Island	bbl.	.28 @	.52
Smackover	bbl.	.30 @	—
Stephens	bbl.	.61 @	.64
Urania	bbl.	.30 @	—

Mexico:—

(F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.42 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 10.075c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.93 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 16.737c.			

Midcontinent:—

Corsicana, heavy	bbl.	.30 @	—
light	bbl.	.29 @	.52
North Texas	bbl.	.38 @	.85
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.38 @	.85

Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—

Bradford Allegany	bbl.	1.70 @	—
Corning	bbl.	.80 @	—
Lima	bbl.	.95 @	—
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines.	bbl.	1.17 @	—
Eureka lines	lb.	1.32 @	—
New York Transit lines.	bbl.	1.70 @	—
Lower district in National Transit lines.	bbl.	1.57 @	1.62
Southwest Penn lines.	bbl.	1.37 @	—

Rocky Mountain:—

Big Muddy	bbl.	.55 @	—
Cat Creek	bbl.	.55 @	—
Elk Basin	bbl.	.72 @	—
Grass Creek	bbl.	.72 @	—
Greybull	bbl.	.62 @	—
Lance Creek	bbl.	.87 @	—
Mule Creek	bbl.	.80 @	—
Ponders	bbl.	.95 @	—
Rock Creek	bbl.	.54 @	—
Salt Creek	bbl.	.20 @	—
Sunburst	bbl.	.90 @	—

South Central and Southwestern Texas:—

Darst Creek	bbl.	.35 @	.40
Luling	bbl.	.30 @	—
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.45 @	—
Mirando	bbl.	.35 @	.40
Panola County	bbl.	.43 @	.75
Salt Flat	bbl.	.40 @	—

Texas Panhandle:—

Carson County	bbl.	.29 @	.63
Gray County	bbl.	.34 @	.73
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.29 @	.63

West Texas:—

Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.35 @	—
Crane	bbl.	.30 @	—
Crockett	bbl.	.30 @	—
Ector	bbl.	.30 @	—
Glasscock	bbl.	.30 @	—
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80 @	—
Howard	bbl.	.30 @	—
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.35 @	—
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.30 @	—
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.35 @	—
Mitchell	bbl.	.30 @	—
Pecos	bbl.	.30 @	—
Upton	bbl.	.30 @	—
Winkler	bbl.	.30 @	—

Western Kentucky:—

Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co.	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	.85 @	—

Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	**.10 @**	**—**
drums, car lots	gal.	.12 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
86-60 deg., Group 3, drums, gal.		**.85 @**	**—**
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	**.11 @**	**—**
drums, car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.14 @	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	**.17 @**	**.22**
10-gallon drums	gal.	**.50 @**	**—**

Petroleum solvents and diluents—

Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05¾@	.06¼
Bayonne	gal.	.09 @	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.13 @	—
Decatur	gal.	.154 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.157 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.196 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.201 @	—
Newark	gal.	.10½@	.11
New York	gal.	.10½@	—
Omaha	gal.	.16 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.15 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.201 @	—
Lacquer diluents, refinery.			
Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.12½@	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07 @	.07¼
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 180 i.b.p., 288 e.p., Group 3, refinery tankcars	gal.	**.05¼@**	**—**
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p.	gal.	**.05¾@**	**—**
Bayonne	gal.	.09 @	—
Stoddard solvent, 48-50 deg. 320 i.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	**.05¼@**	**.05½**
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.09 @	—
Pennsylvania		.06 @	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.13 @	—
Decatur	gal.	.154 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.136 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.165 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.158 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.11 @	—
New York	gal.	.12 @	.13
Omaha	gal.	.134 @	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.12 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.158 @	—
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	**.09 @**	**—**
steel barrels		.16 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04½@	.05¼
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.117 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.153 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.178 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.153 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11 @	.13
Omaha	gal.	.129 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.115 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.178 @	—

V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).

Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	**.14¼@**	**.15¼**
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	**.15 @**	**.16**
Phenobarbital	lb.	6.50 @	7.00
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums	lb.	**.50 @**	**—**
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs	lb.	**.55 @**	**—**
yellow, barrels	lb.	**.45 @**	**.47**
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles.	lb.	**3.65 @**	**4.25**
Phenyl chloride, drums	lb.	**.14 @**	**—**
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	**3.50 @**	**5.15**
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	**3.30 @**	**3.60**
pure, works, bottles	lb.	**3.95 @**	**4.25**
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	**.70 @**	**—**
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	long ton.	**6.50 @**	**—**
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine	long ton.	5.10 @	5.25
70 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.75 @	5.90
72 p.c., mines	long ton.	4.25 @	4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines	long ton.	5.25 @	5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines,	long ton.	5.50 @	5.75
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines	long-ton.	**6.25 @**	**—**
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines,	long-ton.	**5.00 @**	**—**
75 p.c., mines	long ton.	**5.50 @**	**—**
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	**.45 @**	**—**
yellow, cases	lb.	.28 @	.33
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	**.18 @**	**.20**
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	**.38 @**	**.43**
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	**.18 @**	**.20**
Phthalic anhydride, drums	lb.	**.15 @**	**.16**
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	**.08 @**	**.10**
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	**1.75 @**	**2.00**
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	**1.75 @**	**2.00**
Pimento, bags	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	**.28 @**	**.34**
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron	ton.	**24.00 @**	**25.00**
f.o.b. works	ton.	**20.00 @**	**—**
pine, barrels	bbl.	**3.50 @**	**4.00**
stearin, drums	lb.	**.03 @**	**.04½**
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	**22.00 @**	**28.00**
barrels	100 lbs.	**2.40 @**	**2.50**
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	**2.75 @**	**—**
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	**.11 @**	**.12**
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	**2.50 @**	**2.85**
Poke root, bales	lb.	**.05 @**	**.05¼**
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	**.16 @**	**.17**
Root bark, bags	lb.	**.26¼@**	**.27**
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb.	**.40 @**	**.45**
Heads, barrels	lb.	**.35 @**	**.40**
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	**.16 @**	**.16½**
Hungarian, bags	lb.	**.16 @**	**.16½**
Turkish, bags	lb.	**.15½@**	**.16**
German, bags	lb.	**.14¾@**	**.15¼**
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	**.27 @**	**.30**
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	**.07½@**	**.09**
granular, barrels	lb.	**.10½@**	**.11**
Bichromate, casks	lb.	**.07¼@**	**.08¾**
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	**.15 @**	**.20**
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	**.16 @**	**.21**
Bromide, barrels	lb.	**.31 @**	**.37**
Carbonate, 80-100 p.c., calcined shipments, casks	lb.	.08¼@	.09¼
96-98 p.c., calcined shipment, casks	lb.	.07½@	.08½
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.06¾@	.07½
hydrated, shipm't, casks	lb.	.07 @	.07⅝
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	**.12 @**	**—**
powdered, barrels	lb.	**.16 @**	**—**
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	**.07½@**	**.07⅝**
imported, casks	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		**8.02½@**	**—**
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08¼@	.08¼
imported, c/l, dms.	100 lbs.	**8.05 @**	**9.00**
liquid, tanks	lb.	.03¼@	—
drums	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Chlorate, imported, car lots, casks	lb.	**.09 @**	**.09¼**
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	**.15 @**	**.16**
powdered, kegs	lb.	**.10 @**	**.11**
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	**.04 @**	**.04¾**
Chromate, kegs	lb.	**.28 @**	**.33**
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	**.41¼@**	**.45¼**
Cyanide, cases	lb.	**.53 @**	**.60**
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100-pound lots, cans	lb.	**1.25 @**	**1.30**
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	**1.65 @**	**1.70**
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	**.65 @**	**.70**
Iodate, barrels	lb.	**3.80 @**	**3.85**
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	**2.70 @**	**2.75**
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	**9.70 @**	**—**
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.l.f. ports, bulk	ton.	**15.00 @**	**—**
imported, 20 p.c., shipment, bulk	ton.	**12.00 @**	**—**
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	**12.15 @**	**—**
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	**.10½@**	**.12**
Muriate*, imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	**37.15 @**	**—**
bulk, shipment	ton.	**35.55 @**	**—**
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 95 p.c., bulk	ton.	**42.55 @**	**—**
bags	ton.	**43.30 @**	**—**
Nitrate, crude, 95 p.c., c.l.f. ports, bag	ton.	**53.50 @**	**55.00**
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	**.28 @**	**.30**
technical, barrels	lb.	**.16 @**	**.20**
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	**.09 @**	**.11**
Permanganate, tech., drums	lb	.17½@	.18
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.17½@	.18
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	**.25 @**	**.27**
yellow, barrels	lb.	**.16½@**	**.17¼**
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb	**.11 @**	**.16**
technical*, 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipment, ton.		**42.15 @**	**—**
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	**19.97 @**	**—**
Xanthate, car lots, drums, lb.	lb.	**.14 @**	**—**
tanks	lb.	**.13 @**	**—**
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	**27.80 @**	**—**
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs.	lb.	**.21 @**	**.23**
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	**.10 @**	**.11**
Berries, bales	lb.	**.20 @**	**.21**
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	**.12 @**	**.13**
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	**.07 @**	**—**
100-lb. cylinders	gal.	**.40 @**	**—**
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	**.10 @**	**.11**
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	**.05 @**	**.07**
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	**.02½@**	**.04**
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	**.09 @**	**.10**
Putty, commercial, tubs	100 lbs.	**2.00 @**	**2.20**
raw linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	**3.40 @**	**3.50**
refined, kegs	100 lbs.	**3.75 @**	**4.00**
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	**.28 @**	**.30**
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.24
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.21 @	.22
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.18 @	.20
Pyridin, denaturing, drums	gal.	**.85 @**	**.90**
refined, 2 deg., drums	lb.	**.40 @**	**—**
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	ton.	**.12 @**	**.13**

* See fertilizer market report for discounts.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 55 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02 @	—
barrels		.02½@	
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.03⅝@	.03⅝
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
solid drums	lb.	.09½@	.10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net per flask		63.00	@65.00
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.55 @	1.75
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.82 @	.86
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.57 @	—
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.87 @	—
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.62 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.87 @	—
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.89 @	—
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.43½@	—
Citrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.61 @	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.61 @	—
Hydricarbonate, cans	oz.	.57 @	—
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.87 @	—
Formate, cans	oz.	.82 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	1.00 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.36 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.56 @	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.61 @	—
Hydriodide, cans	oz.	.35 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.79 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.71 @	—
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.61 @	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.43½@	—
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz.	.87 @	—
Tannate, cans	oz.	.46 @	—
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.87 @	—
Valerate, cans	oz.	.68 @	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.62 @	—
Quinoline, refined, 2 deg., f.o.b. works, drums	lb.	.55 @	—

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Rapeseed, Belgian, bags	lb.	.63½@	.64
Dutch, bags	lb.	.64½@	.65
German, bags	lb.	.64½@	.65
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs	lb.	.50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70 @	—
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75 @	.80
Selenide, kegs		2.00 @	—
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.65 @	3.75
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25 @	—
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.09
car lots, bags	lb.	.08 @	—
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
pure, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.09
in oil, cans	quart.	1.21 @	1.98
Iron oxide, from copperas, pure, casks	lb.	.06¼@	.14
reduced, casks	lb.	.04 @	.08¼
Lake C toner, barrels	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.17 @	—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00 @	45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.03½
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10 @	.18
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.90 @	1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.33 @	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35 @	—
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.40
in oil, cans, half-pint		.46 @	.65
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.04
in oil, cans	gal.	2.16 @	3.94
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb.	.15 @	.25
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, bbls	lb.	1.31 @	1.33
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.39 @	1.43

Red dyes are listed under Dye.)

Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.34 @	—
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30 @	1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75 @	8.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19 @	.20
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.22 @	.23
Rochelle salt, crystals, powdered, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	—
kegs	lb.	.12 @	—
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45 @	.50
Water, triple, demijohn		5.60 @	6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.35 @	.40
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04½	.05
Resin gum (ex-dock):—			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	5.40 @	—
D, barrels	280 lbs.	5.40 @	—
E, barrels	280 lbs.	5.40 @	—
F, barrels	280 lbs.	5.40 @	—
G, barrels	280 lbs.	5.40 @	—
H, barrels	280 lbs.	5.40 @	—
I, barrels	280 lbs.	5.45 @	—
K, barrels	280 lbs.	5.45 @	—
M, barrels	280 lbs.	5.50 @	—
N, barrels	280 lbs.	5.50 @	—
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	5.55 @	—
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	5.70 @	—
X, barrels	280 lbs.	5.80 @	—
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	5.03 @	5.23
works, barrels, car lots,	280 lbs.	4.20 @	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50 @	28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04¼
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Rue, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels,	lb.	.21 @	.22
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70 @	—
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb.	.17 @	.18
Spanish, tins	lb.	11.50 @	12.00
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.23 @	.25
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Sage flour, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Salicin, cans	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90 @	.95
Salt (rock soda, chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40 @	—
less car lots, bags, delivered,	ton.	14.00 @	—
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	22.00 @	27.00
bulk works	ton.	13.00 @	18.00
imported (c.i.f., bulk)	ton.	12.50 @	13.00

(see Chrome salts).

Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.03½
granular, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	60.00 @	65.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
select, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Savory, bales	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.48 @	.50
Seidlitz mixture, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
kegs	lb.	.10½@	—
Senega root, bales	lb.	.35 @	.37
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales,	lb.	.07½@	.08
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
No. 3 bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09 @	.10
Pods, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Siftings, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.35 @	.36
Shellac, bone dry, one delivery, 10 or more barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
5 to 9 barrels	lb.	.23 @	—
1 to 4 barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
refined, 6c higher in each bracket.			
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
Garnet, bags, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Superfine, bags	lb.	.16 @	.16¾
T. N. bags	lb.	.15 @	.15¾
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.00 @	1.05
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.95 @	1.00
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.90 @	.95
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.20 @	1.25
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.20
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.10 @	1.15
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk	ton.	30.00 @	35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	20.00
medium fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	12.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00 @	22.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.35¾@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.25¾@	.27¾
Nucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.26 @	—
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.25 @	—
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.23 @	.24
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00 @	10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.26 @	.28
Western, bales	lb.	.15 @	.17
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags,	tons.	15.00 @	22.00
Soda abietate	lb.	.03 @	—
Acetate, anhydrous, drums	lb.	.08¼@	.09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04¼@	.05
Alginate	lb.	.50 @	—
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.07¾@	.08¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50 @	.75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c. car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
bulk	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.02½@	2.17½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.23 @	2.38
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
extra light, 58 p.c. car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.50
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	—
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.12½@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.15
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	1.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.40
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.15 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.12½@	—
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
20 to 49 kegs	lb.	.41 @	—
1 to 19 kegs	lb.	.42 @	—
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.56 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.81 @	—
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.04½@	.05¼
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.10
less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.35
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.81 @	.82
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	6.00 @	5.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.90 @	4.05
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.80 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
less car lots, works, ground, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.90 @	4.05
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.80 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.20
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.12½@	2.17½
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.65
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.40 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.65
expert, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.05¾@	.07

Soda citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.24 @	.29
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.30½@	.35¼
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½@	.16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16½@	.17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08¾
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.15 @	—
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.90 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.55 @	—
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans	lb.	.23½@	.25
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.60 @	.65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodate, jars	lb.	5.72 @	5.77
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
Metaniiate, kegs	lb.	.41 @	.42
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	—
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	5.05 @	5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.00
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.60 @	4.00
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	—
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Nitrate, July-Dec. delivery, ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	ton.	25.90 @	26.50
200-lb. bags	ton.	25.20 @	25.80
bulk	ton.	23.90 @	—
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
imported, l.c.l., casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs	lb.	.08 @	.12
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.40
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.60
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.65
barrels	100 lbs.	2.45 @	2.85
tribasic, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.70 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	2.75 @	2.95
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.24
Sal, bags, N. Y. deliv'd	100 lbs.	1.25 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	—
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	—
60 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
imported, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
Stannate, drums	lb.	.32 @	.34
Stearate, lumps, works, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.23 @	—
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02 @	—
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85 @	—
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½@	2.40
60% broken, dom., cks	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.30 @	.42¼
Sulphoricinoleate	lb.	.12 @	—
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.57 @	.67
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	1.37 @	—
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
high flash, works, drums,	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.38 @	.43
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.22
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.09
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.0087@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¼@	—
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.01⅝@	—
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.02½@	.04
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Squill, red, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
white, bales	lb.	.03 @	.05½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.75 @	.80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.74 @	2.85
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.84 @	2.93
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05¼@	.06
imported, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
rice, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08½
wheat, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
Starch, iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	—
Staveacre seed, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Storax, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Seed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.46 @	.47
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.36
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.45 @	3.50
Nitrate, domestic, works, bbls,	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
imported, casks	lb.	.07¼@	.08
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags,	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.37 @	.41
powdered, cans	oz.	.27 @	.31
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.34 @	.38
powdered, cans	oz.	.24 @	.28
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.65 @	.70
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.18
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00 @	21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00 @	—
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00 @	25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50 @	25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	2.15
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.50
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
rubbermakers', bags	barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.15

Sulphur flour, refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.75
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.10
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	2.45
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.55
rubbermakers, bags	100 lbs.	1.85 @	2.45
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.70
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.05
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.75
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.90
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.95
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.10
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03¼@	.04
tanks	lb.	.03 @	.04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.13
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06¼@	.07¼
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.60 @	4.65
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00 @	—
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	60.00 @	66.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	ton.	7.50 @	—
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	7.00 @	—

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00 @	18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00 @	25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	22.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	27.50 @	—
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	20.00	Nom.
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	25.00 @	30.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	40.00 @	50 00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	55.00	Nom.
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	65.00 @	70.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00 @	15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.04⅝@	—
extra, works, loose	lb.	.04 @	—
special, works, loose	lb.	.03⅞@	—
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05¼@	—
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼@	—
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼@	—
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.04½	Nom
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.03¾	Nom
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
kegs	per keg.	4.00 @	—
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.50 &	.10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	2.40 &	.10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.50 &	.10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.25 &	.10
South American, to arrive,	unit-ton.	2.75 &	.10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	unit-ton.	2.25 &	.10
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03 @	.05¼
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls	gal.	.18 @	.20
retort, barrels	gal.	.19 @	.21
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.21 @	.23
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23 @	.25
Tartar emetic, 5-barrel lots, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.21¾@	—
smaller lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.21¾@	—
small lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.27½
Terebene, cans	lb.	.65 @	.—
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75 @	1.00
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.34 @	.35
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.34 @	.35
drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾@	—
contracts	lb.	.13¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
contracts	lb.	.13 @	—
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels,	100 lbs.	1.00 @	1.25
imported, bags	ton.	27.50 @	30.00
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums,	lb.	.08½@	—
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums,	lb.	.25 @	.33
technical, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12 @	
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. cases	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Spanish, bags	lb.	No quot.	
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles	lb.	1.40 @	—
smaller lots, bottles	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Iodide, 50 lb lots, kegs	lb.	4.20 @	4.25
25 lb. lots, kegs	lb.	4.30 @	4.35
Tin, Straits	lb.	.48 @	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.36½@	.37
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls	lb.	.50 @	.52
Tetrachloride, anhy. bbls	lb.	.20½@	.22
Titanium dioxide, bags, bbls	lb.	.18 @	.18½
car lots, bags, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
calcium base, car lots, bags,	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.55 @	.60
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.62½@	.65
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Toluidin mixed, drums	lb.	.27 @	.28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.36
Trichlorethylene, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
Triethanolamine, works, drums,	lb.	.40 @	.42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.19 @	.44
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.37 @	.38
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works	ton.	22.50 @	23.00
double ground, works	ton.	17.00 @	18.00
single ground, works	ton.	16.00 @	—
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)			
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Madras, bags	lb.	.05¼@	.06

Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots..gal. .53 @ —
10-barrel lots.....gal. .55 @ —
5-barrel lots.....gal. .57 @ —
wood, destructive distil - drums..gal. .36 Nom.
steam - distilled, car lots, drums..gal. .4620@ —
less than car lots, drum-gal. .50 @ .51

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales .....lb. .25 @ .26
true (aletris), bags.....lb. .16 @ .18
Uranium oxide, kegs.....lb. 1.50 @ —
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags.....ton.82.60 Nom.
Gulf ports, bags.....ton.82.60 Nom.
pure, cases.....lb. .15 @ .17
Urea-ammonia liquor, 55 p.c. ammonia, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and gulf ports, unit. .96 @ —
Uva ursi leaves, bales.....lb. .04½@ .05

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales...lb. .12 @ .13
Vanilla beans, 42 p. c. min ments, bags..ton.35.00 @37.00
cups, shipment, bags.....ton.25.00 @ —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. .80 @ 1.25
Mexican, whole, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
cuts, tins.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.50
South American, tins.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-eugenol, tins..lb. 4.50 @ 4.75
ex-guaiacol, tins.....lb. 4.25 @ 4.50
Venice, turpentine, true, cases.lb. .25 @ .26
Verdigris, casks.....lb. .21 @ .23
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars..gal. .09 @ —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .05½@ .06
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .14 @ .17
Chicago .....gal. .137 @ —
Des Moines.....gal. .168 @ —
Milwaukee .....gal. .19 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .193 @ —
Newark .....gal. .10½@ .12
New York.....gal. .10½@ .12
Omaha .....gal. .16 @ —
St. Louis.....gal. .128 @ —
St. Paul.....gal. .193 @ —

W

Wahoo bark, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Root, bark, oales.....lb. .30 @ .32
Wattle bark, shipment, bags.ton.$0.00 @$31.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels....lb. .05¾@ —
Wax:—
Bayberry, imported, bags...lb. .16 @ .17
Bees, white, pure, cases....lb. .32 @ .35
yellow, common, African bags..lb. .18 @ .19
Brazilian, bags.....lb. .20 @ .21
Chilean, bags.....lb. .20 @ .21
San Domingo, bags....lb. .19 @ .20
refined, cases.....lb. .22 @ .26
Candelilla, bags.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Carnauba, flor, bags.....lb. .32 @ .33
No. 1 yellow, bags.....lb. .28 @ .30
No. 2 yellow, bags.....lb. .27 @ .29
No. 2, North Country, bags, lb. .18 @ .19
No. 3 chalky, bags.....lb. .13½@ .14
No. 3, North Country, bags, lb. .13 @ .13½
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags..lb. .23 @ .24
154-156 m.p., bags.....lb. .24 @ .25
158-160 m.p., bags.....lb. .25½@ .26
160-165 m.p., bags.....lb. .26½@ .27
Japan, cases.....lb. .06¾@ .07
Montan, crude, gross for net, ex-dock, net cash, bags..lb. .06¾@ .07½
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags..lb. .30 @ —
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags..lb. .32 @ —
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags..lb. .34 @ —
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti blocks, cases....lb. .21 @ .22
cakes, cases.....lb. .22 @ .23
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bales.lb. .06½@ .06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels..lb. 1.41 @ —
Whiting, chalk, commercial, bags, barrels..ton.13.00 @14.00
gilders, bolted, bags, barrels..ton.15.00 @16.00
extra, bolted, bags, barrels..ton.18.00 @19.00
cliffstone, English, Paris white, bags, barrels..ton.30.00 @40.00
limestone, ground, car lots, bags..ton. 6.50 @10.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales..lb. .04 @ .05
rossed, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
thin, natural, bales.....lb. .05½@ .06
rossed, green, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
Wild indigo root, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes,	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 / 12x18 / 18x22 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	16x26 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20 to 20x30	33.00	28.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	20.00	23.20
70	26x34 / 28x32 / 30x30 / 32x38 to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.20
80	34x36 to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.70

		Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$32.00	$28.00	$26.54
34	11x14 / 12x18 / 18x22 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	16x26 to 16x24	39.00	34.00	31.60
50	20x20 to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	39.00	36.50
70	26x34 / 28x32 / 30x30 / 32x38 to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x46 to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:— Single strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent. Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 percent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.

The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 89 & 50 percent. Single strength, "A" all brackets, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength, "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.

The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N, F, barrels.....gal. .55 @ .65
Leaves, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Wood flour, domestic, standard, grade, works, car lots, bags..ton.18.00 @24.00
finer grades, works, bags, ton.24.00 @30.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags..ton.17.50 @ —
50 mesh, bags.....ton.19.50 @ —
60 mesh, bags.....ton.20.50 @ —
70 mesh, bags.....ton.21.50 @ —
80 mesh, bags.....ton.24.00 @ —
100 mesh, bags.....ton.26.00 @ —
120 mesh, bags.....ton.28.00 @ —
Wormseed, American, bags...lb. .06½@ .07
Levant, bags.....lb. 2.85 @ 3.00
Wormwood, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09

X

Xylene (xylol), 8 deg., works, drums..gal. .37 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .32 @ —
10 deg., works, drums.....gal. .32 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .27 @ —
commercial, works, drums.gal. .31 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .26 @ —
nitration, works, drums....gal. .42 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .37 @ —
Xylidin, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
Xylol (see Xylene).

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.35
Yellow:—
Cadmium, barrels, kegs.....lb. .40 @ .45
ton lots..lb. .35 @ —
sulphide, boxes.....lb. .65 @ .75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels..lb. .15 @ —
contracts, 1933.....lb. .14 @ —
in oil, cans.....gal. 5.04 @ 2.70
Dutch pink, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels.lb. .04 @ .05
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls..lb. .03¾@ .07½
yellow, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .02¾
f.o.b. works.....lb. .01 @ .01¼
French, dark, car lots, casks lb. .0240@ .0250
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0275@ —
extra dark, carlots, casks, lb. .0240@ —
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0265@ —
extra light, car lots, casks lb. .0260@ —
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0285@ —
light, car lots, casks..lb. .0260@ —
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0285@ —
medium, car lots, casks.. lb. .0250@ —
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0275@ —
in oil, cans.....gal. 3.90 @ —
Zinc, barrels.....lb. .19 @ —
contracts, 1933.....lb. .18 @ —
Yellow dock root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bales, lb. .09 @ .10
Yerba santa leaves, bales....lb. .07½@ .08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials, oz. 1.80 @ 2.00

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).
Carbonate, technical, barrels.. lb. .09½@ .11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels..lb. .28 @ .30
Chloride, fused, works, drums, lb. .05 @ .05¾
granular, works, drums...lb. .05¾@ .06¼
solution, works, tanks. ..lb. .03 @ —
Cyanide, drums.....lb. .38 @ .42
Dust, car lots, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .07¼
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08
Fluoride, barrels .....lb. .11 @ .20
Iodide, bottles, jars .....lb. 4.85 @ 4.90
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
smaller lots, barrels, lb. .06 @ —
bags .....lb. .06¾@ —
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05½@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
smaller lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
10 or 25 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
smaller lots, bags..lb. .05 @ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
35 p.c., car lots, bags lb. .0490@ —
2-ton lots, bags.lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05½@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .05½@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
smaller lots, barrels, lbs. .06¼@ —
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .09¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .09½@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .09¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .10½@ —
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags, lb. .08¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .08½@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .08¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .09 @ —
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels..lb. .10½@ —
smaller lots, barrels, lb. .11¼@ —
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels..lb. .07½@ .09¾
ex warehouse, barrels..lb. .07¾@ .09¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb. .08¾@ —
ex warehouse, barrels..lb. .09 @ —
white seal, ex dock, barrels..lb. .10¼@ .10¾
ex warehouse, barrels..lb. .10¼@ .10¾
U.S.P., car lots, barrels..lb. .12¾@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .12¾@ —
Palmitate, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .20
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels..lb. .03¾@ .06¼
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .13
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels..lb. .17 @ .18
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .17 @ .18
Sulphate, crystals, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03¼
car lots, works, barrels.. 100 lbs. 2.65 @ —
Sulphide, car lots, barrels..lb. .13 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .13½@ —
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels, lb. .21 @ .23
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks.lb. .05 @ .05¼
Zirconium nitrate, works.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels..ton.42.00 @50.00
small lots, works, kegs, lb. .02¾@ —
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels..ton.65.00 @75.00
small lots, works, kegs, lb. .04¼@ —
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs, lb. .90 @ 1.20

Trade News Briefs

The Badger Paint and Hardware Stores, Inc., paid two dividends of 25 cents a share each on its preferred stock July 1. One of the dividends was to be applied to the amount in arrears. At the same time the company paid a dividend of 25 cents a share on its common stock.

The Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company has made plans for the erection of a 25,000-barrel daily capacity refinery at Texas City, Texas, which it is expected will be in operation about the end of 1933.

Shell Union Oil Company operations in June were sharply higher than a year ago, but the first six months of 1933 will show a larger loss than last year, according to J. C. Van Eck, president. However, if business were to continue at the June rate through the remainder of the year, he said, the company quite possibly may show a profit for 1933.

Dixie Terminals Oil Company began operations July 1, when the boat General Markham, operated by Allied Shippers of Cleveland, docked at Riverview, a Detroit suburb, with a cargo of 21,000 barrels of gasoline. The terminal is the outgrowth of the Dixie organization in Michigan and is designed to place the independent jobber members of Dixie on a freight parity with larger competitors.

Freight transportation will be made more efficient and safer as well as less costly and more speedy as a result of the approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a new air-brake which has been developed by the New York Air Brake Company in conjunction with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Under the auspices of the American Railway Association, these companies have been making tests of freight train brakes since 1924, and, according to Lowell R. Burch, president of the New York Air Brake Company, the final test of the new brake was made on the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Allegheny Mountains. A loaded train of 150 freight cars was operated quickly and smoothly with uniform application of air throughout the long train's braking system, preventing jolting and jarring of perishable or breakable freight.

The American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Inc., has taken out a Maryland charter which sets forth that the purpose of the organization is to promote advancement of the sciences of pharmacology, etc. There is no capital stock. William DeB. MacNider, of Chapel Hill, N. C.; Arthur L. Tatum, of Wisconsin, and Velyien E. Anderson, of Toronto, are named as the incorporators. The location of the society is given as 710 North Washington street, Baltimore, which is in the neighborhood of Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School.

The tanker Beacon, of Standard Shipping Company, affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of N. J., was in collision with City of Baltimore, flag ship of the Baltimore Mail Line off Gibson Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, on July 12 and made a jagged hole about sixty feet long in the liner's starboard side, not far from the bow. The tanker escaped with small damage, a fire which broke out immediately after the collision being quickly extinguished. The City of Baltimore was beached near the scene of the collision.

The Associated Pharmacists, Inc., giving its location as 28 East Centre street, Baltimore, has been chartered under the Maryland statute to deal in medicines, chemicals, etc. The capital stock is fixed at 100,000 shares, of a par value of $1 a share. Bryce W. Quick, Wilbur L. Morris and Elmer S. Lambdin, all of Baltimore, are down as the incorporators. The company plans to manufacture and distribute over twelve or thirteen states a number of specialties for neuritis, poison oak and other troubles. It is to work on a mutual plan, giving stock to druggists who handle its goods.

The American Medicinal Spirits Corporation, Louisville, which is a subsidiary of the National Distillers Products Corporation, this city, is actively engaged in enlarging its production, its Louisville, or Wathen, plant operating at 300 barrels daily capacity. The company has purchased the Sunnybrook distillery at Louisville for $700,000 and is spending $300,000 on enlargements. It also recently acquired the Overholt and Large distilleries in Pittsburgh for $7,500,000, and is increasing the capacity of those plants. The company's Hannis distillery at Baltimore is also being increased to 900 barrels daily.

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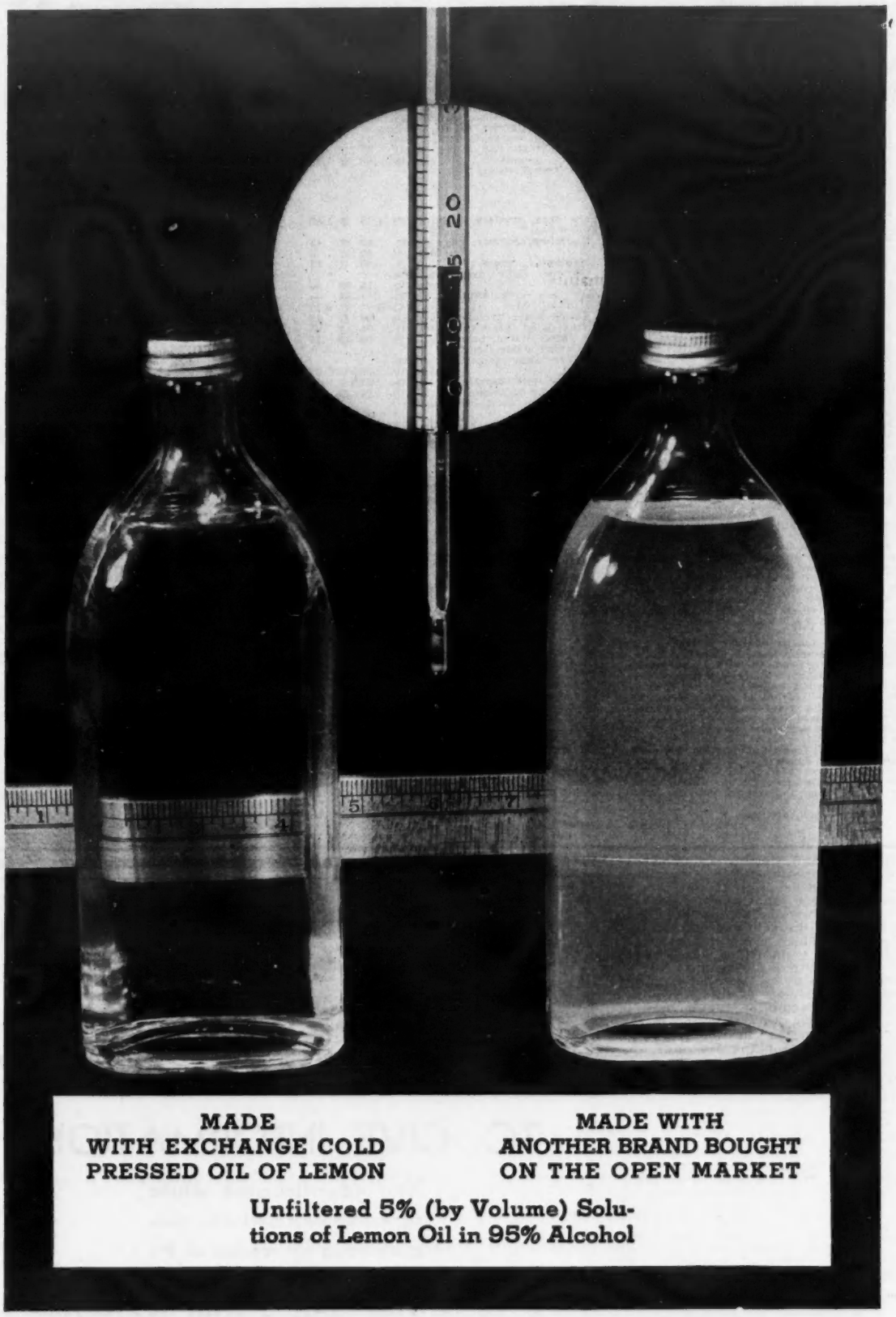
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Forcing Business Recovery

Delay and disinclination on the part of business to proceed in accordance with the clear requirements of the national industrial recovery act may be difficult for the officials of the National Recovery Administration to understand. They were not unexpected by those whose knowledge of business reasoning is more intimate and comprehensive. Failure of business to avail itself of the opportunity offered by the legislation enacted for its benefit is not surprising to those who have known how business has refused to do the things that were patently essential to recovery from the effects of the depression. "Rugged individualism," even in such a highly regimented group as organized labor, has clung tenaciously to its selfish ambitions. Self-preservation, no matter what the cost to the common welfare or, eventually, to the recalcitrant individual, has been almost the sole influence in shaping the policies that have so universally failed.

Perhaps because of their lesser knowledge of the great business habit of leaving reform to "the other fellow," the N. R. A. officials have been irked by the disinclination of all but a few industries to make use of the means of the self-reformation essential to recovery, which are proffered in the new law. These officials have not been inclined, however, to undertake to improve an apparently apathetic business. They may have known the futility of the many efforts to help the farmer; at least, they have not been inclined to follow in the same path. Their determination has been to compel business to effect such reforms as are needed for the improvement of business; that is, of business as a whole, in other words, the improvement of economic conditions in the United States.

It has been made clear that the administrative officials do not look upon the national recovery act as a joke or a mere political gesture. To them, the act means what it says in the preamble. And they are determined to make it mean just that to business.

This purpose having been declared in plain language by the Administrator, the filing of codes of fair competition made a marked spurt in the latter part of last week. The men of action who are administering the law will probably get action where it has long been delayed. It is to be hoped that all industries will speed up their codes. It will be wise for them to do so; otherwise they will have their rules made for them. Internal dissentions must be laid aside. Unified action should be sought—the drug industry is a good example of the lack of this. The national recovery act will be applied, if not by business, then by government.

Dye Industry's Record

In the records of the coaltar industry for 1932, there is evidence of excellent control in the production of synthetic dyes in the United States. The statistical data for last year, published a week ago, show a decrease of 15 percent in the quantity of dyes produced, in comparison with 1931. As sales were reported to have decreased 14 percent in volume and 15 percent in value, producers obviously were informed of conditions in the fields of consumption, and, what is more significant, they made the proper use of the information. Many industries have not yet learned that there is no profit in making more goods than can be sold. Producers of synthetic dyes are not of this sort of ambition-blinded folk. In 1931, as in 1932, their total production was less than the volume of their sales. But, it has not been so much less as to prevent the maintenance of a relatively good level of employment. American dye makers are mindful of various economic factors.

Production was kept well aligned with consumption in most of the divisions of the manufacture of coaltar products. At first glance, there appears to be a markedly unfavorable balance with respect to intermediates. This disappears, however, in the light of information that the larger part of the output of intermediates is utilized by the producers for further manufacture. Production of photographic chemicals ran about 14 percent ahead of sales; but sales had been about 6 percent above production in the previous year, and stocks are never very large. The only really important departure from the favorable balance in the coaltar products trade in 1932 was in respect of synthetic resins. Production of these articles exceeded sales by almost 22 percent, and there had been an unfavorable balance of 18 percent in 1931. Production in 1932 was almost exactly the quantity sold in 1931—but sales were somewhat reduced by the greatly increased consumption of synthetic resins made from other than coaltar materials.

Exports of coaltar dyes were almost 21 percent less in volume in 1932 than those in 1931. Additional evidence of the greater importance of the domestic market to American producers is found in the fact that German exports of dyes in 1932 were 33 percent less than those in the preceding year, and Swiss dye exports were 24 percent less, although exports from Great Britain declined only a trifle. Exports of dyes and lakes from the United States during the first five months of this year were a little more than 5 percent less than those in the corresponding period in 1932. They have dropped almost 39 percent since the 1931 period.

Imports of coaltar dyes in 1932 were almost 18 percent less in volume and more than 14 percent less in value than those in 1931. They have turned upward recently, and at the end of the first half of this year were almost 5 percent larger in volume and almost 19 percent greater in value than those in the first six months of last year. Comparisons of imports of dyes into the United States gives a good picture of the development of the domestic industry and of the trend in consumption. Among recent importations vat dyes and direct dyes have constituted the majority of the classes. These were the minor groups in 1914. The change in the proportions of mordant, chrome, and basic dyes has been as great—in the other direction. But, imports in 1932 were only a little more than 5 percent of sales of domestic dyes, and exports were almost 22 percent of total sales. So, the American dye industry can look back upon 1932 as a not discouraging year.

Lacquer Patent Upheld

A United States Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the decree of the local Federal district court which had opened to all manufacturers of nitrocellulose lacquers the use of essential disclosures made thirteen years ago with respect to the importance of viscosity control in the manufacturing process. It seems to be unlikely that the fight for this permission will be carried further in the courts. The industrial effect of the decision upholding the validity of the patent claims in the dispute cannot be predicted. The owner of the patent has granted licenses thereunder to many manufacturers. It can be expected to extend this policy.

The development of nitrocellulose lacquers has been one of the greatest advances in industry in recent years. Its influence on the paint and varnish industry has brought improvement in other products. Lacquer has benefited the user of protective and decorative coatings indirectly, as well as directly. With the concurrent advances in the development of solvents and synthetic resins, the industry has been revolutionized in many respects. To predict, from the check upon the free use of certain information relative to the manufacture of lacquers, that the technical progress will be halted, would be to disregard too much that points forward.

The New Narcotic Convention

After years of striving, the representatives of the United States in the international movements to restrict the use of narcotics to necessary purposes must find a deal of satisfaction in the new convention which became effective July 10. This latest narcotic control convention approaches quite closely the fundamental regulations for which the several American delegations labored. It follows in its essentials the restrictions that have been the law in the United States for a number of years. The efforts to which it is directed are, therefore, assured of, at least, the possibility of success.

The effectiveness of the restrictions on the manufacture of narcotics as a means of stopping illicit traffic in these products depends, of course, on the honesty of the purpose of the signatory nations. It has been demonstrated in the United States that narcotics can be kept out of the channels of misuse when their manufacture is properly controlled. The control is much simplified when government meets an adequate measure of harmony of purpose and co-operation on the part of manufacturers. This support the United States government has had. Manufacture can be controlled in the face of antipathy or recalcitrance if the official purpose be sufficiently strong. The World Court is designated in the new narcotics convention as the arbitrator between nations. As Japan, one of the leading nations in the manufacture of narcotics, has refused to sign the convention, the probability of a severe test of the court's effectiveness cannot be overlooked.

The representatives of Japan in the conference at Geneva two years ago signed the draft of the narcotics convention. But, in the light of developments meanwhile with respect to Japan and the League of Nations, the failure of that nation to ratify the convention, which is directly tied up to the league for administration, is not surprising. What effect this will have on the legitimate trade of Japan in narcotics, with the thirty-nine nations which have signed the convention, is a question for the future. Various complications can be foreseen in this connection, and greater ones are to be expected if it shall be shown that Japanese narcotics are being trafficked in illicitly.

DuPont Lacquer Patent Is Validated on Appeal

Circuit Bench Reverses District Court Decree in Favor Of Glidden Co.

The duPont patent (Flaherty—No. 1,629,999; reissue No. 16,803) covering the production of low-viscosity nitrocellulose lacquers has been determined to be valid by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. This decision reverses that of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York, which had held that claims 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, and 17 of the patent were invalid because of noninvention, and that, therefore, use of the information of the patent by the Glidden Company did not constitute an infringement of the rights of E. J. duPont de Nemours & Co.

The opinion of the appellate court, written by Circuit Judge Learned Hand, revives at length the history of the experiments directed to the development of a satisfactory spraying and brushing lacquer with a nitrocellulose base. The court points out the practical desirability of the objective in these researches and evaluates the several developments on the basis of their practicability. The point is made that the patent in question claimed no more than the necessity of certain viscosity limits in the making of a satisfactory lacquer, leaving earlier discoveries to be applied toward this attainment. It is held to be irrelevant that the patent claims cover only upper limits of viscosity.

Emphasis is laid in the appellate court's opinion on the popularity rapidly gained by "Viscolac," the original lacquer made under the Flaherty patent. This is taken as evidence that earlier offerings in the field had not been satisfactory and therefore left open the desirable objective of practicularity. In this connection, the work of Doerflinger and that of Bacon are discussed. Neither of these workers, the court concluded, had presented knowledge of the importance of viscosity limits, which, apparently alone, determined the success of Flaherty's work.

DeForest Case Different

Declaring that Flaherty succeeded by plodding rather than by genius, the court declares that this did not deprive him of patent protection. "Invention," the opinion says, "is always a function of the particular situation, of the conditions which preceded and followed the appearance" of the invented article. This definition is supported against a more absolute one with limited application, on the basis of numerous earlier decisions cited by the court. The decision in DeForest Company versus General Electric Company, which had been particularly relied upon by the lower court, was not considered directly applicable by the circuit judges, because the patent in that case covered only practical assembling by Langmuir of earlier discoveries, for the application of which there was no need.

With respect to the defense that the duPont company had temporarily abandoned the Flaherty invention, the circuit judges agreed with the court below that this was without merit.

The opinion of the appellate court presents the conclusion of the judges as follows:—

Therefore, we are disposed to regard Flaherty's work in this case as invention. From him dated in fact a contribution whose value cannot be denied; to him must be attributed the first practicable low-viscosity lacquers, whose desirability had been known long enough to make them the subject of much experiment; we can discover nothing but the control of viscosity which achieved success, obvious as that may now seem; that information turned out to be enough to direct the art. There may be some illusion in all this, of which we are not aware, but as the case stands, to assimilate his work to mere craftsmanship would be a denial of the facts before us. Moreover, the patent has been recognized by fifty-two manufacturers who have taken licenses. True, this must not be pressed too far; it is easier to pay tribute than to fight, and a substantial part of the trade has combined in this contest. But courts have always treated such recognition as a relevant consideration and certainly it may not be altogether disregarded. Thropp's Sons v. Sieberling, 264 U. S. 320, 329, 330.

Excessive Claims

Flaherty originally claimed a higher limit of viscosity than 4.6 seconds. Not only was he forced to disclaim, after suit brought, claims to 16.2-second nitro-cellulose, but his specifications still contain the statement that "generally" the critical limit is as high as that (page 3, lines 2-9). He was more acquisitive than he should have been, as inventors often are; but that ought not to take away from him his invention, if he made one. The claims in suit are limited to 4.6-second viscosity, and that is what he actually found. The very purpose of the disclaimer statute is to allow retraction, in the absence of bad faith, which is not here asserted. That he should have wrongly guessed that the limit was higher does not abate from the fact that he has found the actual limit; that which the art has now adopted. He could not be expected to set a definite figure; there is none, for viscosity may vary even below his limit. But he did set that limit definitely, and in a chemical patent that is all that is required. The supposed vacillation in his conception seems to us to be no more than is permissible to one who has in fact discovered a chemical invention of substance, but who is in doubt whether it may not extend beyond his experimental verification. Somewhere no doubt he must set his bounds at his peril, and that he did.

Chemical Price Advance Strong

There was a strong upward movement of prices in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals last week. As a result, higher levels were reached in industrial chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals, and fertilizer materials. In the fine chemical group, the advances were mostly the result of changes in foreign exchange. A lower price for Chilean nitrate of soda ran counter to this influence. An unexpected reduction was made in prices on completely denatured alcohol. Potash chemicals were higher, the first change in some time.

The REPORTER's composite index number for prices of heavy and fine chemicals had a second consecutive week's rise from 125.4 to 125.9 (compared with August 1, 1914, as 100). In comparison with the average of prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 89.1, against 88.9 at this time last year.

This index number is based on first-hand prices of 107 representative articles in the markets for heavy chemicals, coaltar chemicals, paint and varnish materials, fertilizer materials, and pharmaceutical and other fine chemicals.

Comparative Prices of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last month.	Last year.
Alcohol, C. D. 5.....gal.	$0.32	$0.38½	$0.38¼	$0.38½
Ammonia, anhydrous.....lb.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.05⅝
sulphate .....ton.	24.00	21 50	21.50	17.00
Benzene, 90 p.c.....gal.	.22	.22	.22	.20
Blue vitrol.....100 lbs.	3.75	3.50	3.50	2.75
Calcium acetate.....100 lbs.	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50
arsenate .....lb.	.07	.07	.05½	.05½
Carbon black, standard.....lb.	.0272	.0272	.0272	.0272
Cascara sagrada.....lb.	.09	.09	.09½	.08
Chinawood oil.....lb.	.08¼	.06¾	.06⅞	.04¾
Chlorine, liquid.....100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Cloves .....lb.	.10½	.10½	.10¼	.12¼
Coconut oil.....lb.	.03	.03	.03⅛	.03¼
Cottonseed oil.....lb.	.0685	.0580	.0545	.0380
Ergot, Spanish.....lb.	.35	.35	.35	.52
Gasoline, 65 octane.....gal.	.04½	.04½	.03½	.05½
Glycerin, C. P.....lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼	.10¾
Iodine, crude.....lb.	2.67	2.44	2.33	2.98
Lemon oil, California.....lb.	.75	.75	.65	.90
Messina .....lb.	.80	.80	.75	.90
Linseed oil, raw.....lb.	.1040	.1010	.0890	.0520
Menthol .....lb.	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.40
Methanol, pure.....gal.	.35½	.35½	.35½	.35½
Naphthalene, dyestuff.....lb.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
Orange oil, California.....lb.	.90	.90	.70	1.50
Messina .....lb.	1.25	1.15	1.00	1.20
Peppermint oil.....lb.	3.15	3.00	2.50	1.40
Petroleum, crude, Penna.....bbl.	1.67	1.67	1.37	1.92
Oklahoma-Kansas, 33-33.9...bbl.	.48	.38	.25	.86
Potash, caustic.....lb.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.06⅛
iodide .....lb.	2.70	2.55	2.15	2.90
muriate, 80-85 p.c.....ton	35.55	35.55	35.55	35.55
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered...lb.	.24	.22	.22	.22
Quicksilver .....flask	63.00	63.00	59.00	56.00
Quinine sulphate.....oz.	.42	.39	.36	.40
Rosin, B.....280 lbs.	5.40	5.50	4.15	3.25
Soda ash, dense.....100 lbs.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
bichromate .....lb.	.04½	.04½	.04⅜	.05
nitrate, Chilean.....ton	23.90	24.90	24.90	33.40
Stoddard solvent.....gal.	.05¼	.05¼	.04¾	.05¾
Sulphur, crude.....long ton	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Sulphuric acid, 66 deg.....ton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Superphosphate .....ton	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50
Tallow, extra.....lb.	.04	.03⅞	.04	.02⅞
Tin crystals.....lb.	.36	.34½	.35½	.22½
Trisodium phosphate.....lb.	2.50	2.20	2.20	3.00
Turpentine, gum spirit.....gal.	.53	.53½	.45¾	.39½
V. M. P. naphtha.....gal.	.04¾	.04¾	.04¼	.06½
White lead.....lb.	.06	.06	.06	.06
Zinc oxide.....lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.05¾	.05¾

'Hot Oil' May Be Seized By Department of Justice

The Department of Justice, it was reported July 14 was considering a plan under which 600 tankcars of 'Hot Oil' started from the East Texas field July 13 would be seized. The shipments, it was said, were consigned to New York. Rules for determining illegal oil were understood to have been "worked out" by Assistant Solicitor Fahy of the Department of Interior. An announcement concerning the rules was expected shortly.

At a meeting of the legal staff of the Department of the Interior, it was decided that enforcement of President Roosevelt's order prohibiting interstate shipment of illegal oil should be handled by the Interior Department. Following the making of this decision officials began immediately the task of perfecting machinery to enforce the order.

Newfoundland Codliver Oil Preferred

Impending ratification of the agreement with Great Britain under which Newfoundland codliver oil secures a slight tariff preference in the United Kingdom is expected to result in increased production of codliver oil.

Codliver oil refiners are ready for the new fishery and it is planned to exercise great care to maintain the high standard of the medicinal oil. Chemical analysis of both medicinal and poultry oil, which is insisted on by buyers, will be provided for refiners by the Fishery Research Bureau at Bay Bulls, Newfoundland.

Calcium Cyanamide as Fertilizer

The American Cyanamid Company, this city, has issued in pamphlet form a review of the experimental work dealing with the use of calcium cyanamide as a fertilizer. The paper, which is entitled "Properties and Uses of Calcium Cyanamide", was written by Dr. M. M. McCool of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y. Because of his many years of experience as Chief in Soils at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, it was felt by the company that Dr. McCool was especially well fitted to prepare the review which is now presented. It was stated in behalf of the company that the latter was much indebted to Dr. McCool for his willingness to do the work and for the comprehensive report which he has prepared. Copies of this review may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the American Cyanamid Company, 535 Fifth avenue, this city.

Obituaries

H. W. Reed

Herbert Warren Reed, who had been engaged in the dyestuffs industry in Boston for fifty years, died July 9 at his home in Arlington, Mass. He was sixty-nine years old and a native of Belmont, Mass. He started in the dyestuffs industry in 1883 when he became associated with Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., as an office boy. Remaining with that firm, he ultimately became New England manager for it and when the company was merged with the General Dyestuffs Corporation he continued with the latter as manager in Boston. For sixteen years he was also manager and a director of the Badische Company. He retired from the General Dyestuffs Corporation in 1926 and recently had been associated with Brown, Anthony & Co.

He was president of the Drysalters Club of New England in 1911 and 1912 and the members of that organization along with a number of individuals prominent in the dyestuffs trade tendered him a testimonial dinner in 1926 at the Algonquin Club, Boston, presenting him a wrist watch in token of their esteem. A fellow guest of honor on that occasion was Charles L. Gagnebin, vice-president and co-manager at Boston with Mr. Reed of the General Dyestuffs Corporation. Herman A. Metz, president of the company was the toastmaster.

Lucian Sanderson

Lucian Sanderson, organizer and former owner of the Sanderson Fertilizer & Chemical Company, West Haven, Conn., died July 12 at his summer home in Ashfield, Mass. He was seventy-four years old and a native of Bernardston, Mass. His residence was in West Haven. Mr. Sanderson began his business career in the stationery business in Boston and after several years in it he moved to West Haven and founded the Sanderson Chemical & Fertilizer Company which was sold several years ago to the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and he retired. His wife, Mrs. Clare Sherwood Sanderson; two daughters, Mrs. Stewart C. McLean and Mrs. Charles L. Studwell, survive.

W. A. Smith

W. Acheson Smith, president of the Acheson Graphite Company and vice-president of the National Carbon Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., died Wednesday, July 12, at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, after a brief illness. Mr. Smith, whose home was in Greenwich, Conn., formerly resided in Niagara Falls for many years and took a prominent part in its activities, civic as well as social. He was born fifty-four years ago in Port Jervis, N. Y., and was a son of William H. Smith, who for a long time served as chief engineer of the Carnegie Steel Company and later of the United States Steel Corporation.

An uncle, Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson, founded the Acheson and Carborundum companies. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, Mr. Smith had been associated with the Acheson Graphite Corporation since 1908. He had held various important positions in the company prior to his election as president. At the time of his demise he was a director of the Carborundum Corporation and the Power City Trust Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was a former president of the Electro Chemical Society, continuing to the last as a member of the board of managers. During the world war he served on the War Industries Advisory Board. He held membership in the American Institute of Mineral and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, and the Chemists' Club, this city, in addition to other affiliations.

His wife, a daughter and a brother survive him.

V. O. Faulk, geologist and inventor of an apparatus for extracting oil from shale, died July 11 at his home in Mt. Sterling, Ky., after several months' illness. He was seventy-six years old and a native of Pittsburgh.

Henry Hale Fanning, many years a traveling salesman for the Fanning Printing Company, cardboard box manufacturer, Newton Upper Falls, Mass., died July 7 at his home in Newton Upper Falls. He was eighty-two years old. His wife survives, also a daughter, and two brothers, Eugene Fanning and Frank Fanning, who control the business.

Carl G. F. Grau, a former director of the Central Glass Company, Louisville, died July 10 at the St. Anthony Hospital, Louisville, following an operation. Mr. Grau was seventy-nine years old and a native of Germany, coming to this country when sixteen years of age, and later being one of the founders of the Central Glass Company, formed in 1917 by a merger of glass interests. A son, Walter H. Grau, survives.

Drug Trade Groups Have Filed Three Drafts of National Recovery Act Codes

Two Dealing with Retail Division Are Officially Received—F.W.D.A. Asks Deferment for Changes—Others in Preparation

WASHNGTON, July 13, 1933.

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association has filed a tentative code with the National Recovery Administration, but, at the request of the association, it is being held up temporarily pending receipt of amendments some members have asked leave to file.

Two other drug codes, however, have been officially received by the administration, one filed by the Drug Center, Inc., of St. Louis, and one by the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association. These two codes have not been published by the administration, and no dates have been set for hearings. The filing bodies have been notified that their codes are on file and are being studied, but it is the intention of the N. R. A. officials to withhold action on such sectional codes until more of the same nature are filed or until a "master code" for the entire trade group is drafted, so that all might be considered together and the local codes could then become subdivisions of a national code.

The National Association of Retail Druggists has almost completed a draft of a code for the retail division of the trade. The Drug Institute of America is working on a general code for the industry; it may present three codes, or major subdivisions of the code, one each for the manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing groups.

For purposes of easy administration the N. R. A. officials say they would prefer a single code for each major division of business, but if this is lacking and instead they receive a large number of codes from lesser divisions and local groups, they intend to schedule all related codes for hearing together in the hope of blending them into a master code for that trade. In such a case, the three drug codes already filed and the others known to be in preparation would be combined with whatever proposals the Drug Institute may make.

Horizontal Grouping Favored

The Drug Institute is a "vertical" organization of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, and while the administration has not expressed opposition to this type of industry grouping, it is at present looking more toward "horizontal" groupings, that is, manufacturers together, wholesalers together, and retailers together, as employment conditions can be harmonized more easily in such an arrangement.

In fact, consideration is being given to a single code for all retail stores, drug, grocery, department, and others grouped together. This would put all retailing on an equal footing as to hours of employment, minimum pay for clerks, and as to any resale price-maintenance schemes which may be permitted. This scheme has not advanced far as yet, but is being considered very carefully.

Representatives of the Retailers' National Council, a general organization with which the National Association of Retail Druggists is affiliated, met here today and worked on the general code for retailers. This code proposes a forty-hour maximum week and a minimum wage ranging from 25 cents to 35 cents an hour.

The retailers' representatives, meeting with Arthur D. Whiteside, a deputy administrator, reached an agreement also on general principles of fair merchandising. But many other matters, particularly cost-ascertainment, mark-ups, and overlapping of competitive lines, are delaying agreement. Retail druggists appear inclined to join other retailers in a basic code, with a separate code or section permitting drug stores to remain open longer hours and to pay pharmacists more for a shorter week. This might involve agreement not to sell other than drug items during hours competing stores are closed, or some general curb on any stores expanding into unrelated commodities.

A master code for all retailers is greatly desired by the administration. This would not preclude vertical agreements with manufacturers and wholesalers fitting in later, but horizontal codes are being urged at present.

The F. W. D. A. Code

The code prepared by the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, the national organization of co-operative wholesalers, was presented to the National Recovery Administration in the following form:—

Rules on Behalf of Manufacturers

Rule 1. The distribution of drug products shall be confined to the essential channels of drug distribution.

Rule 2. The sale of merchandise below the cost of production and distribution, plus the interest on the capital invested and a reasonable profit, is hereby declared to be an unfair method of competition within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission act and the industrial recovery act.

Rules on Behalf of Co-operative and Mutual Wholesale Druggists

Rule 1. Proprietors of new retail drug stores should be required to have sufficient capital to put in their stock of merchandise because there are now too many retail units in the industry and wholesalers should not finance new stores except where the potential patronage warrants it.

Rule 2. Additional employment and an increase in the minimum wage scale to 25 cents per hour, with a forty-four-hour week maximum, may be effected by the adoption of the following:—Average gross profits on sales, 16⅔ percent; expenses, wages and commissions, 14 percent; net profits on sales, 2 percent. Four to eight times turnover of net worth is sufficient for from 6 percent to 8 percent dividends on capital investment plus income taxes. To serve our customers and the public a six-day week is required.

Rule 3. Co-operative and mutual wholesale drug companies shall be classified as co-operative wholesale warehouses and distributors.

Rule 4. The sale of merchandise below its cost plus the cost of doing business, interest on the capital invested and a reasonable profit, is hereby declared to be an unfair method of competition within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission act and the industrial recovery act, because it reduces employment, lowers the wage scale, precludes earnings on capital investment and payment of income taxes.

Rules on Behalf of Retail Druggists

Rule 1. To make possible the re-employment of registered pharmacists and all other employes of drug stores, a minimum price schedule shall be established as follows:—Minimum price to be based on manufacturers' list price plus average cost of doing business in a retail drug store (22 percent of gross sales, which is 4 percent less than St. Louis survey); this schedule will provide for a reasonable net profit on sales for interest on capital invested, income taxes and additional employment at higher wage scale. The sale of merchandise, or services, at a price which does not allow for the foregoing considerations shall be an unfair method of competition within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission act and the industrial recovery act.

Rule 2. No medicinal preparations or drug products shall be sold at retail except through legitimate drug outlets, except in small towns not large enough to support a drug store. "Legitimate outlet" is hereby defined as a retail establishment under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

Rule 3. The use of, participation in, publishing or broadcasting of any untrue, deceptive or misleading statement, representation or illustration in an effort to sell any merchandise, service, security or property of any kind is hereby declared an unfair method of competition within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission act and the industrial recovery act.

Rule 4. The use of, participation in, publishing or broadcastng of "combination deals" of kindred items, or the offering of another item of merchandise as free to induce the purchase of some other commodity is hereby declared to be an unfair method of competition within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission act and the industrial recovery act.

Rule 5. The use of, participation in, publishing or broadcasting of statements regarding cut prices on trademarked merchandise or other goods, in a manner to lead the public to believe that all other merchandise sold by the advertiser is similarly low priced when such is not the fact is hereby declared an unfair method of competition within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission act and the industrial recovery act.

Rule 6. Upon the approval of this code of fair competition a trade practice committee will be appointed to gather evidence of any violation of its rules for submission to the industrial recovery administration.

Purpose of Group Explained

In filing its code with the administration, the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association presented the following summary of the origin and growth of co-operative wholesaling in the drug trade:—

The co-operative wholesale drug companies, operating their co-operative wholesale warehouses, serving their stockholder and member customers, submit this brief historical statement of the economic reasons for creation of this co-operative wholesale plan of serving the individual retail merchants in the drug industry.

Thirty-five or forty years ago saw the beginning of the "cut rate" retail drug store. The "cut rate" druggist realized

(Continued on page 32C)

Recovery Administration Threatens To Force Work Codes on Industry

Inaction and Opposition to Procedure Required by Act Lead Johnson to Plan Drastic Action to Attain Purpose

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1933.

Codes of business practices from many industries flowed into the National Recovery Administration in rapid succession in the past few days, following what threatened to be a sinister lull in the operation of the industrial recovery act.

Oil, coal, lumber, contracting, shipbuilding, steel, electrical equipment manufacturing, and ladies' garment-making codes formed a rapid parade into the office of the Administrator, Hugh S. Johnson, who scheduled the codes for hearings on from seven to ten days' notice. Several groups of the drug trade, also, filed codes, and scores of other industries were rapidly getting their national codes into shape for formal submittal.

With the first code submitted (that on cotton textile manufacturing) already heard, approved, and about to go into effect, but with no other major industry code even submitted, the National Recovery Administration began to consider methods of forcing some action. With prices and buying on the increase in anticipation of permanently higher costs when the recovery program gets into full swing, many producers are operating at capacity with labor costs far below what they will be when codes set minimum wages and maximum work weeks.

In order that the business increase be not at the expense of labor and to furnish purchasing power to sustain the increased production rate, it was felt imperative that labor codes be rushed through at once.

Compulsory Action Planned

Administrator Johnson has been working on suggestions to stop increased production on low payrolls, and may present a plan Monday at the meeting of the President's recovery advisory council which is composed of cabinet officers and the heads of all new and old government agencies concerned with business recovery. Mr. Johnson met this week with the managers of all the district offices of the Department of Commerce, including those about to be abolished, to discuss plans of speeding the recovery program through local contacts these men have with business and industrial leaders.

One plan being considered is a national campaign to arouse public opinion after the fashion of the "drives" which put through the selective draft, liberty bond sales, food conservation, and other wartime programs. This calls for an insignia to be issued to every manufacturer or distributor who raises wages to a stipulated minimum and shortens hours to an agreed figure even before a code for his industry has been approved. Consumers would be urged to buy only goods labeled with this insignia, other manufacturers being classed as "slackers" in the "war on depression."

In addition to this, Johnson is considering setting a deadline by which all industries must file codes dealing with minimum wages and maximum hours. Amendments covering other business practices could be filed later if desired but payrolls would be increased universally and immediately by this procedure.

While these measures were being considered to fight inaction, other steps were being outlined against positive antagonism to the new recovery law. Word reached Washington that one association of manufacturers was whispering around that the entire program would "flop"; that the government has no power to enforce the law; and that business men had best ignore it for their own good and trust to natural causes to end the depression. The answer was to dust off the still effective wartime statutes on sedition and read up on what could be done to persons obstructing a law or policy of the Federal government.

Antitrust Laws to Be Used

Another form of combative action—application of the antitrust laws—is being examined by the Department of Justice. Many business men who have not bothered to read the law have conceived the idea that the recovery act repealed the antitrust laws. Actually the only lessening of these laws is the provision that, after a code has been approved, any action in compliance with that code will not be subject to prosecution under the antitrust laws. This means that, even after a code is in force, it does not exempt its signers from the antitrust laws except as expressly provided by the terms of the code. Attorney-General Cummings has indicated that he will investigate all reports of illegal combinations in restraint of trade not protected by codes formally approved by the President.

Methods of fixing prices is the problem blooming largest with many industries drafting codes, particularly groups of distributors. The much larger payrolls required by the recovery act will increase costs, and employers demand that they be compensated. This is acceptable to the administration, provided the increase in prices does not precede the increase in costs and does not exceed it. Agreements not to sell below cost will be approved by the administration in cases where there is adequate machinery for finding cost. All valid elements of cost may be included, provided they can be shown by proper accounting and provided they are not padded.

A set profit may not be permitted to be added to costs, as one view is that the amount of profit should be left to competition and the judgment of individual operators. Cost must be actual cost, not an average for all producers, probably, so that high-cost producers and distributors will not be protected while low-cost firms reap large profits. By preventing doing business at a loss such an agreement will prevent one firm from unwittingly going bankrupt and dragging competitors down with it.

These questions on price have not been settled as yet, but will be worked out as the administration passes on codes in which they arise.

Cotton Textile Code a Model

A model for all industry is the code of the cotton textile spinners and weavers approved by the President and to take effect July 17. The code is not a model in its provisions but in the way those provisions were set. Every stipulation in the code is the result of a factual study and is designed to meet actual, demonstrable conditions.

No provision is the result of compromise, even though wages, for instance, were set midway between the lowest and highest figures suggested. Each provision is based on scientific data rather than the weight of argument. The facts were supplied by both employers and workers and other interested bodies, and from both official and unofficial sources, and the data submitted at the hearing were supplemented by material gathered by the National Recovery Administration.

In approving the code, President Roosevelt added thirteen interpretations and conditions, all of which were accepted by the industry. One of these is that office employees be included in the code; another, that existing differentials in wages of skilled workers be maintained when the minimum for unskilled workers goes into effect; another, that a committee study and set minimum wages for cleaners and outside employees, not covered by the code.

As approximately 23 percent of the industry was not represented on the committee which drafted the code, manufacturers not already heard, although they must abide by the code, are to be given an opportunity to show why exceptions should be made for them, if they desire. A planning and supervisory committee for the industry is created by the code, and the President reserved the right to appoint three non-voting members to this committee to represent the government and the public.

Commerce Planning Body Will Meet on July 21

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1933.

The executive committee of the Advisory and Long Range Planning Committee of the Department of Commerce has been called to meet in Washington July 21 to consider a list of subjects of special significance to industry. Among the subjects listed are national industry planning through the use of private research facilities, obtaining current trade data needed by business, long-time credit expansion policies, foreign investment trends, stimulation of residence construction, and estimation of the activities of the Department of Commerce.

The Associated Manufacturers of Toilet Articles have moved their headquarters from 10 East Fortieth street to 30 Rockefeller Plaza, where their office will be consolidated with that of the Credit Bureau of the Perfumery Importers Association.

U. S. Potash Co. Gets Albright as Its G. M.

Head of Federal Park System Becomes Executive of New Mexico Development

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1933.

After four and one-half years of service as director of the National Park Service, Horace M. Albright has resigned for the purpose of becoming vice-president and general manager of the United States Potash Company, operating mines and refineries at Carlsbad, N. M., and having executive offices in this city. Mr. Albright's resignation has been accepted with regret by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and the latter has named

Photo National Park Service

Horace M. Albright

Arno B. Cammerer, associate director of the service, to be Mr. Albright's successor as director. Mr. Albright, who succeeded the late Stephen B. Mather, prominent figure in the chemical and related industries, has had a brilliant career in the federal park system and Secretary Ickes in a formal statement so termed it.

Mr. Ickes in his outline of Mr. Albright's public service indirectly said as follows:—

At the time of his appointment as director of the Service in January, 1929, upon the resignation because of ill health of the late Stephen T. Mather, he was one of the youngest bureau chiefs in the government service. Under Mr. Albright's administration the National Park Service has been enlarged both in scope and personnel, particularly the administrative headquarters in Washington. Outstanding among the new developments was the establishment of a branch of Research and Education in the headquarters office, with officers trained in biology, geology, and history, to direct the field personnel of naturalists and historians. Another important development was the expansion of the landscape architectural work and the establishment of eastern headquarters of both the branch of Engineering and the branch of Plans and Design, the latter covering the landscape work.

During Mr. Albright's service as director three national parks and ten national monuments have been established. These are the Carlsbad Caverns, Grand Teton and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks and the Arches, Bandelier, Black Canyon of the Gunnison Canyon de Chelly, Colonial, Death Valley, George Washington Birthplace, Grand Canyon, Great Sand Dunes, and White Sands National Monuments.

Establishment of the Colonial National Monument was perhaps the most notable achievement of Mr. Albright's career. This area, in reality a historical park, includes Yorktown battlefield, Jamestown Island, and the old city of Williamsburg, which Mr. Rockefeller is restoring to its appearance in colonial days. These three historical areas are to be connected by a parkway, of which the section between Yorktown and Williamsburg already is completed.

A fourth national park will be established before Mr. Albright's resignation becomes effective. This is the Morristown Historical Park, covering an area prominent in revolutionary war activities. It fittingly was planned to dedicate this park to public use on July 4.

As director of the National Park Service, Mr. Albright served as a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission which is engaged in planning the development of parks, boulevards and buildings in the City of Washington.

Mr. Albright retires in his twenty-first year of service in the Department of the Interior. He came to Washington in May, 1913, to join the personal staff of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior under President Woodrow Wilson. He was later made assistant attorney and continued on the personal staff of the secretary. When in 1915 Stephen T. Mather became assistant to the secretary in charge of all national park activities, Mr. Albright was assigned as his aide. When the National Park Service was organized in 1917, Mr. Mather became its first director and Mr. Albright the first assistant director. Inasmuch as Mr. Mather was ill at the time, Mr. Albright immediately became acting director and carried on the work of organizing the new bureau.

In 1919 Mr. Albright was appointed superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, the first civilian superintendent of Yellowstone snce 1886. While serving in that capacity he also served as assistant field director of the National Park Service. He served as superintendent for nine and one-half years, three years longer than any other occupant of that office.

He entered national park work well equipped for it. He is a Californian, born and reared in Inyo county, a region of mountains and deserts, wherein lies both Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States with the exception of Alaska, and Death Valley, the lowest point in the United States. As a boy he traveled with pack trains and afoot in the mountains of Sequoia and Yosemite Parks. He is a graduate of the University of California and of Georgetown University Law School.

Last month the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society conferred upon Mr. Albright the Pugsley Gold Medal for outstanding conservation work in the field of national parks. Other honors include honorary life membership in the Sierra Club and the National Geographic Society.

Arno B. Cammerer, the newly appointed director of the National Park Service, also has had a varied and interesting career that has eminently fitted him for the exacting duties of that position. An associate director of the service, he served for many months as acting director and in 1922, during the illness of former Director Mather acted as director nearly all year.

Wood Utilization Unit Abolished by President

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1933.

Coincident with the announcement of the cuts in the Department of Commerce staff and activities, the President issued an executive order abolishing the National Committee on Wood Utilization, which has been closely associated with the department. This committee was financed co-operatively by the government and industry, each contributing about $15,000 a year. Its staff consisted of three technical experts and six clerks. Its director, Axel H. Oxholm, was commissioned by President Wilson in 1916 to make a survey of wood utilization in foreign countries. Later he served as lumber trade commissioner abroad and as the first chief of the lumber division of the Department of Commerce.

The Wood Utilization Committee was formed in 1925 at the request of the Department of Agriculture. It was financed both through cash contributions and the loan of facilities and experts, by practically all industries concerned with forest products, and became a research organization and clearing house for information on the best usage of wood and its products. Among the industries aiding and aided, in adition to lumber, were paint, naval stores, fiber, paper, builders, engineering groups, furniture manufacturers, glue manufacturers, wood chemicals, architects, railroads, farm organizations, and consumers' groups.

In addition to its classical handbook on wood constructon, which was published privately and is the standard authority on the subject, the committee issued some thirty bulletins through the Government Printing Office, selling a total of 1,250,000 copies at prices ranging from 5 cents to 40 cents per copy. The committee's staff is being disbanded and its files discarded.

Synthetic Camphor Output Subject of Tariff Hearing

There will be a public hearing by the United States Tariff Commission July 26 in Washington, in regard to the production of synthetic camphor in the United States, according to a notice issued by the commission, which has been investigating the subject pursuant to the provisions of the tariff act of 1930. The commission has been endeavoring to ascertain the ratio of domestic production to domestic consumption, by quantities, and the hearing will deal with the six months' period ended June 17, 1933. All parties interested in the subject will be given an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard, it was stated.

In a supplemental statement it was declared that the commission had ascertained the actual production of synthetic camphor in the United States but that it could not publish the figures since to do so would disclose the operations of an individual concern. It was further stated that there was no production in 1931 or 1932, and that the production of synthetic camphor during the six-month period ended June 17, 1933, substantially exceeded 25 percent (the percentage specified by the law) of the domestic consumption thereof, which was 397,000 pounds during this period.

The following comparative figures of consumption of synthetic and natural camphor in the United States in the first six months of 1931, 1932, and 1933, with June, 1933, estimated, were also issued by the United States Tariff Commission:—

U. S. Camphor Consumption

	Pounds	
	Synthetic.	Natural.
1933, first six months.....	*434,437	*980,815
1932, first six months.....	573,174	1,222,418
1931, first six months.....1,783,979		600,471

* June consumption estimated.

Soda Phosphate Industry Organizes an Institute

The Sodium Phosphate Institute has been incorporated under the membership corporation law of this state, for the following purposes:—

To foster the industrial interests of those engaged in the sodium phosphate industry.

To promote a more comprehensive relationship between those engaged in the production and those engaged in the consumption of its products.

To engage in research work, directed toward developing new uses and more extended consumption of sodium phosphate and its products.

The new institute completed the work of organization July 13, and on that date the following officers were elected:—President, William B. Thom, of the Warner Chemical Company, New York; vice-president, George A. Berington, of the Bowker Chemical Company, New York; secretary-treasurer, Robert T. Baldwin, 50 East Forty-first street, New York, where the institute has its headquarters.

N. Y. Wholesale Druggists Form Another Association

The Allied Wholesale Druggists' Association, an incorporated body, was organized at a meeting held July 6 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city.

This association, according to the official announcement, will be composed of members who are "service wholesale druggists whose net worth is over $50,000 each." The plan of the organization, apparently, is nationwide, as the announcement says that the membership will be selected by locality so that the association will be able to offer a "complete distribution service for manufacturers, through its own members, throughout the nation."

Among other things, it is the stated purpose of the organization to aid and co-operate with the National Recovery Administration in "presenting a code which will be for the mutual benefit of all in the industry." Broadly, the purpose of the association, according to the announcement, is "to foster the trade and interests of its members; to reform abuses relative thereto; to procure uniformity and certainty in customs, practices and usages of the drug trade."

The officers of the association are:—President, Ira J. Shapiro, of the Ira J. Shapiro Company; vice-president, Max Berlin, of the Williamsburg Drug Company; secretary, Max J. Black, of the York Drug Company; treasurer, Harry Gerr, of Harry Gerr, Inc.

The headquarters of the association are in suite 1101, at 292 Madison avenue, this city.

Western N.Y.Drug Trade Conference Elects James

Sidney C. James, retail druggist, Buffalo, has been elected president of the Western New York Drug Trades Conference, incorporated early in June for the promotion of social and business harmony and the development of a spirit of co-operation among members of the several divisions of the drug trade in Allegany, Cataraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genessee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming counties, New York. Other officers (all of Buffalo) elected by the conference are:—Vice-president, Andrew G. Kellner; secretary, R. Vaughan Pierce; treasurer, George F. Bigham.

The directorate of the conference includes the following members of the drug trade, representing various sections of the territory of the organization:—Hoyt Sheehan, T. F. Williams, Paul E. Foehl, Roy Warren, Vincent Ryan, Burt Fredericks, James A. Donovan, Edward J. Hansen, William Kane, Edward I. Dembowski, Michael Strozzi, Nathan G. Horwitz, John T. Stoddart, Clayton Heinze, William Marshman, Royal Gully, and Glen Helgren.

Drug Sales to Doctors, Hospitals Taxed in N.Y.

Receipts from sales of medicine and supplies to hospitals, physicians, and veterinarians are taxable under the New York sales tax law when the purchasers use these products and then make flat charges for their services, without any separate charge for the materials used. Vaccines, antitoxins, serums, and pharmaceuticals are included in the group which is taxable to the seller under such circumstances.

This ruling was announced July 12 by Prof. Harold R. Enslow, of the State Tax Department, in an address to Orange county business men as the representative of Mark Graves, president of the State Tax Commission.

Petroleum 'Bootlegging' Is Hit by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1933.

President Roosevelt today issued an executive order prohibiting the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum produced or withdrawn from storage in violation of any state law or regulation. Authority for such an order was given by the national industrial recovery act, and has long been sought by a major portion of the oil industry and by state conservation and tax officials. The order simply reads:—

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1933 (Public No. 67, 73rd Congress), the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum and the products thereof produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted to be produced or withdrawn from storage by any State law or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder, by any board, commission, officer, or other duly authorized agency of a State, is hereby prohibited.

(Signed),

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sharp & Dohme Dividend

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1933.

A dividend of $1 a share was declared by Sharp & Dohme, Inc., on the cumulative convertible preference stock at a meeting of directors in addition to the dividend of 50 cents per share per quarter recently declared. The additional dividend covered a portion of the arrears due since August 1, 1931, and leaves an accumulation of 87½ cents per share still unpaid. The aggregate dividend of $1.50 is payable on August 1 to holders of record July 14.

In a letter to the stockholders, A. Homer Smith, president of the company, said the net income of the company since the spring of 1932 has been at a rate slightly in excess of the quarterly dividend of 50 cents which the corporation is continuing to pay. In the meantime the company has strengthened its current position and has paid in advance of maturity a mortgage of $350,000, which constituted the only fixed indebtedness. President Smith then added:—

The business outlook has improved, and in view of the company's strong current position, the board of directors feels it is appropriate at this time to pay the preference stockholders a part of the dividends which they have foregone during the past year, even though this action will result in a reduction of the company's moderate surplus.

British Fine Chemical Producers Extend Line

LONDON, July 3, 1933.

Recent successes illustrate the possibilities opened by research to British firms for making fine chemicals. It is hoped that shortly many other substances for which Britain is at present entirely dependent on Continental Europe will be manufactured commercially in the United Kingdom.

For the first time since the war, British chemists are now manufacturing acetphenetidin (phenacetin) and hydroquinone. By the use of a new ether extractor recently developed at the chemical research laboratory of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, co-operation between the laboratory and a chemical concern has led to the production in Britain of resorcinol, for the first time on a commercial scale.

China Applies Old Tariff

Instructions have been issued by the Chinese government rescinding a former announcement and again permitting goods stored in bonded warehouses before May 22, 1933, upon withdrawal for entry into the country up to August 22, 1933, to be subject to the tariff rates in force prior to May 22, as originally provided for, according to a radiogram received in the Department of Commerce from the commercial attache at Shanghai.

Dye Imports in June Much Higher This Year

Six-Month Total Raised Above 1932 Level—Chemical Receipts Larger

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1933.

Imports of synthetic dyes into the United States in June amounted to 382,452 pounds, valued at $389,174, according to data compiled by the United States Tariff Commission in collaboration with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The month's total was much larger than that of 117,792 pounds, valued at $109,208, imported in June, 1932.

Imports of synthetic aromatic chemicals continued to run below those in 1932, those in June being 34 percent less in quantity than those in June, last year. Imports of color lakes were almost 83 percent smaller. But, imports of other finished products and intermediates showed a gain of more than 233 percent.

Comparative data on imports of finished and intermediate coaltar products follow:—

Imports of Synthetic Dyes

	1933		1932	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
January ...	314,878	$311,640	297,266	$259,558
February ..	365,144	369,829	429,298	367,154
March	267,890	257,626	482,545	410,865
April	232,741	229,078	300,144	259,425
May	360,490	352,111	206,225	203,483
June	382,452	389,174	117,792	109,208
Totals ..	1,923,595	1,909,458	1,833,270	1,609,693

Countries of Origin of Dye Imports

	Percentages June.	
Germany	60.83	85.41
Switzerland	37.18	10.63
England	1.96	3.77
All other	.03	.19

Dye Imports by Ports

	June, 1933	
	Pounds.	Value.
New York	378,062	$386,025
Boston	4,390	3,149

Leading Dyes in June Imports

(A total of 427 dyestuffs was imported.)

	Pounds.
Vat golden yellow GK double paste (single strength)	27,090
Trisulphon brown BP conc	13,030
Vat printing black B paste	7,500
Cibanone blue 3G paste	6,962
Chlorantin fast green B	6,615

Imports of Aromatic Chemicals

	1933		1932	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
January ...	2,744	$4,060	2,410	$2,851
February ..	3,153	2,899	7,006	20,520
March	6,346	11,288	8,632	17,849
April	2,622	3,803	7,386	13,245
May	3,299	5,962	5,454	14,437
June	5,786	9,874	8,778	22,843
Totals ...	23,950	37,886	39,665	91,745

Leading Aromatics in June Imports

(A total of 29 aromatic chemicals was specified in the list of imports.)

	Pounds.
Methyl anthranilate	1,155
Diphenyl oxide	800
Diethyl phthalate	750
Ethyl vanillin	600
Phenylethyl alcohol	453
Bromstyrol	410
Benzyl acetate	300
Cinnamic alcohol	300

Imports of Medicinals, Photographic Developers, Intermediates, and Other Coaltar Products

	1933		1932	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
January ...	55,087	$40,480	38,622	$26,401
February ..	137,144	97,944	108,219	80,715
March	177,781	52,066	87,479	63,690
April	179,063	60,366	92,067	72,600
May	90,056	67,574	134,789	31,675
June	172,945	130,904	51,902	44,868
Totals ...	812,076	449,358	513,078	319,958

Leading Products in June Imports

(A total of 113 products, including photographic developers as one group, was specified in the list for imports.)

	Pounds.
Diazo salt GS	21,064
Alphanaphthol	11,025
Variamine blue salt B	10,760
Methylcyclohexanone	10,550
Dinitroetilbenedisulphuric acid	6,876
Orthocresol	6,720
Naphthoxythiophen	5,688
Bromamine acid	5,455

Imports of Color Lakes

(Three color lakes were imported in June.)

	Pounds	
	1933.	1932.
January	391	1,096
February	10	842
March	1,834	2,707
April	1,444	3,504
May	2,646	1,084
June	161	975
Totals	6,486	10,202

Coaltar Products in Bond

	Dyes and colors.	Intermediates.
November 30, 1932	1,066,457	858,793
December 31, 1932	1,173,247	984,868
January 31, 1933	1,147,434	953,842
February 28, 1933	1,172,054	925,697
March 31, 1933	1,199,679	794,497
April 30, 1933	1,149,303	768,286

The Sulspa Corporation, Rensselaer, N. Y., has been chartered at Albany with a capital of 4,000 shares of preferred stock, par $25, and 20,000 shares of common stock, par $5, to manufacture drugs. Reginald V. Craddock, 202 Washington avenue; Joal J. Rickards, 276 Sheridan avenue, and Louis P. Stutze, 480 Yates street, all of Albany, N. Y., are named as directors and subscribers. Andros & Wood, National Savings Bank building, Albany, are attorneys for the corporation.

Narcotics Control Convention Given Effect by Presidential Proclamation

Thirty-nine Nations Are in Agreement to Limit Output—Japan Only Manufacturing Country Not Signing

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1933.

The new international narcotic treaty became effective today and was formally proclaimed by President Roosevelt. The United States is one of thirty-nine nations party to the agreement, and preparations are already being made to comply with the provisions of the pact.

Styled the "Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs," the treaty was negotiated at Geneva in the Summer of 1931, with an American delegation taking an active part. It was ratified by the United States Senate in March, 1932, with reservation of the right to impose domestic control measures stricter than the treaty calls for, and statement that the government of Russia is not recognized by the United States, although both were parties to the convention.

It was required that the treaty be ratified by twenty-five nations, including four of the eight manufacturing nations, before it could take effect. All the manufacturing nations, except Japan, have now ratified, including the United States, France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Turkey. The failure of Japan to ratify is giving concern to American narcotics officials, as that country is said to be the source of narcotics smuggled into the United States on the Pacific Coast.

Other nations which have ratified the convention or acceded to its terms are Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Free City of Danzig, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, and Uruguay.

In his proclamation, the President said that he had:—

caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof, subject to the reservations declared by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America at the time of signature of the said convention, and included in the instrument of ratification thereof by the United States of America.

Effectiveness Expected

At the same time, the Department of State issued a statement saying:—

This convention is confidently expected to constitute an effective and important step in the direction of suppressing the evils of the illicit drug traffic and of reducing the production of narcotic drugs to the amounts needed for medical and scientific purposes.

The advantage of the treaty to the United States lies in the fact that it limits the quantities of dangerous drugs manufactured in other countries, renders much stricter the control abroad of the legitimate trade in these substances, and affords better facilities for suppressing the illicit traffic.

The principal problem of narcotic law enforcement in the United States is that of preventing the unlawful introduction of narcotic drugs and particularly of derivatives of opium and the coca leaf from abroad. It is foreign overproduction, that is, total production over and above the amount needed for medical and scientific purposes, which supplies the illicit international traffic. The domestic manufacture of the drugs in the United States is limited so closely to the medical needs of the country that diversion of the home-manufactured product is comparatively negligible, and the illicit traffic finds its source of supply in drugs which are smuggled in from abroad.

Entry of the present convention into force will not involve any relaxation of the strict control already exercised by the Government of the United States over the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs. This government already limits the quantities manufactured, prohibits the import of habit-forming derivatives of opium and the cocoa leaf, and subjects the legitimate distribution of these substances to a rigid control.

In the United States little if any additional legislation will be called for under the obligations imposed by this convention. The plan on which the convention is based is in accord with the principles underlying the existing American system of limitation and control; and the American government already maintains, as the Bureau of Narcotics in the Treasury Department, the special administration which article 15 of the convention requires to be established for administering the control of narcotic drugs and preventing illicit traffic.

Provisions of Convention

The provisions of the narcotics convention were stated in detail in the REPORTER for July 20, 1931. No control of production of raw materials is attempted, the limitations being laid on the manufacture of all narcotic derivatives on the basis of legitimate needs. These limitations apply to a larger list of derivatives of opium and coca than was covered in previous conventions. Synthetic products are included, and so is codeine, but the provisions respecting the latter are less stringent than those applying to other narcotics. Heroine is not outlawed, but exportation of this product is forbidden except directly to governments. Provisions are included for covering new derivatives as they may be discovered. Stocks of raw materials must be supervised by the governments and must be limited to a six months' supply except under extraordinary conditions. Narcotics seized under the regulations are to be destroyed or converted into non-narcotic substances or used by the governments. Disclosure of narcotic contents is required on labels of preparations.

Elaborate requirements are made for the keeping and reporting of statistical records by the signatory governments, and this information will be circulated to all governments in summary annually. Particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered must also be reported to league headquarters in Geneva. International disputes, arising under the convention, are to be arbitrated by the World Court.

In addition to reserving the right to enact regulations more stringent than those of the international convention, the United States reserves the right to control shipments of narcotics between other countries, when such shipments pass through American territory. It also reserves the right to defer quarterly reports sixty days. The res-

(Continued on page 35)

Tariff Treaties Sought By President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1933.

Negotiations for reciprocal trade treaties with several nations were opened today by President Roosevelt in what may lead to a series of treaties reducing certain tariff items in return for greater purchases of American goods.

The American embassies in Argentina, Brazil and Colombia were instructed to inform the governments of those countries that the President is ready to begin "exploratory studies with the possibility of negotiating a trade agreement." The Argentine and Brazilian Ambassadors and the Colombian Minister conferred with the State Department on the matter today. The Scandinavian countries and Chile are among other nations which have entered preliminary discussions looking toward trade treaties.

In each case a treaty will probably be negotiated which will entail changes in the tariff law and will have to be ratified by both houses of Congress before becoming effective. Negotiations are expected to be informal discussions between the Embassy and Legation staffs of the foreign countries and U. S. State Department experts.

This system of bilateral tariff bargaining treaties apparently will displace a general discussion of tariff reduction throughout the world which was scheduled for the London economic conference, but which was dropped due to the course of events.

Lower tariffs on Argentine casein and flaxseed probably will enter the discussion of a trade treaty with that nation, but such reductions would be opposed by U. S. agricultural interests. Existing embargoes against the importation of Argentine beef and mutton on account of the hoof-and-mouth disease in the Southern Republic, and bans on Argentine fruit because of the Mediterranean fruit fly are sore spots with Argentinians, and an attempt will be made in the negotiations to modify these to some extent. The entry of seasonal fruits and vegetables from the Southern hemisphere free of duty during the season between U. S. crops will also receive consideration. About the only dutiable Argentine product not directly competitive with American goods is quebracho extract, though it is possible that makers of other tanning extracts will oppose lowering the duty on the Argentine product.

Nathan Schwartz, formerly in the employ of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggist, this city, has been missing since June 9, 1932. His mother, Mrs. Clara Schwartz, 444 East Ninety-eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is very anxious to hear from him or to get information as to his whereabouts.

Flaxseed Prices Rise Sharply on Crop News

Government Report Indicates an Unusually Small Harvest With Large Demand

A sharp rise occurred in flaxseed prices in the Minneapolis and Duluth markets last week following the publication from Washington of the July government report on the flaxseed crop. This report was issued late on Monday and seemed to make it clear that the production of flaxseed in the United States is going to be unusually small in a year when the requirements of American crushers promise to be materially larger than in any recent preceding season owing to a rapidly increasing consumption of linseed oil.

According to the government, the indicated crop of flaxseed in this country on July 1 was only 9,185,000 bushels. This compares with an estimate in July last season of 18,200,000 bushels and a final production last year of 11,841,000 bushels. The sharp decline in the yield last season as compared with the July estimate was due to adverse weather conditions and extensive damage from grasshoppers, and the situation this season seems to be similar to last season at this time, as the crop is suffering from prolonged dry weather and extremely high temperatures, while grasshoppers are present in great numbers, with serious damage feared. As the government report comes down only to July 1, it is contended that present conditions are worse than appeared in the official report, and there is a tendency among some members of the flaxseed and linseed oil trades to scale down estimates of the yield still further.

The area under flaxseed on July 1 this year was estimated at 1,755,000 acres, which compared with 2,667,000 acres in July last year and 2,081,000 acres actually harvested last season. The average acreage for the five-year period from 1926 to 1930 was 2,979,000 acres. This year's acreage is the smallest since 1923. The condition of the crop on July 1 this year was 53.4 percent of normal, against 76.4 percent in July last year and a 10-year average for July of 81 percent. The present condition is the lowest reported in July during 30 years in which government condition reports have been issued in that month, and the indicated crop this year is 2,602,000 bushels less than the small crop harvested last year, and nearly 11,000,000 bushels than the

(Continued on page 32A)

Commerce Bureau Staffs Reduced from 835 to 400

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1933.

The future activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were still undecided this week as more than half the headquarters employees were dropped from the government service. The statistical and publications services are all being studied with the object of eliminating everything not absolutely essential, in order to reduce the expenditures of the Department of Commerce.

The various commodity division periodic reports on world conditions, trade, and prices will be eliminated or curtailed, and even some of the department's more basic statistical work may be dropped.

The dismissal of 435 of the bureau's 835 Washington employees was announced last week, but the adjustment of the remaining employees among the commodity divisions is not yet completed. For example, the chemical division was reduced from sixteen persons to six, but is to be brought up to a personnel of ten through transfer of clerical help from other divisions.

Shifts in the staffs of the commodity divisions are shown in the following table. Existing chiefs of divisions remain in charge for the time being except where otherwise indicated:—

Division.	Personnel—Before July 1.	After July 15.
Automotive and aeronautics trade	21	11
Chief, A. W. Childs (formerly chief of automotive division)		
Chemical	16	10
Commercial intelligence	45	15
Commercial laws	18	12
Domestic commerce (combined)	133	27
Economic research	37	23
Editorial	25	10
Electrical	8	5
Finance	12	10
Foodstuffs	27	10
Foreign construction (division abolished)	11	..
Foreign service	22	9
Foreign tariffs	27	24
Iron and steel	8	6
Leather, shoe, and rubber	17	11
Chief, W. J. Page (formerly chief of leather division)		
Lumber and paper	22	8
Chief, L. H. Peedles (formerly chief of lumber division)		
Machinery and agricultural implements	12	6
Chief, R. H. Rastall (formerly chief of machinery division)		
Minerals	17	10
Regional information	55	20
Specialties	19	10
Statistical	44	21
Textiles	24	10
Tobacco	7	4
Transportation	29	13

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Light & Dense Soda Ash
Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Bi-Chromate of Potash
Bi-Chromate of Soda
Solid, Flake & Liquid Calcium Chloride
Flake Acetate of Soda
Commercial Carbon Tetra-Chloride 99.9% Pure
Powdered Bi-Sulphite of Soda
Sulphur Refined (All Grades)
Nitrate of Ammonia (Nitrous Oxide grade)
Formaldehyde, USP, Water White
Chloride of Lime
Liquid Chlorine
Copper Sulphate
Sulphate of Iron
Iron Chloride
Epsom Salts
Oxalic Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Boracic Acid
Borax
Sodium Fluoride
Sal Soda

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Milwaukee New Haven New Orleans Philadelphia Pittsburgh St. Louis St. Paul

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GRASSELLI GRADE
A Standard Held High for 94 Years

Trade News Briefs

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company reported a consolidated net income of $214,718 for the five months ended May 31, after all charges. This was equal to 57 cents a share on 373,846 common capital shares.

Cornstarch and cornflower have been taken under consideration by the British Board of Trade with a view of passing on a petition that imports of these articles be subjected to the statutory requirements with respect to marking to show the country of origin.

Rossville Alcohol & Chemical Corporation has reported a net income of $57,346 for the five months ended May 31, after depreciation, expenses and other charges. This was equal to 38 cents a share on 149,256 shares of 7 percent preferred stock.

Sal ammoniac production is being prepared for in Japan by the Sumitomo Fertilizer Company. Marketing of the product will be started October 1. Production will be at the rate of about 1,500 tons a year. Japanese consumption requires about 3,000 tons yearly.

Dr. and Mrs. John J. Abel, Baltimore, observed the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, July 10. Dr. Abel was formerly professor of pharmacology at Johns Hopkins University and has been honored with the Willard Gibbs and Apothecaries Society medals.

Dr. A. Richard Bliss, jr., has presented his resignation, effective August 15, as chief of the division of pharmacology at the University of Tennessee to accept the position of director of the research laboratories of the William A. Webster Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Montreal Board of Trade has issued a brief in connection with the efforts of Southern railroads in the United States to increase the freight rates on turpentine, rosin, and other materials needed by Canadian paint and varnish companies. The brief has been sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Lindsay Light Company reported a net income of $11,827 for the six months ended June 30, after depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges. This was equal to 7 cents a share on 60,000 common shares, after 7 percent preferred dividends. It compared with $30,137, or 38 cents a share in the first half of 1932.

The American Chemical Company has been chartered under the laws of Maryland to deal in alkalies and chemicals. It will be located at 425 West street, Baltimore, and its capital stock is fixed at 1,000 shares of a par value of $10 each. Ralph L. Jones, George W. Kirchner and Hannah Shapiro, all of Baltimore, are named as the incorporators.

Standard Chemical Company, Canada, in its report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, shows an operating loss of $159,604. Provision for depreciation and a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock increased this to $195,742. Sales dropped from $1,121,645 the previous year to $855,115, comparing with a peak of $2,200,545 in 1928-29.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company has started reconditioning the property of the Butte Copper and Zinc Company preparatory to its reopening for full operations in August. Directors of the Butte company have voted a five-year extension of the company's contract with the Anaconda concern, their action being subject to the approval of Butte stockholders.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works, Inc., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ percent on the 6 percent stock. President George A. Whiting reported that the company had experienced a decidedly satisfactory year, with net earnings four times the amount needed to pay the dividend; that the corporation does not owe anything to banks and has not discounted any of its customers' paper, with a substantial balance in bank.

Amrol Products, Inc., this city, has been chartered at Albany with a capital of 10,000 shares of common stock, par $1, and 150 shares of preferred stock, par $100. It will manufacture drugs and chemicals. John A. Call, James A. Conway and Edward A. Musco, 101 Park Avenue, this city, are named as directors and subscribers, and Joseph B. Truesdale, 40 Wall street, this city, is attorney for the corporation.

Cottonseed freight rates for shipments over railroads in Alabama have been amended to include all major railroads in the State as a result of a recent order of the State's public service commission. The rate was established July 30, 1932, for a one-year experimental period, lowering existing rates approximately 40 percent. The rate offered transit privileges to shippers under which the cottonseed may be stopped en route, milled and then delivered to the point of final destination.

Heavy Chemicals

General Demand Slackens--Red Arsenic and Potash Carbonate Higher -- Domestic Potash Permanganate Advanced -- Heavy Withdrawals of Blue Vitriol

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Inquiries for industrial chemicals were concerned with smaller quantities last week. This diminution in demand was the outgrowth of the uncertainty regardnig August production schedules in many of the heavier industrial units and to the development of a hesitating attitude on the part of small miscellaneous spot buyers who have built up substantial inventories on speculation. Imported chemicals continued to display a firm tone, reflecting the decline in the value of the dollar. Important changes included an advance in potash permanganate.

Demand for the chemicals utilized in the textile industry continued at an excellent pace, with reports indicating that capacity production schedules would be maintained throughout the balance of the current month. Shipments of chemicals to the leather industry showed a slight tapering off from the preceding month, but a fair amount of business originated in the glass container and paper trades. Steel trade was expected to maintain a high ratio of operations during the remainder of July, but output in August was strictly a matter of conjecture at this time. The number of automobiles scheduled to be assembled in the next month was expected to show a slight decline from July. An estimate on the June production in the automobile industry indicated that production had improved 104 percent in June when compared with the same month a year ago. Demand for insecticides and fungicides was highly irregular, with the government crop reports indicating last week that the majority of crops were at the lowest yield in some years as the result of the lack of rainfall.

Advance in the quotations for potash permanganate was the result of the increased basic costs. Higher prices for potash carbonate and arsenic were due directly to the higher exchange rates. The hysterical trend that the currency exchange rates has been following recently has resulted in considerable confusion in the quoting on imported products, with the quotations varying hourly, and subject at all times to cable acceptance. Tin salts were slightly higher, reflecting the upswing in the prices for Straits tin. The international tin committee anticipates a substantial reduction in excessive stocks, and a Central News London cable stated that the United Kingdom delegation submitted to the World Economic Conference a memorandum proposing an early consideration of the regulation of tin production, with particular reference to the continuation and extension of existing international agreements.

Alums.—With the paper trade operating at a relatively high level for this period of the year, a good movement was noted in the market for sulphate, and prices held firm. Business in the ammonia products utilized for water purification purposes were in a fairly active call and prices were unchanged.

Ammonia Anhydrous. — Seasonal movement of this commodity was exceeding earlier expectations, with the market displaying a firm tone, and no change was disclosed in the cylinder quotations. A firmer tone was also noted in the product moving to the fertilizer industry in tankcar shipments.

Ammonia Aqua.—Business in the less than car lot shipments continued at a rapid pace last week, with the prices displaying a firmer tendency and were unchanged at previously established levels. The fact that the textile industry was at high output levels accounted for a large portion of the buying.

Ammonia, Biflouride.—There was an active demand registered in this market, and the undertone was decidedly firmer as a result of the higher monetary exchange values.

Ammonia Nitrate.—Demand here was irregular, but a fair volume of business changed hands, and prices were unaltered at 3¾c. per pound for car lot shipments.

Antimony. — Local market for the metal was extremely dull again last week, with the sellers nominally quoting 6½c. per pound. Inquiries for the oxide and needle were slow, but prices appeared firmer.

Arsenic.—Business in the red material continued good, and prices were advanced 1½c. per pound, making the new schedule 12¾c. to 14c. per pound, with the advance due directly to the higher monetary exchange values. There was little change in the market for the white commodity, with sellers asking 4c. to 4½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Barium Salts.—The market for the various salts showed little variation from recent weeks from a demand standpoint, with the buying fairly good and prices for the chloride, hydrate, fluosilicate and nitrate continued unchanged. A firmer tone was noted in the chlorate.

Bleaching Powder.—Although there were no new developments uncovered in this market last week, with demand progressing along routine lines throughout the week, leading producers reported that a decidedly firm tone was in evidence.

Blue Vitriol. — Leading sellers here reported that a flux of new business was noted in this market, and commitments were said to be exceptionally heavy, with the market displaying a firm as a result of the underlying firmness noted in the basic metal market.

Calcium Acetate.—A firm tone continued in prominence in this market, with firmness directly due to the good buying movement noted and little betterment was shown in the output of the product, another factor contributing firmness to the price position.

Calcium Chloride.—Further seasonal pickup was evident in the buying here last week, with sellers reporting, however, that the volume of business continued to lag behind the preceding year. But prices appeared to take on a firmer undertone.

Calcium Phosphate.—Pharmaceutical manufacturers were showing some interest in this direction, with the tone declared to be steady and prices were unchanged at 7½c. to 8¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Manufacturers of cleaning fluids and other large consumers were taking out substantial shipments, with the market declared to be steady from a price standpoint at the levels in vogue previously.

Chlorine.—Reports from the textile trade continued to tell of the high production schedules, and, coupled with a good buying movement from sources employing the material for water purification and other regular consuming quarters, resulted in a substantial movement for the week and prices were held firm.

Copper. — In a relatively quiet domestic copper market, leading firsthand sellers were quoting 9c. a pound delivered Connecticut Valley base. There were some reports that some resale metal for July delivery was being offered at 8⅞c. per pound. Quotations for copper in London and on the Continent were reported at levels ranging from 8.85c. up to 8.95c. per pound, c.i.f. European ports.

Copperas. — Although production of this commodity has shown some broadening over the past few months, sellers reported that demand likewise has picked up sufficiently to give the market a rather firm position and sellers were adhering to previous prices. The steel ingot production last week averaged 59 percent of capacity, ad-

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Arsenic, red, 1½c. per lb.
Potash, carbonate, 1c. per lb.
permanganate, domestic, 1½c. per lb.
Tin crystals, 1c. per lb.
oxide, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.6	152.5	152.3	151.0

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.4	99.3	99.2	99.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

ESTABLISHED 1815
ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.
William H. Hayward, *Pres.* Edward M. Johnson, *Vice-Pres. and Treas.* Joseph A. Bryan, *Vice-Pres.*
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CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked

Oxalic Acid
Joseph Turner & Co.
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IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

SULPHURIC ACID Stauffer
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
ACID SULPHURIC
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CARBON BISULPHIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
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TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
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HARSHAW QUALITY CHEMICALS

Harshaw Industrial Chemicals

Aluminum Hydrate
Aluminum Oleate
Aluminum Palmitate
Aluminum Resinate
Aluminum Stearate
Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Linoleate
Ammonium Nitrate
Ammonium Silico Fluoride
Antimony Oxide
Antimony Sulphide (needle)
Arsenic
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Sulphate
Cadmium Carbonate
Cadmium Hydrate
Cadmium Oxide
Cadmium Sulphide
Calcium Linoleate
Calcium Stearate
Carbon Black
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Potash
Caustic Soda
Ceramic Colors
Chlorophyl
Chromic Acid
Chromium Oxide
Chromium Sulphate
Clays
Cobalt Acetate
Cobalt Carbonate
Cobalt Driers
Cobalt Linoleate
Cobalt Resinate pp'td. & Fused
Cobalt Sulphate
Copper Carbonate
Copper Cyanide
Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Oxide
Copper Sulphate
Cream of Tartar
Feldspar
Fluorspar
Glycerine
Galvanizing Salts
Heat Treating Salts
Hydrofluoric Acid
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Hydrogen Peroxide
Iron Oxides:—Red, Black, Yellow
Lead Acetate
Lead Driers
Lead Linoleate
Lead Nitrate
Lead Oleate
Lead Resinate
Lead Stearate
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Oleate
Magnesium Silico Fluoride
Magnesium Stearate
Magnesium Sulphate
Manganese Oxide (Black)
Manganese Linoleate
Manganese Chloride
Manganese Hydrate
Manganese Resinate pp'td. & Fused
Manganese Sulphate
Manganese Borate
Nickel Oxide
Nickel Salts
Oxalic Acid
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Bichromate
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Cyanide
Potassium Nitrate
Rochelle Salts
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Aluminate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Chlorate
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Bichromate
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Metasilicate
Sodium Nitrate
Sodium Silicate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Stannate
Stearic Acid
Sulphocyanides:—Ammonia, Potash and Soda
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Talc
Tartaric Acid
Titanium Oxide
Trichlorethylene
Zinc Ammonium Chloride
Zinc Carbonate
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Cyanide
Zinc Laurate
Zinc Linoleate
Zinc Oleate
Zinc Oxide
Zinc Resinate
Zinc Stearate
Zinc Tungate
Zinc Sulphate

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vancing from 56 percent in the previous week, and indications were that a high level of production would be maintained in the steel and wire mills during the balance of the current month.

Feldspar.—With the ceramic industry taking out fair-sized shipments of this material as well as a fair movement into other directions, the market presented a firmer undertone last week, and prices were in line with quotations in effect previously.

Glauber's Salt.—The fall in the value of the dollar resulted in a firmer price tone in the market for the imported anhydrous material, with such firmness assisted by a good call tending to strengthen the undercurrent in the domestic product, and prices were unchanged.

Lead Acetate.—Business in this direction continued on a broad scale throughout the week, with the firmness in the basic products tending to give this market a firm price position, and no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Nickel Salt.—A good turnover was experienced in this market during the course of the week, with a representative buying movement also noted in the chloride article, and sellers were adhering to previous prices on those articles as well as the sulphate and oxide.

Potash Carbonate.—Higher rate of exchange resulted in an advance of 1c. per pound for this commodity last week, with sellers quoting the market subject to cable acceptance at 8⅛c. to 9¼c. per pound for the 98-100 percent material and the 96-98 percent material was listed at 7½c. to 8½c. per pound, with the 80-85 percent product quoted at 6¾c. to 7½c. per pound and the hydrated material passed at 7c. to 7⅝c. per pound.

Potash Caustic.—A firmer tone was in evidence in the imported article last week, reflecting the upward swing in the value of the monetary exchange rates, and sellers of the domestic article reported that shipments moved out to soap manufacturers and other regular consumers in a rather consistent manner, with no change disclosed in the quotations.

Potash Permanganate.—This market was 1½c. per pound higher for the domestic commodity, with sellers quoting the prices of 17½c. to 18c. per pound on both the technical and U.S.P. articles. The higher prices could be traced to the increased basic costs, plus the higher quotations for the imported commodity.

Saltcake.—Sellers of the domestic product reported that the paper and glass trades were taking out fair-sized shipments at intervals during the week, with the prices showing a slightly firmer undertone, with such firmness being aided by the presence of a similar undercurrent in the imported commodity as a result of the upward trend experienced in the currency exchange rates.

Soda Acetate. — Sellers here stated that shipments were moving out to usual buyers at a good clip, with a firm tone predominating the dealings and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Soda Ash.—With the major consuming industries maintaining a good rate of activity, leading producers reported that shipments are of a volume comparative with the same period a month ago, and prices were firmly held.

Soda Bisulphite.—This market held firm at the price levels established in the preceding week, with a good demand in evidence throughout the period under survey.

Soda Caustic.—Reflecting the overtime operations in the textile industry, the market here was active again last week, and leading producers reported prices were holding firmly at the levels in force for some time past.

Soda Nitrite.—A spasmodic demand was experienced here last week, with sellers coming into the market when actual requirements so dictated and prices were in line with previous values.

Soda Phosphate. — Advance in the prices for the tri-basic material in the preceding week was being adhered to in all quarters of the market, with sellers reporting that demand from divers directions was good. A good strong undertone ruled the dealings in the dibasic material.

Soda Silicate.—The textile industry and the paper box trade furnished a good call here last week, with the market displaying a firm tone in both the 40 degree and 60 degree materials.

Soda Stannate.—Sellers here Thursday were quoting the market on the basis of 31½c. to 34½c. per pound, with the quotation based on the daily fluctuations in the Straits tin. Demand was exceptionally good last week.

Tin Salts.—Sellers of tin oxide advanced the quotations 3c. per pound late in the previous week, with the new price of 50c. to 52c. per pound displaying a firm tone. Tin crystals was listed Thursday at 36½c. per pound, and anhydrous tetrachloride was quoted at 22c. to 24c. per pound. Central News London cable stated that the United Kingdom delegation submitted a memoradum to the subcommission of the economic committee of the World Economic Conference proposing an early consideration of the regulation of tin production, with particular reference to the continuation and possible extension of existing international agreements.

Zinc Salts.—The market for the ammonia chloride commodity was slightly firmer as a result of the upward swing in the monetary exchange rates, and sellers reported a good demand for the sulphide product, with quotations unchanged at 13c. for car lot quantities and 13¼c. per pound for less than car lot shipments. Other zinc salts were without change.

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Acids

With the production schedules in the majority of the heavier and lighter trades holding up at a level counter to seasonal influences, the division in the industrial chemical market for the acids experienced another active demand last week, and prices for the most part displayed a decidedly firmer undertone. Capacity production schedules in the textile trade resulted in the substantial movement of many acids, particularly oxalic and formic. At the same time chemical manufacturers were placing large-sized orders, with no slackening evident in the call for their finished articles. An active call was noted for sulphuric acid, with the steel mill operations averaging 59 percent of capacity, marking the highest ratio of production on record for the current year. Likewise, the automobile industry was placing a good demand for sulphuric acid, and the fact that platers were receiving a good demand for their wares brought about an encouraging movement of chromic acid. Naphthenic acid noted an improved interest on the buying side, and gallic acid moved to regular buyers at a fair clip, with prices steady.

Acetic.—Inasmuch as the rayon industry and the other consuming outlets of this product were maintaining high production schedules, the market for acetic acid was active last week, and the fact the basic product was in a firm price position resulted in the presence of a similar tone here last week. Anhydride material was in fair call, and prices were without change.

Boric. — A favorable amount of business was transacted in this market last week, with the buying coming from pharmaceutical manufacturers and certain industrial units, and prices were without change.

Chromic.—Signs of slowing down in the buying were lacking here during the week, with the plating trade taking a substantial volume against contracts, and prices appeared steady at the levels in effect previously.

Formic.—Orders were coming into this market at a consistent pace throughout the period under review, due to the high level on activity in the textile trade and other principal consuming industries, and prices were steady at previous levels.

Gallic.—Business here continued on a good scale throughout the week just closed, with the technical material listed at 60c. to 65c. per pound, according to quantity.

Hydrocyanic.—A fair demand came from the agricultural areas, with the prices displaying a steady tone at the levels of 80c. to $1.30 per pound.

Monochloracetic.—Demand here was concerned with small lots, but no change was disclosed in the quotations for the technical material, with 16c. to 18c. per pound prevailing.

Napthenic. — Growing interest was reported in this article, apparently arising from the suggestion of uses for alkali napthenates as detergents and the development of metallic naphthenates as driers. Consumption in the manufacture of machining oils has shown some increase recently. Importers quote the acid at 11c. per pound in drums.

Nitric.—Buying interest here maintained a good pace, and a firm tone was an outstanding feature, with no change disclosed in the quotations.

Oxalic.—Buying here last week conveyed the impression that production schedules in the consuming channels were at relatively high levels, and the price position of the market was firm.

Sulphuric.—With the heavier industrial units operating at a rate counter to seasonal trends, the volume of business in the market for sulphuric acid reached a substantial total last week. Steel mill operations mounted to a production rate of 59 percent of capacity from 56 percent in the previous week, marking the highest level of activity noted in the steel industry for the current year. Prices were without change.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

The business in sulphuric acid continues to show signs of improvement so far as volume is concerned, though there has been no opportunity so far to translate the improvement into higher prices for the reason that the requirements of consumers are covered usually by contracts that have some time to run. As these contracts are filled, of course, renewals will doubtless be made on a basis more satisfactory to the producers. At present it is deemed encouraging enough to note that the wants of users of acid continue to expand with the revival in industrial activity, and that the acid makers find themselves obliged to augment output. The nominal quotations stand at $8.50 per ton for 60-degree brimstone, and at $8 per ton for 60-degree pyrites acid, with 66-degree supplies at $10.50 and $10 per ton respectively, though some modification may be made with approval of tentative prices submitted to Washington this week and not yet ratified. The oleum figures are unchanged at $14.50 per ton for 104½ percent supplies, and at $14 per ton for 104½ percent pyrites stocks.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Insecticides

Business in the market for fungicides and insecticides followed an irregular trend last week, and prices were without change. The government crop reports stated that the crop areas of the country as a whole had only about half of the normal rainfall during June. Many crops suffered so severely that the final yield is problematical. The reports of crop correspondents on the condition of crops on July 1 showed new low records for date for oats, wheat, barley, rye, flax, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco and peanuts. Warm weather with only slight scattered showers prevailed in the western cotton belt, but moderately low temperatures with better distributed moisture was the rule in the eastern half last week. The Crop Rotating Board issued its first acreage report late in the previous week, indicating an increase of 11.6 percent in the area planted from last year, with the total acreage of 40,798,000. It was the prevailing opinion that if the reduction plan of the government matures, as now indicated, the acreage standing to harvest will be reduced by at least 10,000,000 acres, and that, consequently, the chances of producing another big crop will have been largely eliminated.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Little improvement was shown in buying here, but sellers reported the market held a steady tone and no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Calcium Arsenate. — Business here followed an irregular trend during the week just closed, and sellers were adhering to open quotations placed in effect recently.

Copper Carbonate. — Business originating in the agricultural areas was termed fair, and the material utilized in the plating trade was escpecially active, with the price decidedly firm.

Lead Arsenate.—Buying here showed little promise of improving last week, with sellers gauging purchases by actual requirements, and prices held unchanged.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Orders reaching this market were for fair-sized shipments, and no change was uncovered in the open quotations.

Mutual Chemical Company of America's large Jersey City factory is now open and running quite full on the production of bichromates and also on oxalic acid, according to Frederick W. White, president of the company.

Chemical Salesmen's Ass'n Golfs on Ridgewood Links

Thirty-one divot-disturbers of the Chemical Salesmen's Association worked their will on the golf course of the Ridgewood Country Club, Tuesday, July 11, when they held the second tournament of the season. An 87, turned in by J. Michael ('Al') Alvarez, of Grasselli Chemical Company, won the low gross. Second and third low-gross honors were taken by Robert Brewer, of the Liberty By-Products Company, and J. C. Leppart, of the Columbia Alkali Company, with scores of 92 and 97, respectively.

W. H. Adkins, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., won the low net with a 72. Second place in this event went to J. H. Eldridge, of the Virginia Smelting Company, while a triple tie for third low net between W. I. Galliher, of the Columbia Alkali Company; B. J. Gogarty, of the Rossville Alcohol & Chemical Company, and Edward Orem, of the Du Pont company, was won in the draw by Mr. Gogarty.

Alvarez was first also in the "kickers," with Grant Dorland, of "Soap," second, and Oscar Lind, of the Dow Chemical Company, third. Owing to the rule of a winner in more than one event receiving but one trophy, the prize for low putts, won by John Alvarez, went to Grant Dorland, of "Soap," with Charles Kelly, of Hagerty Brothers, and R. E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, tied for third place in this event. Mr. Kelly won the draw.

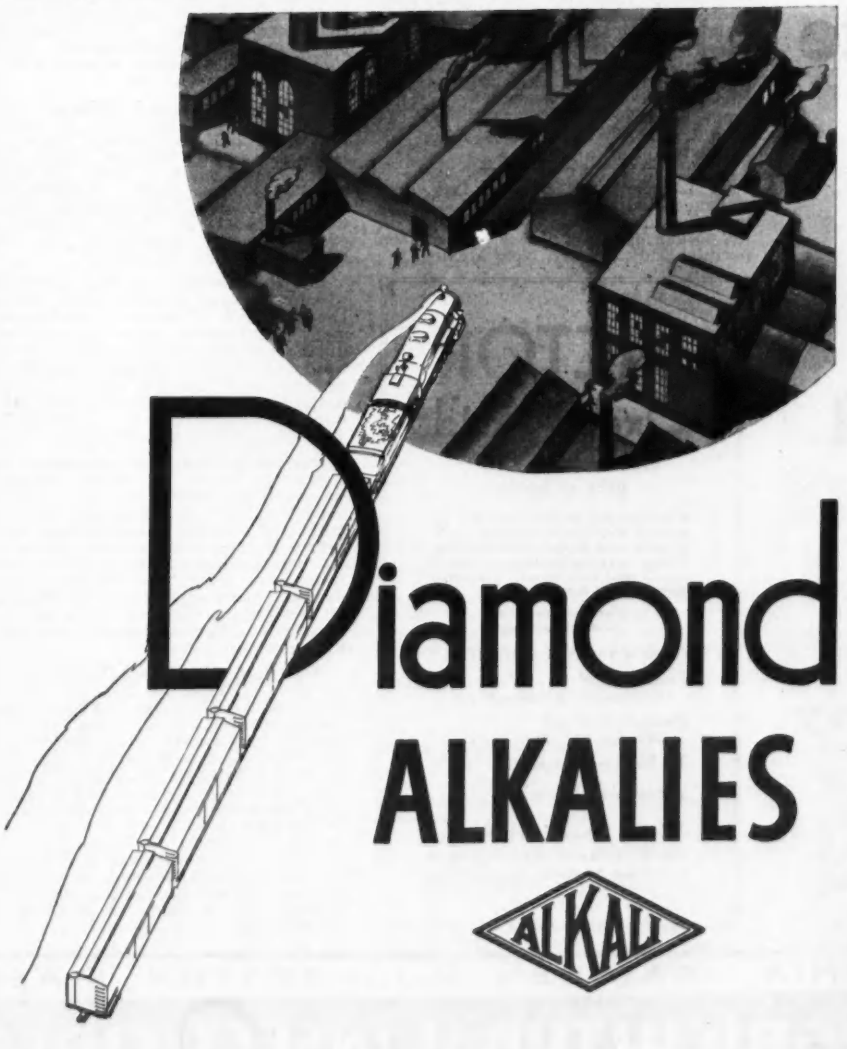
E. V. Paterson, a guest of John Eldridge, of the Virginia Smelting Company, won the guests' prize.

The prizes were awarded at a dinner which was served in the club grill.

Canada Puts Duty on Potash Chlorate

Under an amendment to the Canadian general tariff regulations, chlorate of potash, not further prepared than ground, will be subjected to a 20 percent duty. This amendment becomes effective July 31, and applies to all exports to Canada from the United States and other countries coming under the general tariff provisions. The intermediate tariff is 15 percent; chlorate of potash from Britain will enter duty-free.

Dr. E. V. McCallum, professor of biochemistry of Johns Hopkins University, who is conducting a summer course at Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo., addressed the Colorado Dietetic Association, Denver, July 6.



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Allied Chemical & Dye Dispute Seems Settled

Virtually bringing to a conclusion for the time being, at least, two statements as to the activities and affairs of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation were issued in the week ended July 15. One was issued by Orlando F. Weber, president of the company, indicating that the management had practically arrived at a decision to abide by most of the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange. The other came from the committee of independent stockholders, who had been seeking to bring about a special meeting to elect four "independent" directors and more direct compliance with the requirements of the stock exchange as to the company's financial statements.

The statement issued by Mr. Weber gave some details, not heretofore generally known about the company's affairs, while that of the special stockholders' committee bore an indication that there may be some action by it in the future if the indicated compromise by the management should not be carried out in its fullest sense.

After a statement to the practical effect that the company would abide by certain specific requests of the stock exchanges' listing committee, Mr. Weber's word to the stockholders disclosed the following:—

On June 30, 1933, the company held 187,189 shares of its common stock which are carried upon its books at cost amounting to $25,837,300; the market value at close of business July 8, 1933, was $24,334,570. On the same date the company held 47,309 shares of its preferred stock which are carried upon its books at cost amounting to $5,640,485; the market value at close of business July 8, 1933, was $5,700,735.

At December 31, 1932, the company's United States government and other marketable securities stated at cost of $92,404,341 had a market value of approximately $28,000,000 less than cost. At the close of business July 8, 1933, the market value was approximately $2,400,000 less than cost. In 1931, in view of the extraordinary economic conditions then prevailing, $40,000,000 was transferred from surplus to contingency reserves, principally for the protection of the company's United States government and other marketable securities. There is accordingly now available $37,600,000 of that reserve for release to surplus or for transfer to some other reserve.

The statement of the stockholders' committee, signed by all of the members, including C. W. Nichols, chairman, was short and concisive. One paragraph of it stated as follows:—

The small independent element on the board should be augmented by the addition of new directors of standing, to the end that the company will have a board which, while giving wholehearted support to the management on operating principles, will nevertheless have the independence to protect the interests of shareholders when idiosyncrasies of management menace their welfare. With such a board, there would have been no question as to the right of the stockholders to receive adequate company reports. Only such a board can insure against the recurrence of situations requiring action by the shareholders themselves, or by some institution, like the New York Stock Exchange, on their behalf.

R & H Chemicals Issues Folders

Special folders dealing with the properties and uses of two products manufactured by the company, du Pont trichlorethylene and "Cyanegg," have been issued by the R. & H. Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Among the many uses which the folder on trichlorethylene describes are degreasing, dry cleaning, extraction and purification of many materials, as an insecticide, laboratory solvent, synthetic organic and in the manufacture of miscellaneous preparations. For dry cleaning it is especially prepared under the registered name, "Triclene." The folder contains much valuable information on the product, including tables on its physical properties and vapor pressure relations and a graphic chart on vapor pressures. With regard to "Cyanegg," which is the registered name for R & H sodium cyanide 96-98 percent, the folder on that product gives detailed information as to its characteristics and uses. This product is largely used in chemical manufacture, electroplating, fumigation, heat treating, metallurgy, paints and polishes, rubber manufacture, and textiles. Copies of these folders may be had by mentioning the REPORTER and addressing the R & H Chemicals Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Canadian Salt Cake User Protesting Import Tariff

TORONTO, July 12, 1933.

An application for revision of the British preferential tariff on chrome salt cake has been received by the Federal Tariff Board at Ottawa from the Bathurst Power and Paper Company, Bathurst, N. B. The company's brief will receive first hearing July 27. The company uses chrome salt cake in the manufacture of kraft wood-pulp. Under the present tariff a duty of $9 a ton is payable on salt cake from Britain, and the Bathurst company claims that even with this impost it can be laid down at Bathurst cheaper than the product from Saskatchewan, the only Canadian source. The company stresses the large proportion of the cost of the finished material which this duty of $9 a ton makes up and claims it is almost unable to operate under present conditions.

Application has also been made by Engravers Specialties, Ltd., of Toronto for an increase in the duty charged on collodion. The claim is made that import duties amount to 24 cents a gallon, while the Canadian manufacturer is charged duties, excise and bond fees totaling 68 cents a gallon.

Freeport Texas Affiliate To Issue Preferred Stock

Stockholders of the Cuban-American Manganese Corporation, a subsidiary of the Freeport Texas Company, ratified June 30 a proposal to create 350,000 shares of 8 percent cumulative convertible preferred stock, par $2. They also ratified an increase in the authorized common stock to 700,000 shares from 350,000 to provide for the conversion of the new preferred shares Stockholders of record July 3 obtained the right to subscribe to the new preferred shares at par on a share for share basis, this right expiring July 14. The new preferred issue will be underwritten by the Freeport Texas Company, according to the agreement.

Chemical Freights Changed

The New York Public Service Commission has approved cancellation by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad of commodity rates on alum and sulphate of alumina, carloads, minimum weight 40,000 pounds, from Albany, Green Island, Troy, Corinth, Fort Edward, Glens Falls, Delano Junction, and Ticonderoga to various local stations, rates per hundrewieght ranging from 6 to 10 cents; class rates restored; increases effected; effective August 1.

H. I. Grimes, Oklahoma City, has contracted with the Pennsylvania Drilling Company of Pittsburgh to drill on his potash property on the Lommanson permit, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Trade News Briefs

The Utah Vanadium Company, Salt Lake, Utah, has orders from Pittsburgh and is starting its 25-ton daily capacity plant in Garfield county.

Vegetable carbons now are dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem upon importation into the United Kingdom, the rate having been increased from 10 percent June 27.

Granby Consolidated Mining, and Smelting Company, Anyox, B. C., raised its employees' wages 10 percent effective July 1. When operating full force it uses 3,000 employees.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Great Falls, Mont., July 1, reopened the seventh unit of its zinc plant. There is but one unit idle now. About 960 men are on the payroll.

Solid carbon dioxide production has been started in Sweden by the United Carbolic Acid Gas Factories in a new $135,000 plant at Goteburg. The company now has three such plants, the others beng at Stockholm and Malmo.

Three aluminum tankcars have been ordered by the Shawinigan Products Corporation from the General American Transportation Company to be used for the shipment of glacial acetic acid.

Russian mineral shipments through the Black Sea ports of that country, via Istanbul, increased to 849,360 tons in the first five months of 1933 from a total of 683,690 tons in the corresponding period of 1932.

Cananea Consolidated Copper Company of Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, will export molybdenite, according to the foreign commerce department of the Ministry of National Economy, Mexico. Clyde E. Weed is general manager.

Zinc sulphate, according to reports of experiments by the Department of Agriculture, has been found effective in combatting the rosette disease of pecan trees. Other zinc salts have a similar effect. Application is by spraying, injecting into the trees, or scattering on the soil.

Soda chlorate consumption in New Zealand as a weed-killer is increasing. About 500 tons is used annually, and the local expectations are that this quantity will be doubled. These expectations have caused local interests to study the practicability of establishing a plant at Wellington.

American Potash and Chemical Corporation and subsidiaries reported a net income of $105,965 after depreciation, interest, loss on foreign exchange and other charges for the year ended December 31, 1932. This equals 20c. per share on 528,390 capital shares, compared with $1,463,145, or $2.77 a share, in 1931.

Southern Acid and Sulphur Company reported a net profit of $92,945 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, after all charges. This was equal to 34 cents a share on 45,471 common shares, after 7 percent preferred dividends. It compared with a net of $89,047, or 8 cents a share on 48,291 common shares in the year ended December 31, 1931.

British Malaya prefers American toothpastes and powders, according to the chemical division of the Department of Commerce, which reported that during the first three months of 1933 total imports of dentrifices into British Malaya were valued at $104,000 (Straits dollars), of which the United States supplied $59,000 worth. Great Britain was second with $14,000 worth.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has issued the twelfth edition of its small pamphlet, "Monsanto Chemicals," listing all Monsanto products alphabetically and constituting a ready reference. Detailed information regarding specifications, individual applications, and price may be had by addressing the company. The list includes all products manufactured by the company's subsidiaries in the United States and England.

The R. & H. Chemicals Department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has issued its quarterly price list for July. Not only does the catalog contain prices for the great variety of this company's products but it also contains useful and valuable information as to the uses and properties of these products as well as details of containers, etc. There are also other items of interest to be found in this publication. Copies of the new price list may be obtained by mentioning the Reporter and addressing E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., The R. & H. Chemicals Department, Wilmington, Del.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Toluene in Short Supply -- Fair Call for Benzene -- Slow Demand for Naphthalene -- Phenol Active -- Creosote Oil Dull--Paratoluidin Somewhat Stronger

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Failure of production to cover current toluene commitments was the factor commanding interest in the market for the coaltar crudes during the week just closed. Demand for benzene was characterized as good, but was lagging somewhat behind the output. Naphthalene and cresylic acid as well as phenol continued firm. Solvent naphtha was in good call. Intermediate market as a whole was firm, particularly those articles utilizing toluene, and a substantial buying movement of the colors was again in evidence.

Important buying of toluene since early April as a result of the gradual stepping up in automobile production schedules, coupled with a good amount of speculative buying, has resulted in sellers experiencing some difficulty in filling orders. An idea of the demand placed for toluene since early April may be gathered from the fact that March automobile production was placed at 117,949 units, jumping to 180,667 units in April, and May output showed an increase of 20.7 percent over the April output, being estimated at 218,171 units, the largest monthly output on records since July, 1931, according to the Department of Commerce. At the same time June output has been preliminarily estimated at 225,000 units, marking the fourth consecutive month for automobile production to show a gain. And orders on the books of the larger manufacturers for July automobile deliveries would indicate that a substantial total number of cars would be assembled this month. The fact that toluene is in short supply tended to create decidedly firm undertone in paratoluidin, paranitrotoluene and other intermediates, employing toluene in their composition.

Market commentators stated that the production of benzene exceeded the contract requirements, but the volume moved was such to give the market a decidedly firm appearance. On the other hand, solvent naphtha and xylene orders as well as phenol were for quantities of such proportions that a balance existed between production and consumption. Statistics just released showed that as of July 1 there were ninety furnaces in blast in the United States, or 31.6 percent of the 285 available for iron making. A month ago there were sixty-three furnaces active, or 22.1 percent of the total. Steel mill operations last week were placed at 59 percent as compared with 56 percent of theoretical capacity in the previous week. Steel trade interests were of the opinion that high schedules would be maintained throughout the current month.

The improved trend of rail revenues suggests the possibilities of some betterment taking place in the buying of creosote oil, and the movement of cresol was limited to nearby needs. Naphthalene and cresylic acid continued firm as a result of the wide range over which monetary exchange values traveled. With no slackening shown in the operations in the textile trade, a good demand was noted for dyestuff intermediates and colors, with the darker shades more in prominence as the result of textile mills getting into production on Fall orders.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—Prices for the industrial grade as well as for the pure and nitration products continued to display a decidedly firm tone throughout the week just ended. Takings of the rubber tire manufacturers indicated that a sizable demand was being placed for their finished products, and the shipments moving to the chemical compound manufacturers gave further credence to the exceptionally high production schedules existing in certain industrial activities. As of July 1 there were ninety furnaces in blast in the United States, or 31.6 percent of the 285 available for iron making. A month ago there were sixty-three furnaces active, or 22.1 percent of the total. Steel mill operations last week advanced to 59 percent of capacity from 56 percent in the preceding week. Steel mills entered July with enough shipping orders to run them nearly a month without fresh business. For August a lull is expected, neither long nor pronounced. Unfilled tonnage of one of the largest steel producing units showed a gain of 176,856 tons in June, the third successive monthly gain, and bringing the company's backlog to the highest level since May 30, 1932.

Creosote Oil.—There was a better inquiry for the wood preservative grades last week, with the tone in the market holding firm and no change was disclosed in the quotations. The better trend of rail revenues suggests some stimulation in the buying for replacement.

Cresol. — This market experienced little betterment in the buying last week, with the coaltar disinfectant manufacturers as well as the chemical manufacturers showing interest in only nearby requirements, but prices were well sustained.

Cresylic Acid.—Demand here was fairly active again last week, due to the brisk demand originating as a result of the continuance of high production schedules in the textile industry. Prices were firmer for the domestic products, being due to the firmness created in the imported article as a result of the decline in the value of the dollar. London dispatches indicated that stocks in that market had been greatly reduced, another factor adding to the firmness of the imported product.

Naphthalene.—Although the market for the crude material was only fairly active at times during the week, the fact that monetary exchange values were up tended to give the market a firm tone. Sellers reported demand for the flake and ball items slackened somewhat last week, but prices were well maintained.

Phenol.—Orders were moving out to consumers at a pace indicating consumption was running abreast with production, and with such the case prices were decidedly firm at the levels in force previously. Export buying and the high level of activity in the textile industry caused a good demand from the dyestuff intermediate manufacturers.

Solvent Naphtha. — Business here was said to be about equal to the actual production of the industrial water white product, rendering the market a firm price position, and the high flash product was also in fair demand. Prices were without change.

Tar Acid Oil.—Condition of demand here suggested that buyers were coming into the market at frequent intervals, and prices for both the 15 percent and 25 percent articles were firmly held.

Toluene (Toluol). — The fact that consumption was exceeding production caused some sellers difficulty in filling shipments, with the shortage in this commodity attributed directly to the exceptionally high production schedules that have been in effect in the automobile industry during recent months. Production in June is preliminarily estimated at 250,000 units, comparing with 218,171 units in May. Output in July first half nears the total produced in the corresponding period a month ago.

Xylene (Xylol).—Purchases of the commercial grades were coming into the market at an irregular pace, but the volume moved equalled the production and prices were described as decidedly firm.

(Continued on page 26)

The Termiteol Corporation's plant at Covington, La., was destroyed by fire, July 9, with 50,000 gallons of the concern's product, an impregnating fluid for treating wood for protection against termites. The loss was estimated at approximately $100,000, with no insurance. Immediate rebuilding is purposed, according to H. D. Hagerty, president of the company.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Dye Standards Adopted

The Treasury Department has published (T.D. 46487-June 29), the following recently adopted standards of strength of dyes and colors:—

Standard No.	Class index.	List of Standards: Name of standard.	Mfr.	Partial list of trade names of imported products commercially identical with each standard.	Mfr.
1 BK	(A)	Alizarin light brown BL	(S)	Alizarin light brown BL conc.	(S)
2 BK	(D)	Chloramine fast brown 3 B	(S)	Chloramine fast brown 3 B conc.	(S)
3 BK	(D)	Chloramine orange G	(IG)	Chloramine orange G conc.	(IG)
4 BK	(D)	Chlorantin fast orange T 4 RLL	(J)	Chlorantin fast orange T4 RLL conc.	(J)
5 BK	(DAS)	Cibacete navy blue BN green shade	(J)	Cibacete navy blue BN green shade conc.	(J)
6 BK	(V)	Cibanone orange 8 R 15% paste	(J)	Cibanone orange 8 R pastes and powder	(J)
7 BK	(V)	Cibanone violet 2 BW 12% paste.	(J)	Cibanone violet 2 BW pastes and powder	(J)
8 BK	(V)	Indanthrene brilliant green FFB 8.6% paste	(IG)	Indanthrene brilliant green FFB pastes and powder	(IG)
				Vat brilliant green FFB pastes and powder	(IG)
9 BK	(S)	Katigen chrome blue 5 G	(By)	Immedial chrome blue 5 G extra	(IG)
10 BK	(A)	Neolan red BRE	(J)	Pilatus fast red BRE	(IG)
11 BK	(A)	Pilatus fast brown GGN	(IG)	Pilatus fast brown GGNX	(IG)
12 BK	(PC)	Rapid fast yellow GN 30% powder	(IG)	Rapid fast yellow GH conc. powder	(IG)
13 BK	(DR) (DS)	Rigan sky blue G	(J)	Rigan sky blue G conc	(J)
14 BK	(DAS)	Setacyl direct red GBN conc powder	(G)	Setacyl direct red GBN supra 1363	(G)
15 BK	(A)	Supra light rubin BL	(IG)	Anthralan bordeaux B	(IG)
16 BK	(A)	Thio carmine R	(IG)	Acid blue TCR	(G)

Additional Names of Dyes Corresponding to Dyes Already Adopted as Standards

1 BF	(A)	Acid violet C 10 B	(B)	Acid violet 7 BN	(IG)
82	(A)	Alizarin direct blue A	(M)	Solway ultra blue BS	(BDC)
89	C. 1092	Alizarin geranole B	(By)	Anthralan violet 3 R	(IG)
99	S. 852 C. 1073	Alizarin irisol R	(By)	Anthralan violet 3 B	(IG)
249	S. 501 C. 664	Brilliant glacier blue	(J)	Acranal brilliant blue A	(BDC)
2 BH	(A)	Brilliant indocyanin 6 B	(IG)	Fast silk blue R	(IG)
309	(D)	Chlorantin fast brown BRL	(J)	Fastusol brown LBRL	(IG)
312	(D)	Chlorantin fast green B	(J)	Fastusol green LBL	(IG)
4 BH	(DASD)	Cibacete diazo black B	(J)	Setacyl direct black B 1371	(G)
5 BH	(DASD)	Cibacete diazo black J	(J)	Setacyl direct black J 1372	(G)
432	C. 319	Diamine fast brilliant blue R	(C)	Chlorantin fast blue 3 RLL	(J)
481	(D. d)	Diazo brilliant blue 2 BL	(By)	Diazo brilliant blue BB extra	(IG)
490	(D. d)	Diazo brown BW	(J)	Diazo brown BWA	(J)
533	S. 462				
554	C. 581 S. 551 C. 720	Direct deep black E extra	(By)	Direct deep black EAD extra	(IG)
566	(M)	Erio chrome azurol BX 1041	(G)	Chrome brilliant blue BX	(G)
700	(M)	Erio chrome phosphin RR	(G)	Chromophosphin GRRN	(DH)
	S. 765 C. 1102	Indanthrene black BB 28% paste	(B)	Cibanone black 2 B pastes and powder	(J)
782	(Sr)	Katigen violet 3 R	(By)	Immedial violet 3 R ex conc.	(IG)
16 BI	(A)	Kiton fast yellow G	(J)	Brilliant acid flavin S.J. supra.	(IG)
				Chinolin yellow KT ex. conc.	(IG)
				Quinolin yellow KT ex. conc.	(IG)
19 BF	(A)	Neolan violet 3 R	(J)	Pilatus fast violet 3 RN	(IG)
965	(B)	Rhodulin sky blue 3 G	(By)	Japan fast blue 3 G	(IG)
18 BB	(DAS)	Setacyl direct blue 2 GS	(G)	Setacyl direct blue S 2 GS supra I 1829	(G)
1027	(Sr)	Thiogene new blue BL	(M)	Immedial new blue BL extra	(IG)
1052	(L)	Typophor yellow FR	(B)	Oil fast yellow FR	(IG)

Changes in Standard List

Amido fast red GG (IG), listed under standard 1014, celliton fast blue BF (IG), listed under standard 3 BH, chinolin yellow KT extra cons. (By), listed under standard 297, cibanone black 2 B pastes and powder (J), listed under standard 699, cibanone orange 8 R pastes and powder (J), listed under standard 745, and quinolin yellow KT extra conc. (IG), listed under standard 297, are removed from the list.

Benzo chrome blue black B (By), standard 3 BF, is changed to benzo chrome black blue B (By).

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PROVIDENCE CHICAGO NEW YORK BIRMINGHAM SAN FRANCISCO

Coaltar Chemicals

(Continued from page 25)

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, July 13, 1933.

Coaltar bases appear reasonably firm. Buying is moderately active. Supply of these materials continues to bulk in fairly large volume, but demand from paint and allied industries is sufficient to hold the situation in fairly good shape. Benzene is subject to slightly better call. Inquiry is fairly good all around. Ruling prices are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 22c. per gallon; prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 22c. per gallon; motor benzene, 15c. to 16c.; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Demand for the technical commodity was considered good again last week, with color makers supplying the main portion of the buying, and prices were unaltered.

Chicago.—There was little change disclosed in this market, with demand fair and prices steady at $2.10 per pound.

Cleve's.—An irregular demand was recorded here again last week, with sellers declaring the undertone was steady and prices were 52c. to 54c. per pound.

Laurent's.—Nothing of outstanding importance developed here, with the usual buyers supplying what little activity came in evidence and prices held unchanged.

Salicylic.—With certain consuming industries operating at capacity levels, especially the textile trade, the market presented an active appearance and prices were termed decidedly firm for the technical material.

Sulphanilic. — Dye manufacturers were showing a keen interest in this direction, and the market displayed a decidedly firm tone.

Coaltar Intermediates

Alphanaphtylamine. — Demand here was characterized as fair last week, with the market displaying a firm tone at 33c. to 34c. per pound.

Anilin Oil.—Heavy withdrawals as a result of the high level of activity in the textile trade were noted here last week, and a firm tone was a conspicuous factor in the dealings.

Betanaphthylamine.—Shipments here were of fair sized quantities last week, and prices demonstrated a firm undercurrent, with 53c. to 55c. per pound prevailing.

Metanitroparatoluidin.—A firm tone was a prominent factor in the transactions in this market last week, with sellers reporting that a fair amount of business was in evidence and prices held unchanged.

Paranitrotoluene.—Demand here was described as good throughout the period under survey, with the market holding firmly at the prices established earlier in the year.

Paratoluidin.—A strong tone was apparent in this market last week, with the strength attributed to the good demand as well as the tight position existing in the basic market.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Shipments moving out to the lacquer industry and other consumers indicated that no slackening had taken place in the production schedules, and prices were firmly held.

Schaeffer's Salt.—Business here was strictly of a routine character last week, and prices held steady at levels in force previously.

Tolidin.—The market for the base maintained a firm tone, with demand holding up satisfactorily, and prices were unchanged. Distilled material changed hands at 95c. to $1 per pound.

Xylidin.—Conditions here were relatively unchanged from recent weeks, with demand fair at times during the trading week, and prices in line with quotations in force previously.

Coaltar Colors

The market for the colors passed through another active buying week, reflecting the overtime operations in many sections of the textile trade. Colors appropriate for Fall style were in broader demand, and the market as a whole displayed a strong tone. New York Cotton Exchange Service reported that the American cotton mills consumed 690,000 bales in June, indicating the greatest rate of activity on record for cotton mills in this country for any comparable month. Woolen mills in the New England district were at capacity levels and a good buying movement for the colors was also noted from the rayon and silk mills. Shoe production in May was placed at 32,937,000 pairs, showing an increase over the similar month a year ago, and June rate of production was expected to reach a volume close to the May total, with no slackening in evidence as yet in the July output schedules.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Piperidin Held Dutiable As a Coaltar Product

Piperidin has been held by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals to be dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 27 of the tariff act of 1930, at 7 cents per pound and 40 percent ad valorem.

The article in question, on importation by Charles Hardy, Inc., this city, had been classified by the collector as dutiable under paragraph 27, and this classification was upheld by the United States Customs Court. The importer claimed that the duty should be 25 percent ad valorem under the general provision for chemicals, basing his claim on the fact that piperidin, chiefly used as an accelerator of rubber vulcanization, is derived from pyridin, which is entitled to free entry. This, it was alleged, removed piperidin from the application of paragraph 27. The case was argued on appeal early in February.

The appellate court held that the evidence affirmatively established that the imported merchandise is similar to a number of the products named in paragraph 27, within the common meaning of that term as defined in standard dictionaries, and as that word has been defined by the court, when used in tariff statutes. In further definition of the application of paragraph 27 on the basis of similarity, the appellate court held that paragraph 27 (d) contemplates only a determination of similarity between an imported product and a domestic product, as provided in paragraph 27 (c), and has no relation to a determination of similarity for classification purposes under paragraph 27 (a) (3). When paragraph 27 (d) is so construed as to be limited in its application to paragraph 27 (c) only, all its provisions are harmonious and not irreconcilable, the court said. The question of the ambiguous use of a term in a tariff statute, the court ruled, must be determined, not from the literal meaning of the term, but from the connection in which it is used and a consideration of the entire statute in which it is found.

Coaltar pitch imports into France totaled 2,067,886 quintals in the first quarter of this year, compared with 1,576,204 quintals in the corresponding period in 1932. Imports from the United States increased from 312,285 quintals to 928,060 quintals.

I. G. Dyeworks Fire Loss

The I. G. Farbenindustrie factory at Hoechst, near Frankfurt, Germany, caught fire recently, and the damage was stated to be enormous. The outbreak occurred on the sixth floor, but it has not as yet been possible accurately to assess the extent of the damage, according to London dispatches dated July 10.

New England Chemical Distributors Organize

Following work by an organization committee headed by Albert A. Harrison, of the Borden & Remington Company, Fall River, Mass., chemical distributors in the New England States have formed the New England Institute of Chemical Distribution. The general purpose of the organization is to provide a unified group of distributors for co-operation with chemical manufacturers in the furtherance of trade policies under a recovery act code.

The aims and objects of the organization have been stated as follows:—

The New England Institute of Chemical Distribution is organized to keep its members abreast with the times by encouraging a spirit of progress; to give to and secure fair treatment from manufacturers; to promote upright dealings and fair competition within its ranks and to secure to the consumer that true form of economy that is the outgrowth of honesty, intelligence, and regularity of business, and to render such other service to its members and principals as may be possible to place the business of distributing of things chemical upon a plane of equality between purchaser and seller.

Membership in the institute is open to individuals, concerns, copartnerships, or corporations engaged in the distribution of chemicals and "truly representative of the trade." Applicants must be approved by the manufacturers they represent, as well as by the membership committee. Memberships are now being solicited.

At the organization meeting, at which John Linder, of Linder & Co., Boston, presided, the following officers were elected:—President, Albert A. Harrison, of the Borden & Remington Company, Fall River, Mass.; vice-president, George N. Hathorne, of the Marble-Nye Company, Worcester, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Howard C. Gerlach, of John D. Lewis, Inc., Providence, R. I.; other directors, Harold H. Holden, of the Paper Makers Chemical Corporation, Holyoke, Mass., and Gelston T. King, of E. & F. King & Co., Boston.

OTHER Barrett Standard CHEMICALS

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U. S. P. 39.5° - 40° M. Pt.
Technical 39° M. Pt.
Crude 82-84% and 90-92%

CRESOL
U. S. P., Meta Para, Ortho, Special Fractions

CRUDE CRESYLIC ACID
99% Straw Color and 95% Dark

XYLENOLS

TAR ACID OILS

NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake and Ball

RUBBER SOFTENERS

CUMAR*
Para Coumarone-indene Resin

BARRETAN*

PICKLING INHIBITORS

PYRIDINE
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PICOLINES

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COAST TO COAST DISTRIBUTING POINTS

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

Lead Oxides Advance Again--Dummar Gums Up Sharply--Many Copal Gradings Higher--Vermilion Rises--Casein Continues Upward--Buying Still Active

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Several price movements took place among the paint, varnish and lacquer chemicals last week and all were in an upward direction. There were only few instances of moderated consumer takings and trade continued in surprising volume for the usually dull month of July. Prominent among the week's price advances was another boost in the cask prices for lead oxides, which followed an advance in pig lead on Monday. The advance was the usual quarter-cent movement and embraced dry red lead, litharge and orange mineral. The only other change in the pigment group was a rise in white seal French zinc oxide which was fostered by importers who are now quoting close to or at the levels quoted by domestic manufacturers. White lead was heavily bought in anticipation of a possible increase in price which the manufacturers indicate will occur if lead prices continue upward.

The rising lead market also revived the talk of higher open market prices on chrome yellow, but as yet the manufacturers have not taken any steps in that direction. Vermilion supplied the only change in the color group last week and that was upward following the metal. French ocher and Spanish reds held well at the advance of a week ago and both were strong on further advances in the rates of currency exchange. All imported chemicals were in a nominal position because of the constantly shifting exchange.

The advances indicated a week ago as being due in the varnish gum division were placed in force early last week. The advances were not so numerous as in previous blanket rises, but were much broader, particularly in the dammars. Ivory copals were sharply higher and a few other Congo gradings advanced, also black East Indias. Batavia dammars were up on all gradings and prime quality Singapore gum also moved upward. Ester gums were finally advanced after having been held down under competition in the face of higher raw material costs.

Casin took its weekly advance and was in very heavy demand. The price of Argentine rose higher than the domestic price, marking a contrast with recent weeks, when Argentine undersold the American product. Argentine looms scarce, as the domestic material has been, and best qualities of the South American product were difficult to obtain. At least two of the best brands are unavailable for July-August shipment. Bronze powders were advanced for the first time in years, having been forced upward by exchange and rising copper costs. Metallic leaf was also higher with silver leaf showing its second such movement within the past few weeks. Glues held at the previous advances.

Construction contracts of all descriptions awarded in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains during June totaled $103,255,400, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was a gain of almost 34 percent over the total of $77,171,700 shown for May. During June of last year the contract volume amounted to $113,075,000.

Breaking the June, 1933, contract total down, the Dodge organization indicates a total of $74,434,400 for privately-financed undertakings as distinguished from the total of $28,821,000 for publicly-financed work. Thus the total of private work during June compares with only $53,487,500 for May and $48,806,800 in June, 1932.

Showing a further distribution of last month's awards as between major structural classifications, the current report gives a June total of $27,793,200 for residential building as against $26,519,700 for May, and only $23,116,200 for June, 1932; non-residential building awards during June amounted to $51,024,400 as compared with $31,639,400 for May and $39,812,600 for June, 1932; awards for public works and public utilities during June, 1933, totaled $24,437,800 as against $19,012,600 for May and $50,146,200 for June of last year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Bronze powder, gold, 5c. to 10c. per lb.
Casein, domestic, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Argentine, 1¼c. per lb.
Gum, Copal, Congo, amber dark, ½c. per lb.
amber sorts, chips, ½c. per lb.
ivory opaques, 1¾c. to 2½c. per lb.
picture, 5c. per lb.
East India, black, bold and nubs, ½c. per lb.
Singapore pale bold, 1c. per lb.
nubs and chips, 1c. per lb.
Manila, Loba C, 1c. per lb.
Pontianak, split chips, 2c. per lb.
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, 2½c. per lb.
A/D mixed, 3½c. per lb.
E seeds and dust, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Singapore, No. 1, 2¾c. per lb.
Ester, ¼c. per lb.
Sandarac, 2c. per lb.
Litharge, commercial, casks, ¼c. per lb.
Metal leaf, 10c. to 15c. per package
Orange Mineral, American, ¼c. per lb.
Red lead, dry, casks, ¼c. per lb.
Stearates, 1c. per lb.
Vermilion, English, 2c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, imported white seal, 2½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
132.6	132.6	132.5	133.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead prices moved up again last week. Shortly after Monday's opening, the prices were marked up 10 points to the basis of 4.35c. per pound at East St. Louis and 4.50c. per pound at New York. The early demand was excellent, having been featured with heavy sales to battery makers. As the week progressed, however, buying settled down to that of the single car lot sort with most of the business for August position. The price was nonetheless strong.

The week's advance in zinc was only 5 points, placing the market at 4.85c. per pound at East St. Louis and nominally 5.05c. per pound at New York. The demand was more or less moderate and while prices continued to evidence strength, those close to the market pointed out that rising prices of ore and improvement in its international position were stronger factors than the demand at present. Reports from Ostend indicate that the international zinc cartel will be renewed for another year. Production will be increased to 50 percent of capacity, compared with 45 percent at present. The signing of the cartel will likely take place next week and singularly the agreement will only run for one year. In former agreements, the time of duration was two years.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 8 to July 14, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs				
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0440	$0.0425	..	..	..
Monday	.0450	.0435	13	12	6
Tuesday	.0450	.0435	13	6	3
Wednesday	.0450	.0435	13	11	3
Thursday	.0450	.0435	13	5	0
Friday	.0450	.0435	13	6	3

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 8 to July 14, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs				
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0515	$0.0480	..	..	..
Monday	.0520	.0485	18	11	3
Tuesday	.0520	.0485	17	18	9
Wednesday	.0520	.0485	18	5	0
Thursday	.0520	.0485	17	6	3
Friday	.0520	.0485	17	17	6

Pigments

Pigment takings by manufacturing consumers continued at a good rate last week. In several notable directions the immediate and short-term needs of buyers were covered by recent

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PURE INDIAN REDS
ranging from light shades with bluish red tint to dark shades with deep blue tint

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Ferric Oxide	98.66%
Silica	.42
Alumina	.41
Calcium Oxide	.10
Loss on Ignition	Balance

Physical properties differ with the shade within the following limits:

Oil Absorption	19% to 24%
Specific Gravity	5.10 to 5.17
One pound bulks gallons	.02354 to .02322

No. 1241 is extra light
No. 305 is light
No. 307 is medium
No. 690 is dark

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KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
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"This job has been a big disappointment. That painter must have used cheap paint."
Disappointed customers are a great extravagance. The way not to have them is — by adopting
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● This unretouched photo shows a paint failure that could have been avoided—if the paint had been made with enough LEAD in it.

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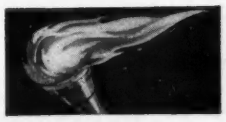
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purchases but the general rate of buying kept pace with the early June trading, notwithstanding that July is usually one of the year's dullest months. White lead was one of last week's leaders. Advancing pig lead prices have fostered a heavy buying movement in anticipation of a possible advance in the derivative white lead. If pig lead continues upward, a rise in white lead is likely. Lead oxides, in casks, were advanced again on Monday following another boost in the metal. Imported white seal zinc oxide was higher on Thursday following the week's exchange movements and prices on that article are now close to or on a par with the price for domestic.

White Lead. — Demand has grown considerably over the past ten days. Rising prices for pig lead have not yet been reflected in the price of this derivative but many buyers believe that the rising metal prices will force an advance in white lead and sellers indicate its likelihood if pig lead continues to advance. Last week's quotations for dry were 6½c. per pound for basic carbonate and 6c. per pound for basic sulphate.

Red Lead.—The cask price of dry material was advanced ¼c. per pound on Monday when pig lead reached the 4½c. per pound mark. This movement was the second in as many weeks and the third since May 31. The new price for dry in casks is 8c. per pound, the highest level in force since April, 1931. The demand continued good.

Litharge.—The commercial grade in casks accompanied other lead oxides in Monday's advance. The movement followed a rise in the basic metal and placed the cask price at 7c. per pound, a climb of ¼c. per pound. The new price, which is the highest since April, 1931, succeeds the 6¾c. figure established on July 5. It also represents the third advance within the past forty days.

Lithopone. — Buying improved over the preceding week and consumption for the first half of the month was considered about even with the same period in June. Some sellers reported a small decrease from early June sales. The price continued firm with domestic at 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound. Imported is in a purely nominal position at 4.40c. per 100 pounds, ex dock.

Orange Mineral. — Prices for all grades advanced ¼c. per pound on Monday when pig lead reached 25 points higher than it was when orange mineral prices were last changed on July 5. Mineral made from red lead is now priced at 10½c. per pound and material made from white lead is priced at 11¾c. per pound. These are the highest levels for orange mineral since April, 1931. The demand continued good.

Titanium Pigment. — The purchases lagged in some directions but not so much as sellers expected when they considered July as a normally slow month. General withdrawals against contracts and spot takings were regarded as fairly active. The prices were steady at the established schedule.

Zinc Oxides. — Movements in currency exchange strengthened the price of imported French process oxides. Some qualities of imported white seal had been available at 7⅝c. per pound off the dock, but after Thursday that grade was unavailable below 10¼c. to 10⅞c. per pound. Green and red seal were unchanged and relatively low prices were named on some qualities, but some importers quoted the same prices as the domestic sellers. Rising metal prices here continued to agitate the call for higher oxide prices, but selling factors have not altered their prices and from previous indications it is considered that prices will remain unchanged until new contracts are sought for 1934 business. The rubber trade continued to buy heavily and from indications given to the oxide sellers tire factory operations will continue at present rates, at least, through August.

Barytes.—Italian material has been strengthened by the exchange situation but Russian material has not yet been touched and the market price for imported material ranges from $22 to $27 per ton with $22 representing the Russian article. German and Italian are priced at $27 and in some cases higher. Domestic Missouri material continued unchanged at $22.20 to $23 per ton at St. Louis. Demand was good in all directions.

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Dry Colors

Reports on the week's business among manufacturers and importers of colors were mixed. Some representative houses reported a small decrease in the volume of daily orders while others could point to a sustained buying movement. Carbon black seems to be in a class by itself with an exceptionally heavy movement of car lot quantities into the rubber products trade. Last week's price feature was a rise in quicksilver vermillion and full maintenance of the advances made a week ago in French ocher, Spanish red and on some grades of Vandyke brown. Imported colors continued at wholly nominal price bases because of the constantly fluctuating exchanges. Rising lead prices has again roused talk of higher prices for the derivative level but up to the present it is chiefly talk. There has also been some conversation regarding higher open market prices for toners, iron blues and some of the other staples, but manufacturers have not changed their schedules.

Carbon Black.—Shipments continued in excellent volume and some sellers were prone to describe the current ordering pace as record-breaking. Tire makers in Akron and other points were buying at a rapid rate and according to the shipment schedules now in hand, their purchases should continue at current rates, at least through August. Prices continued unchanged at 2.72c. to 2.95c. per pound, according to shipping point and other considerations. There is constant talk of raising the open order prices but sellers have not yet changed their quoted prices. Contract prices, of course, cannot be changed until next year.

Chrome Yellow.—The latest upward movement in pig lead has revived talk of higher open order prices for this derivative. Manufacturers, however, have not revised their schedules although for the past several weeks they have refused to write new contracts at the 14c. basis. Pig lead is now 4½c. per pound against 3c. per pound at the beginning of the year.

Iron Blues.—There is also talk of higher open order prices for this group of colors although the gossip is not so frequently heard as in the case of chrome yellow which is based on advancing raw material prices. The sellers continued to quote 35c on open order.

Iron Oxides.—The advance effected in Spanish red a week ago was well held and was considered quite strong even at the advanced basis because of last week's movements in currency exchange. The market on Spanish red was quoted at 2c. to 3⅝c. per pound. Pure Indian reds continued at the low prices that were in force prior to the depreciation of the dollar but it is understood that imports have been lessening and the situation has strengthened at least to a point where full quoted prices were

YELLOW IRON OXIDE
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being obtained at the sales. Domestic oxides continued steady.

Mercuric Oxides.—The $1.17 per pound price on red and the $1.20 per pound quotations for technical yellow, both of which were established a week ago, were strongly held last week and with stronger leanings in the metal, another advance here would not be a surprise. Factors indicate that even at $1.17 and $1.20 the derivatives are not fully up to the level that metal costs would warrant.

Ochers. — Last week's advances in foreign exchange were not immediately reflected in the selling price of French material and suppliers repeated the schedule which they placed in force a week ago. Because of the exchange situation, however, the market was strong and supported by a good running demand, further advances were not unlikely.

Vandyke Brown.—As reported a week ago the basic price for this commodity was unchanged but the market was now quoted on a wider range at 4½c. to 5½c. per pound. This reflected the advanced import cost on the basis of currency exchange and importers state that further depreciation in dollar values abroad would likely result in a general appreciation of selling prices here.

Vermilion.—A rise in the metal early last week fostered an advance of 2c. per pound in the price for this derivative. Large-sized lots are now quoted at $1.31 to $1.34 per pound, while smaller quantities are offered at $1.39 to $1.41 per pound. The new prices compare with a "depression low" of $1 per pound some months back. Demand continues good on the rising prices.

Colors in Oil

As yet there have been no price movements in the group of colors-in-oil and the prices vary widely according to the type of mix. Firmness, however, characterized the schedules and basic costs have been increased by the recent advances in oil prices. The demand continues good for the usual slow month of July.

Varnish Gums

Higher rates of foreign currency exchange and gradually strengthening first-cost prices in the primary markets were reflected in spot and shipment prices for several gradings of natural resins last week. Several of last week's movements were sharply upward, with Batavia dammar gum taking perhaps the most important jump. Kauri gums were not included in the rise, but scattered gradings of Congo copals, and East India, Singapore and Macassar copals were accompanied by a sharp rise in Pontianak split chips and a substantial advance in prime grade Singapore dammar. Limited offerings of Loba C Manila gum advanced the price of that article above the value of the Loba A and B gradings. Ester gums were finally marked up after the market had been showing stronger leanings on the basis of recently advanced prices for rosin and glycerin.

Copals.—Last week's advance in the Congo group included a ½c. rise in dark amber to the basis of 8c. to 9c. per pound; amber chips were ½c. higher to 4½c. and 5½c. per pound; ivory opaque bold advanced 1½c. to the basis of 24c. to 24½c; the kettle-size ivory opaque advanced 2c. to 19c. per pound and No. 2 kettle-size was 1c. higher at 13c. to 14c. per pound; sorts were quoted at 7¾c. to 8½c. per pound. Picture Congo was up 5c. to 45c. per pound. Black bold East India gum advanced ½c. with 6½c. to 7½c. asked and black nubs were also up ½c. to 4½c. and 5c.; pale bold Singapore advanced 2c. to 16c. and 17c. per pound and both Singapore and Macassar nubs advanced 1c. to 10c. to 13c. per pound. The lone advance in the Manila group was in the Loba C grading, which was quoted at 10½c. to 11c., an advance of 1c. per pound.

Dammars.—Prime qualities of both Batavia and Singapore gums advanced sharply. The Batavia A/E was quoted at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, a rise of 2½c.; Singapore No. 1 was up 2¼c. to 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Batavia A/D mixed was named at 18c. to 18½c., compared with 14½c. to 15c. a week ago; E seeds were up 2c. to 9c. to 9½c. per pound, and dust advanced 1c. to the basis of 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Buying was moderately active, with some heavy interest in the higher-priced gradings following the price advances.

Elemi.—Quotations for No. 1 and No. 2 gradings were not advanced along with the rises in other gums last week. The prices are now a full cent over their low for the year and were holding steadily at the basis of 10c. to 11c. per pound for No. 1 and 9½c. to 10½c. per pound for No. 2.

Ester.—Higher costs of rosin and glycerin should have reflected in prices here some weeks ago but competition

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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held the market from advance. Last week, however, sellers marked up their prices ¼c. per pound to the basis of 4¾c. to 5¼c. per pound for the dark and 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound for light.

Kauri.—This group of gums did not join in last weeks advances among the natural gums. In fact, kauris have been more or less aloof from other gums and have not changed this year. The demand continued light although somewhat improved in recent weeks. The primary market position is reported as gradually strengthening.

Sandarac.—The asked price for spot supplies of this gum was advanced early last week. The holders of stocks now quote 26½c. per pound, compared with 24½c. to 25c. per pound a week ago.

Other Paint Materials

Mineral whites and fillers have been slow to react to the increased cost of importing replacements. Some movements have, of course, taken place including the rise in talc a few weeks ago, but in general there have not been many price rises in this group of materials. China clay has been untouched and so has whiting, although sellers indicate that the latter will probably go up in a few days. Casein continues as the most volatile commodity in the miscellaneous paint materials division. Another advance took place in casein last week. Gold bronze powders were higher on some grades.

Bronze Powder. — The low-priced grades of gold have been advanced as a result of higher copper costs and the foreign exchange situation. One seller withdrew all prices on Thursday and others advanced prices 5c. to 10c. per pound. The lithographing grade was unchanged but moulding powder advanced 5c. to 55c. to 80c. per pound; printing ink grades advanced 5c. to 75c. to $1.10 per pound; radiator grades advanced 5c. to 45c. to 50c. per pound; and sprayers grade advanced 10c. to 60c. to 85c. per pound. Some makers of aluminum powders were stronger in their views but no general mark-up has yet taken place.

Blanc Fixe.—Sellers are limiting their commitments for the future although they have not made any open changes in the price schedule as yet. Importers are reported as being less active because of the rate of currency exchange.

Casein.—Another advance was reported last week. The domestic 20-30 mesh was ½c. higher at 12¾c. to 13½c. per pound and the 80-100 mesh went up a full cent at 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Argentine mounted fast and at the close of the week was higher than the domestic at 13¼c. to 13½c. per pound for the 20-30 mesh and 13¾c. to 14¼c. per pound for 80-100 mesh. Sales continued heavy and during the past three weeks the volume has been enormous. Best grades of Argentine material are hard to obtain and at least two leading brands are not offered for July-August shipment. According to advices from abroad, high-grade Argentine will probably be unavailable in large lots before October. In recent week the South American article has undersold the domestic but the picture now seems to be changed.

Whiting.—The limestone grade is being well bought at unchanged prices of $6.50 to $10 per ton, according to quantity. Chalk and cliffstone whitings have not been advanced by all factors but some sellers are asking higher levels and it was indicated that prices will rise in all quarters within a short period. The higher prices will be based upon increased import costs of chalk and cliffstone.

Driers

Prices for aluminum, calcium, magnesium and technical zinc stearates were advanced 1c. per pound late Thursday afternoon. The new schedule follows:—Aluminum, 16c. to 17c. per pound; calcium, 16c. to 17c. per pound; magnesium, 18c. to 19c. per pound; and technical zinc, 17c. to 18c. per pound. The low prices on the quoted range are for quantities of 2,000 pounds and upward to car lots and the high figures on the range are for quantities less than 2,000 pounds. The advance in the schedule reflects the recent rise in the price of stearic acid which heretofore had not been shown in the derivatives. The movement came as no surprise to the trade, which had been expecting it for the past few weeks. Palmitates were automatically up on the stearate rise.

Glues

The upward march of glue prices was halted, at least for the week. Prices had a strong tone in all directions, and most of the suppliers interviewed last week indicated that the upward swing of the market was by no means stopped. Common bone glue was quoted at 8c. to 10½cc. per pound in car lots, according to quality, and several renderers were not prone to quote below 8½c. per pound as the low. The better grades remained at 10½c. to 15c. per pound. The low-grade hide glues, which advanced ½c. a week ago, were strongly held at 12½c. to 15c. per pound, and the medium grades were also strong at 15c. to 19c. per pound. High grades were firmly intrenched at the 19c. to 24c. level which was established a week ago, and buying was reported as heavy on the higher market. Raw material costs have been mounting steadily, and efforts on the part of glue manufacturers to contract ahead at low prices have been fruitless. The result will probably be shown in much higher glue prices in the Fall, when manufacturing is resumed in some of the plants that have been shut down over the Summer months.

Lacquer Materials

Demand for the lacquer materials maintained a good pace throughout the week just closed. Price position of the market was firm. The market lacked an outstanding price feature. Buying of ethyl acetate continued at a good pace, and shipments of butyl alcohol were following the favorable pace noted in recent weeks. Rayon industry continued to operate close to capacity and the automobile industry was maintaining a high rate of production. National Automobile Chamber of Commerce tentatively puts its members' production for June at 195,178 units, representing a gain of 104 percent over the output of these companies for June, 1932, an increase of 13.2 percent over May this year. The June total brings the output for the first six months of this year to 800,290 units, or 17.6 percent over the same period 1932.

Acetone.—Business here continued at a favorable pace throughout the week, and sellers were asking previously established prices.

Butyl Acetate. — Conditions here showed little change from a demand viewpoint, with the buying continuing at an encouraging rate, and prices were without change.

Butyl Alcohol.—This market continued to register a good volume of shipments against outstanding contracts, with the market tone holding firm and prices were in line with previous levels.

Dibutyl Phthalate. — Buying here failed to show an improvement, with demand highly irregular, but prices held unchanged.

Cellulose Acetate.—A good turnover was experienced here last week, with sellers reporting the market showed a tendency toward firmness, and no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Ethyl Acetate.—Demand here maintained an encouraging pace, with sellers indicating the market showed a firmer undertone, and prices were in line with previous values.

Triacetin.—A firmer price position was noted here and sellers declared demand showed a slight betterment.

Metal Leaf

Higher importing costs on the basis of exchange advanced the selling prices of silver leaf last week, marking the second such movement within the past few weeks. The rise in silver leaf was accompanied by higher quotations for aluminum and composition leaf also. Silver in the 3¾x3¾ size was raised to $2.30 to $2.50 per package, an advance of 15c. over previous selling prices. Aluminum in the 5½x5½-inch size was raised 10c. per package to the basis of $1.40 to $1.60 per pound, and composition leaf in the 5½x5½-inch size was also boosted 10c. per package, with $1.50 to $1.65 quoted. Gold leaf was unchanged, but purchasing is broadening on anticipation of a possible debasement of gold. Sellers indicate that prices will rise proportionately when and if gold is debased by Presidential action. Leaf beaters are experiencing no difficulty in obtaining supplies for their market needs, although the "red tape" is said to be somewhat inconvenient.

Window Glass

Gossip in trade circles is centered on a possible reduction in the discounts, which is invertly a movement in the direction of higher prices. Manufacturers' shipments to distributors and dealers continued at a good rate, with measurable improvements here and there. Whether the revision of discounts will take place within the short future or whether they will be delayed until after the industry has presented and receives approval of its code of fair competition remains to be seen. Just now sentiment in the window glass trade seems to be in the direction of higher prices.

Bakelite Story Told in Brochure

In answer to the frequent inquiry as to what is bakelite, the Bakelite Corporation has issued an exceptionally interesting and informative brochure of sixteen pages entitled "The Versatile Service of Bakelite Resinoid." The pamphlet sketches very briefly the origin, manufacture, and industrial applications of many types of Bakelite products created from the initial resinoid, which has been created as if in answer to the call of a thousand uses. Copies of the brochure may be had by mentioning the REPORTER and addressing the Bakelite Corporation, River road, Bound Brook, N. J.

Plastic, Cold Water Paints, Calcimine Sales: April

Total sales of plastic paints in April were 702,288 pounds, against 613,369 pounds in March and 564,520 pounds in April, 1932, according to a preliminary report prepared by the United States Bureau of Census which is based upon data received from thirty-six manufacturers. April sales of calcimines were 2,745,898 pounds, against 2,368,915 pounds in March and 3,317,150 pounds in April last year. Sales of cold water paints in dry form during April were 960,303 pounds, against 744,222 pounds in March and 1,199,740 pounds in April, 1932. A comparative record of sales for April and March follows:—

	April, 1933.	March, 1933.	April, 1932.	March, 1932.	April, 1931.	March, 1931.
Plastic paints—						
Total—						
Pounds	*702,288	613,369	564,520	515,668	801,149	991,111
Value	$88,071	$86,440	$60,322	$54,373	$91,056	$116,484
Paste (lead, mixed paints and emulsified types)—						
Pounds	36,908	33,219	57,089	72,370	75,835	109,407
Value	$3,197	$3,199	$5,608	$6,125	$7,536	$9,952
Dry—						
Total—						
Pounds	665,380	580,150	507,431	443,298	725,314	881,704
Value	$84,874	$83,241	$54,714	$48,248	$83,520	$106,532
Casein bound—						
Pounds	480,986	439,774	363,533	328,021	518,397	710,068
Value	$76,420	$76,311	$45,438	$39,494	$65,194	$90,952
Glue bound—						
Pounds	175,394	140,376	143,898	115,277	206,917	171,636
Value	$8,454	$6,930	$9,276	$8,754	$18,326	$15,580
Calcimines—						
Total—						
Pounds	2,745,898	2,368,915	3,317,150	2,712,445	3,606,471	3,856,680
Value	$116,523	$99,810	$146,674	$120,355	$162,347	$175,060
Hot water—						
Pounds	1,133,757	1,062,913	1,364,601	1,136,557	1,542,111	2,250,537
Value	$45,211	$42,114	$55,615	$45,120	$63,686	$103,712
Cold water—						
Pounds	1,612,141	1,306,002	1,952,549	1,575,888	2,064,360	1,606,143
Value	$71,312	$57,696	$91,059	$75,235	$98,661	$71,348
Cold water paints (in dry form)—						
Total—						
Pounds	960,303	744,222	1,199,740	1,164,805	1,585,525	1,370,719
Value	$61,314	$44,159	$72,546	$71,232	$104,242	$90,322
Exterior—						
Total—						
Pounds	337,083	235,858	566,717	477,770	706,759	603,295
Value	$23,702	$16,791	$36,895	$32,491	$56,872	$50,973
Lime and/or cement bound—						
Pounds	224,817	147,691	362,010	290,733	336,219	250,245
Value	$17,853	$11,850	$24,278	$21,985	$29,089	$23,867
Casein bound—						
Pounds	112,266	88,167	204,707	187,037	367,540	353,050
Value	$5,849	$4,941	$12,617	$10,506	$27,783	$27,106
Interior—						
Total—						
Pounds	623,220	508,364	633,023	687,035	881,766	767,424
Value	$37,612	$27,368	$35,651	$38,741	$47,370	$39,349
Casein bound—						
Pounds	144,668	155,365	102,695	124,285	116,672	83,841
Value	$15,770	$12,312	$14,618	$17,136	$16,428	$12,852
Glue bound—						
Pounds	478,552	352,999	530,328	562,750	765,094	683,583
Value	$21,842	$15,056	$21,033	$21,605	$30,942	$26,497

* Preliminary.

Lumber Bi-Products Has Wood Flour

Lumber Bi-Products, Inc., has enlarged its activities by the establishment of a wood flour manufacturing division, having recently purchased the assets of the former New England Wood Flour Mills, Manchester, N. H. M. J. Watson, president of Lumber Bi-Products, Inc., has been associated with the wood flour manufacturing industry since 1920 and is familiar with the grades desired by the diversified industries. The plant which the company has purchased covers six and one-half acres and has two railroad sidings, accommodating twelve cars of raw material and eight cars of finished product at the same time. Present production of the plant is about 1,500 tons monthly. Wood flour, or finely pulverized wood, is refined into several grades for use as an inexpensive filler in numerous formulas to replace more expensive ingredients. Samples of the company's product may be obtained without charge by addressing Lumber Bi-Products, Inc., 702 M. & T. Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Paint Club Mourns Two Leaders

PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1933.

The Pittsburgh Paint, Oil and Varnish Club at a meeting July 5 adopted two resolutions of condolence relating to the recent deaths of two prominent figures in the paint industry, these being R. B. Robinette, former president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association; and George V. Horgan, general manager for that organization and also for the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association. Copies of the respective resolutions were forwarded to the family of Mr. Robinette and to the sisters of Mr. Horgan, who was unmarried. With respect to Mr. Robinette, the resolution of the club stated that:—

His genial humor allied to his practical common sense smoothed the course of many exasperating problems and endeared him to those associated with him in so many ways, and with whom and for whom he generously labored, his versatility being manifested in the many interests—business, social, educational, and philanthropical—with which he was identified. In view of his great abilities and progressive activities, we regret that he was not permitted a longer span of life to continue and accomplish further beneficial work but the inscrutable ways of Providence deemed otherwise. While mourning his early demise, we feel assured that the greeting accorded him in the land of Hearts' Desire will be "well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

The resolution forwarded to Mr. Horgan's sisters contained the following statement:—

Always friendly in disposition and kindly, courtecus in manner, he garnered hosts of friends, and he will be seriously missed, not only by these but also by those of his fellow workers who, in their daily contacts, went to him for advice and help. His memory is enshrined in his achievements, and is of record in the annals of the association of which he was so proud, "men may come and men may go" but its written records will be an everlasting testimonial to his good work and service.

Philadelphia Paint Trade Will Meet Jointly July 19

All branches of the paint industry in Philadelphia and vicinity will hold a joint meeting Wednesday evening, July 19, at the Rittenhouse Hotel, when a thorough discussion will be had of plans for the progress of the movement to "make Philadelphia a better painted city." Invitations to be present have been extended to painters, manufacturers, salesmen, production men, dealers and clerks. Dinner will be served at 6 p. m. and the business meeting will start at 8 p. m., at which latter an address will be delivered by Charles B. Keyes, secretary of the National Salesmen's Association and recognized as the leading exponent of the movement for a "Better Painted America," and whose work has achieved successful results in 31 cities of the country, bringing increased business to the manufacturer, painter and salesman.

Cleveland Paint Golfers Hold Delore Competition

The June tournament of the Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club golfers was held Friday, June 30, at the Pine Ridge Country Club. Due to the oppressive heat there was only a small turnout and some of the club's best players were not available for play in the competition for the Delore trophy, which event was scheduled for the day. The players chosen for the Delore trophy team and their scores follow, the team score being 740:—

Charles Roult, 93; Sam Wagenman, 97; L. M. Johnson, 94; P. M. Pyper, 94; C. A. Smith, 85; Carl Wagenman, 97; Roy Hunt, 80; Stanley Gridley, 100.

Prizes for the day's play were awarded to the following:—

Flight "A"—1st low gross, C. A. Smith, 85; 1st low net, Roy Hunt, 80—14—66; 2nd low gross, P. M. Pyper, 94; 2nd low net, S. Wagenman, 97—26—71.

Flight "B"—1st low gross, Charles Roult, 93; 1st low net, P. P. Tillinghast, 97—33—64; 2nd low gross, Mike Lurie, 100; 2nd low net, P. B. Hamilton, 101—32—69.

S. E. Booker, of the Peaslee Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company, Louisville, has motored to Camp Carolina, Brevard, N. C., with his sons, S. E. Booker, jr., and Hutchings Booker; and nephew, Bodley Booker, jr., the latter a son of Bodley Booker, head of the Bridges Smith Paint Company, Louisville, with plans for leaving the three boys at the camp for the summer.

Naval Stores

Turpentine and Rosin Irregular in Southern and Local Markets--Receipts Liberal but Offerings Generally Moderate -- Shipments Larger and Stocks Decrease

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The local market for naval stores was fairly active last week though there was less snap to business than there was in the previous week, the recent sharp advance in prices having a tendency to make some consumers curtail purchases for a time, pending further developments in the South as well as in the general business and financial situation. Turpentine and rosin showed irregularity in company with the course of prices in the Southern markets but the tone here remained firm.

A reactionary tendency developed in primary markets early in the week, but this was not surprising in view of the rapidity of the advance in the previous week. Sales to domestic buyers in Southern markets showed some falling off and foreign purchases were also on smaller scale. The undertone of the Savannah and Jacksonville markets for turpentine, however, remained firm and the developments of the week with respect to prices apparently had little effect upon sentiment regarding the outlook.

Offerings of turpentine in primary centers were generally moderate despite the slowing down of demand and the liberal movement from the interior to the ports. According to some in the trade, receipts are likely to make a bearish showing in comparison with the movement during the Summer months last season as increasing consumption will probably be reflected in greater activity among producers than is usually witnessed during the Summer months.

The trend of rosin prices was downward at times in primary markets but changes were small in comparison with the fluctuations in the previous week. Although receipts have been liberal recently, offerings continued moderate last week and the undertone at Savannah and Jacksonville remained firm. Primary shipments increased last week, clearances from Savannah on one day exceeding 12,000 barrels, and stocks showed a decrease. Supplies in the three principal markets in the South at the close of the first week in July were about 130,000 barrels smaller than at the same time last season.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Rosin, wood, 10c. per 280 lbs.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 5c. to 15c. per 280 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
104.6	**106.3**	**90.5**	**88.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

Quieter conditions prevailed in the local market for turpentine last week, buyers being inclined in some cases to curtail purchases for a time pending further developments in Southern conditions. There was a fair demand in some quarters for moderate lots, however, and the market retained a firm undertone despite a downward trend at times in Southern quotations. Receipts in primary markets were liberal but daily offerings were generally moderate. Shipments from Savannah were liberal and stocks there showed a decrease.

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Turpentine is well bought and quite active. The inquiry reaching the market from wholesalers and retailers alike reflects a considerably changed and strengthened attitude on the part of these interests recently. Prices are moving higher and the tone of the market is regarded as healthy. The material is reported moving into consuming channels moderately well. Advices received from primary markets appear to be bullish. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 60c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 64c.; one to five drums, 63c.; one to five barrels, 67c.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, July 14, 1933.

Turpentine prices showed irregularity, but the undertone of the market remained firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	50	88	635	4,627	16,810
Monday	47¾	200	387	...	17,197
Tuesday	48¼	80	1,349	4,487	14,059
Wednesday	47¾	77	469	25	14,503
Thursday	47¾	138	687	62	15,128
Friday	48	100	582	2	15,708

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, July 13, 1933.

The turpentine market was fairly active with the undertone firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	49¼	52	375	177	33,818
Saturday	50	402	578	6	34,290
Monday	48	250	795	5	35,080
Tuesday	47½	181	391	228	35,243
Wednesday	47½	200	487	...	35,730
Thursday	47¾	82	386	...	36,116

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, July 8, 1933.

The turpentine market retained a steady tone. Receipts were rather liberal. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	154	123	16,432
*Tuesday	...	...	...
Wednesday	296	245	16,483
Thursday	168	120	16,531
Friday	296	...	16,827
Saturday	165	...	16,902

* Holiday.

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	July 14.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	2,614	3,234	10,504

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	52	3
Monday	52	3
Tuesday	51	9
Wednesday	51	9
Thursday	51	3
Friday	50	9

Rosin

Rosin quotations showed irregularity in the local market last week but the undertone remained firm. The trend of prices in the South was downward at times but changes were generally within a comparatively narrow range. There was a fair demand here from local and outside buyers. Purchasing was on a more conservative scale however than in the previous week. Offerings of the various grades in primary centers were moderate despite liberal receipts. Stocks at Savannah showed a decrease, shipments being large.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, July 14, 1933.

The rosin market was quieter, but the tone remained firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$4.25	$4.20	$4.25	$4.15	$4.15	$4.15
D	4.25	4.20	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.15
E	4.30	4.20	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.15
F	4.30	4.20	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.15
G	4.30	4.20	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.15
H	4.30	4.20	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.15
I	4.30	5.25	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.20
K	4.30	4.25	4.25	4.15	4.20	4.20
M	4.35	4.25	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.25
N	4.40	4.25	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.25
W. G	4.45	4.30	4.35	4.30	4.30	4.30
W. W	4.60	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40
X	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40
Barrels						
Sales	(60)	725	1,488	1,435	1,020	702
Receipts	2,182	1,705	4,252	2,166	1,970	2,402
Shipments	12,118	1,50	4,361	379	330	132
Stocks—	111,214	118,769	112,660	114,447	116,087	118,357

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, July 8, 1933.

The rosin market was quiet. Receipts were lighter and the market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	420	...	1,129	631	457	384
Shipments	125	...	225	100	...	...
Stocks	9,355	...	10,259	10,810	11,267	11,651

* Holiday.

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, July 13, 1933.

Changes in rosin prices were narrower last week, the undertone of the market remaining firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$4.00	$4.00	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10
D	4.00	4.00	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.10
E	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.25	4.10	4.15
F	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.25	4.10	4.15
G	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.25	4.10	4.15
H	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.15	4.10	4.15
I	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.15	4.10	4.15
K	4.25	4.35	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.20
M	4.25	4.35	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.20
N	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.25	4.15	4.20
W. G	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.30
W. W	4.40	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.40
X	4.45	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40
Barrels						
Sales	341	473	943	963	585	122
Receipts	2,338	1,337	1,930	1,896	1,596	1,271
Shipments	3,806	34	1,765	529	25	270
Stocks—	104,323	105,626	105,791	107,157	108,707	109,708

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Business continues good in the rosin market, with buying orders coming into the market in good volume and buyers now showing more sympathy with efforts of sellers. Some fair amount of covering of advanced needs is noted, although the purchasing of this nature is not as yet overly heavy. Inquiry is active and the tone of the market is firm, with prices of various grades much nearer together than formerly. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $6.75 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $6.75; M grade, $6.75; W. W. grade, $7.

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	14	3	17	6
Monday	14	3	17	6
Tuesday	14	3	17	6
Wednesday	14	3	17	6
Thursday	14	3	17	6
Friday	14	3	17	6

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone. There were reports of a better inquiry with the purchasing generally limited to moderate quantities.

Pitch.—Quotations were maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week with the tone of the market firm. A fairly active inquiry was noted in a jobbing way.

Rosin Oil.—The market was more active to the extent that inquiries and orders for moderate quantities were received rather more numerously in some quarters. The market was firm at former quotations.

Thus.—A firm tone prevailed with offerings light. A somewhat better inquiry was noted.

Naval Stores Produced at Steam and Solvent Plants

WILMINGTON, July 12, 1933.

June production of naval stores by steam distillation and solvent treatment of wood and stocks of these products on hand June 30, according to data collected by the producers' committee, through Arthur Langmeier, of the Hercules Powder Company, secretary, were as follows:—

Production

	Rosin, 500-lb. barrels.	Turpentine, bbls. (50 gallons).	Pine oil. Gallons.
Month of June	35,163	5,514	215,130
Total from April 1, 1933	67,088	10,688	427,812

Stocks at Plants

Totals, June 30, 1933	63,058	7,242	.....
March 31, 1933	98,615	12,387	.....
Change	—35,557	—5,145	.....

Note:—Rosin production and stocks include all grades of wood rosin.

Colombian Paint Factory To Use Local Materials

The first paint manufacturing plant to be established in Colombia has just started producing a number of dry colors and a limited list of other items, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Bogota.

The business, operating under the name of Colombo-Alemana de Colores, S. A., is capitalized at 15,000 pesos. It is financed by a number of prominent business men of Colombia. The management is under the supervision of a German engineer who made a survey of the country's raw materials and was instrumental in the formation of the concern. Large quantities of oxides and an extensive deposit of gilsonite have been discovered, and serve as the source of supply of these products for the company.

The principal products of this new factory will be dry colors in a wide range of shades and qualities, prepared paints, varnishes, floor wax, waterproofings, fillers, and boiler compounds. At present, sales are confined to a limited number of colors and a few of the other products, chiefly a black varnish, called "Cadecol," which is supplied to the government for use on pipes at the salt mines.

United States firms supply more than 50 percent of Colombia's paint requirements in average years. Representatives of these firms in Bogota are reported to expect to continue to get the same percentage of the total business that has been theirs in the past.

Personal Paragraphs

R. Davison, manager of the market development division of the New Jersey Zinc Company, this city, has been elected second vice-president of the National Industrial Advertisers Association.

Dr. William Dabney, now of Baltimore, and formerly for years a prominent eye, ear and nose specialist, of Louisville, was recently in Louisville for a few days, visiting with his son, William C. Dabney, vice-president of the Jones Dabney Company, Louisville.

Adrian D. Joyce, president of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by Mrs. Joyce, sailed July 11 on the "Bremen" on a month's trip to Europe. They will visit England, Germany, and Holland, where Mr. Joyce will attend to various matters of business.

John H. Flynn, brother of Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State of New York, assumed his duties July 1 as Federal Industrial Alcohol Supervisor with headquarters at prohibition headquarters, 641 Washington street, this city. The appointment is for ninety days, at the expiration of which period the office becomes subject to Federal civil service requirements. Mr. Flynn resides in Glen Cove, L. I.

Nelson M. Graves, vice-president of the McDougall-Butler Company, paint, varnish and enamel manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y., concluded, on June 20, a year of service as president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. His administration as president of the Chamber was so successful as to cause that body to devote its editorial comment in the association's journal to a tribute to him. This tribute ended with the statement that in "the records of the Chamber and in the history of Buffalo, Nelson M. Graves deserves a high place."

John W. Marsh, Pomona, Fla., formerly with the Sun Varnish Company, Louisville, for about five years and prior to that with the Marietta Paint & Color Company, Marietta, Ohio, has returned to the varnish sales business, as a representative of the Schaefer Company, Louisville, and will travel for that company in Florida, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, most of which is new territory for the company, but old territory for Marsh, who joins the company on July 15. He will probably make his headquarters at Atlanta.

Fuel Oil Standards Issued by U.S.Bureau

Commercial standards for six distinct grades of burning oils are given in a new bulletin, "Commercial Standard CS12-33 on Fuel (Second Edition)" of the United States Bureau of Standards. The standards cover the essential characteristics of satisfactory fuel oils, including limits of flashpoint, water and sediment, pour point, distillation range, and viscosity. In addition, for certain oils used for heat treatment and in glass and ceramic furnaces and other special uses where a low sulphur requirement is necessary, the standards include a table showing sulphur content of each grade that may be used by the purchaser of these oils.

The standard was originally published in 1929 and upon recommendation of the standing committee it was revised. Endorsement of the revised standard was received from practically all the more important oil refiners, many distributors and organized consumers, together with practically all the burner manufacturers, and it was made effective May 1.

The pamphlet in addition to the standard specification includes a list of acceptors and a brief history of the project. Copies can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 5 cents each.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Headquarters for ROSIN OIL
WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
NATIONAL ROSIN OIL AND SIZE COMPANY
450 7th Avenue, New York, N. Y. Offices: 8001 W. 47th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Factory: Savannah, Ga.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Government Flaxseed Crop Estimate Only 9,185,000 Bushels--Prices Jump Upward--Buenos Aires Also Higher--Receipts Lighter--Oil, Cake and Meal Rise

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The principal event of the week in the market for flaxseed and its products was the publication of the July government report on the flaxseed crop. This was received on Monday and proved to be decidedly bullish. The crop was estimated by the government at only 9,185,000 bushels against an estimate in July last year of 18,200,000 bushels and a final yield last season of 11,841,000 bushels.

The acreage this season was stated at 1,755,000 acres as compared with 2,081,000 acres harvested last year. The area is the smallest since 1923. The condition of the crop on July 1 this year was 53.4 percent against 76.4 in July last year and a ten-year average for July of 81 percent.

Receipts were smaller and the offerings were readily absorbed. Quotations on both cash seed and futures advanced sharply.

Linseed oil, cake and meal were higher with an increase noted in the demand.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York were as follows:—

	Bushels—Domestic.	Foreign.
July 10	.....	220,000
July 13	.....	66,541
Total	.....	286,541
Since January 1—		
This year	.....	2,736,374
Last year	.....	3,955,336

Flaxseed

DULUTH, July 14, 1933.

Flaxseed, like all other crops in the Northwest, is in the throes of about the hottest bull market that has been seen in several years, and the result is, at present writing, it looks as though headed for close to the $2.50 per bushel point, with its arrival dated soon.

The lengthy drouth that has been burning up all crops west of here has damaged flax no little. On July 1, it was estimated that in the acreage of 1,755,000 the yield would be approximately 5.2 bushels to the acre. The drouth continued with intensity after that, so that the present estimate would likely be much below that figure. The estimated yield at that time was 9,300,000 bushels, greatly below the average, and it is now believed that that will be heavily curtailed.

So flaxseed is soaring, and the only question is where it will stop.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Oct.
Saturday	$1.97	$1.97	$1.97
Monday	1.99½	1.99½	1.99½
Tuesday	2.06	2.06	2.05¼
Wednesday	2.14¾	2.14	2.14
Thursday	2.19	2.19	2.18¾
Friday	2.23½	...	2.23½

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts—1933.	1932.	Shipments—1933.	1932.
Saturday	10,165	7,916	....	....
Monday	7,359	3,102	2,000	....
Tuesday	12,541	4,716	25,147	....
Wednesday	6,104	7,087	....	....
Thursday	....	3,343	....	....
Friday	1,780	8,077	....	....
Totals	37,949	32,231	27,147	....
Prev. week	42,110	....	1,229	....
From Aug. 1	4,523,692	4,399,834	4,101,220	3,448,873
In public warehouses	580,617	505,596	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14, 1933.

Two dollar flaxseed became a fact today when the government report stirred up a fresh burst of speculation in all grains. Trade was moderate in volume and buying was largely on orders received from the country. Crushers are hedging their cash purchases at intervals because of the slump in oil trade at this advanced price level.

Cash receipts were good last week, but so far this week have been very light. On Monday only one car showed up and today only two cars. Duluth is not competing very noticeably for the current movement from North Dakota owing to the sharp advance in futures. There is virtually no flax moving from Montana or South Dakota and very little from Minnesota territory.

No deliveries made on local July contracts as yet and none expected if crop news gets worse. There is some mediocre quality in store here but even this supply is being withheld. Open interest in July futures at the close of the Monday session was 20,000 bushels. September open total 493,000 and December 79,000.

Local public elevator stocks decreased 25,000 bushels in three days owing to withdrawals to ship to out-of-town mills. Demand for fresh lots for shipment to these mills is limited. Owing to the more liberal oil trade than was anticipated it was necessary to add to flax purchases. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts for shipment are better than prompt. Crushers want their raw material earlier than they expected they would neet it.

Crop conditions are critical over most of the territory but in the past week considerable rain fell in North Dakota territory and relieved a large acreage from drouth menace. It also made the grass greener and reduced the grasshopper menace slightly. Local estimates of around 9,000,000 bushels for a crop were corroborated by the government figures.

Speculative demand for flax futures has been very good and there is steady outside buying on all dips. Pressure is very limited on account of drouth damage and the grasshopper menace on both sides of the Canadian boundary.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at 1c. to 3c. over September. Nothing offered to arrive, even on sharp advances. Shipping advices from the country are very light at the moment and line elevator companies report small purchases from farmers.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.97	$1.93½	$1.94
Monday	1.98	1.95	1.95
Tuesday	2.04	2.00	2.01
Wednesday	2.13	2.08	2.10
Thursday	2.20½	2.12	2.17½
Friday	2.24½	2.16	2.21½

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended July 14, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts—1933.	1932.	Shipments—1933.	1932.
Saturday	....	1,000	7,650	2,980
Monday	8,000	5,000	5,960	1,500
Tuesday	4,000	....	5,960	4,500
Wednesday	2,000	2,000	5,960	1,500
Thursday	2,000	2,000	11,920	16,500
Friday	4,000	2,000	1,490	10,500
Totals	20,000	12,000	38,940	37,480
Prev. tot.	3,656,650	3,708,510	1,791,810	1,147,400
From Sept. 1	3,676,650	3,720,510	1,829,750	1,184,880
Pub. stocks.	375,000	417,561	....	....

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels—Receipts.	Shipments.
Tuesday	1,000	.....
Totals	1,000	.....
Since Jan. 1—		
This year	610,000	19,000
Last year	330,000	.....

Winnipeg Flaxseed

The market for flaxseed futures was more active with the trend of prices upward. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Oct.
Saturday	$1.64⅝	$1.64⅝	$1.66½
Monday	1.67	1.67	1.69
Tuesday	1.71⅞	1.71¾	1.73¾
Wednesday	1.72⅝	1.72⅝	1.74
Thursday	1.74	1.74	1.76
Friday	1.79	1.79	1.80¼

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended July 7, and in the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	607,734
Churchill	92
Interior elevators	.....
Vancouver	146
Totals	607,972

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	44,726
Churchill	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Vancouver	.....
Totals	44,726

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	47,040
Churchill	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	47,040
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1932:—	
Receipts	1,171,666
Shipments	1,604,198

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The market was more active and stronger. Opening prices per bushel on August contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.18¾	* ....
Monday	1.20⅝	$0.59¾
Tuesday	1.22⅝	.58¾
Wednesday	1.23¼	.57⅝
Thursday	1.22⅝	.58¼
Friday	1.22	.58⅜

* Holiday.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Flaxseed Crop Outlook at July 1

The Department of Agriculture estimate of July 1 of the 1933 flaxseed yield is 9,185,000 bushels. This compares with an estimate of 18,243,000 bushels in July last year. The acreage sown for harvest this year is estimated at 1,755,000 acres, which compares with 2,081,000 acres harvested last year. The July 1 condition of the crop this year was 53.4 percent, against 76.4 percent in July last year and a ten-year average for July of 81 percent. A considerable part of the acreage sown in South Dakota was abandoned before July 1.

Details of the July 1 estimate with respect to the several producing states follow:—

	Acreage—Revised. 1932.	1933.	Condition July 1. Percent. 10-yr. av. 1921-30.	1933.	Production, bushels—Average (Unrevised) 1926-30.	Revised. 1932.	Forecast from condition July 1. 1933.
Wisconsin	6,000	5,000	86	82	104,000	72,000	55,000
Minnesota	620,000	682,000	82	60	6,566,000	5,704,000	5,115,000
Iowa	19,000	21,000	88	64	180,000	171,000	147,000
Missouri	2,000	2,000	84	76	15,000	11,000	11,000
North Dakota	930,000	744,000	80	46	8,032,000	3,720,000	2,976,000
South Dakota	165,000	97,000	80	29	3,374,000	776,000	194,000
Nebraska	3,000	2,000	90	70	90,000	18,000	12,000
Kansas	46,000	28,000	80	74	195,000	299,000	154,000
Montana	285,000	171,000	82	52	1,367,000	998,000	513,000
Wyoming	5,000	3,000	85	61	78,000	18,000	8,000
United States	2,081,000	1,755,000	81.0	53.4	20,011,000	11,787,000	9,185,000

Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	713,000	161,000	205,000
United Kingdom	12,000	.....	71,000
Continent	535,000	535,000	634,000
Orders	354,000	146,000	1,220,000
Others	146,000	114,000	16,000
Totals	1,760,000	956,000	2,146,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United States	4,887,000	5,723,000
United Kingdom	797,000	1,518,000
Continent	13,371,000	11,791,000
Orders	17,511,000	27,706,000
Others	1,157,000	718,000
Totals	37,723,000	47,456,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	5,512,000
Previous week	6,299,000
Last year	8,661,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	48,000	92,000	.....
Continent	140,000	40,000	32,000
Others	88,000	.....	.....
Totals	276,000	132,000	32,000

Since April 1—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	1,376,000	88,000
Continent	800,000	636,000
Others	164,000	156,000
Totals	2,340,000	880,000

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton—La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£11	£12½
Monday	11	12½
Tuesday	11	12¼
Wednesday	11⅛	12¼
Thursday	11½	12⅝
Friday	11½	12⅝

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market for cake and meal was stronger owing to the sharp rise in flaxseed. Quotations on export cake were advanced to $27 per ton and on domestic meal to $35 per ton with offerings light at the higher level. A material increase was reported in the inquiry for meal owing to the advance in competing products.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14, 1933.

Demand for meal is good compared with offerings and the tone of the market is very strong. Considerable of the business is being done in mixed car lots, Few full cars are being moved for quick shipment. Crushers are slow in taking care of shipping instructions because of the small reserves on hand.

There is a steady inquiry for deferred shipment, far and fairly near, but buyers are more eager to trade than are sellers and there is little in the way of business being written on the books. The country wants a lot of meal and currently would buy more if the dairy trade could raise prices on butterfat. Pastures are badly burned and there is a need of linseed meal rations.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, 30 percent protein, $32.50 to $33; 34 to 37 percent, protein, $35.50 to $36; mixed quality, $37.50 to $38.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended July 14, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	322,400	241,800
Monday	423,150	282,100
Tuesday	160,900	207,545
Wednesday	319,790	161,200
Thursday	221,600	282,100
Friday	491,635	171,275
Totals	1,939,475	1,346,020
Previous totals	96,029,760	99,239,311
Totals to date	97,969,235	100,585,331

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Linseed meal continues strong, although in moderate demand, for the most part. The firmness injected into the market for this product by the higher flaxseed market and also the bullish factors apparent in related markets appear to be sufficient to keep the meal in good price position regardless of the volume of business being done currently. Round lot business is still accounting for little of the total. Ruling quotations, mostly for early shipment, are:—Round lots, $34 per ton, mostly nominal; car lots, $34 to $34.50; less than car lots, $36 to $36.50.

Linseed Oil

A firm tone prevailed in the local market for linseed oil last week, the trend of prices again being upward owing to a further rise in flaxseed quotations following the publication of the July government crop report which proved to be very bullish and confirming earlier estimates current in the trade of a sharp reduction in the yield as a result of drought and pests.

Quotations on oil were advanced by crushers to 11c. per lb. in cooperage, car-lot basis, and 10.4c. per pound in tankcars, July-September shipment. Oil was available at about 2 points under list prices as a rule but some sellers were not inclined to seek much new business at below list prices owing to the frequent and violent changes in flaxseed quotations.

The market for oil was more active, buying interest being stimulated by the bullish official and private crop reports, the sharp advance in flaxseed prices, the encouraging reports concerning the condition of general trade in this country and the strength of the Buenos Aires market for seed. The movement into consuming channels on contracts previously placed was steady and there was no accumulation of supplies at the mills.

The government crop estimate of 9,185,000 bushels was 2,602,000 bushels less than the quantity harvested last year which was much smaller than estimated in July of that year. The condition of the crop this year was stated at 53.4 percent against 76.4 percent last year at this time, and the acreage was put at 1,755,000 acres against 2,667,000 in July last year and 2,081,000 acres actually harvested.

An estimate issued last week put the exportable seed surplus in Argentina at only 19,000,000 bushels or less than half the quantity exported from that country last year after July 1. The condition of the Canadian crop on July 1 was only 69 percent against 92 percent a month earlier.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14, 1933.

Demand for linseed oil is fair enough but buyers' bids are not strong enough to encourage crushers to trade. These bids do not cover any hazard and crushers are not inclined to accept them because of that fact. As matters stand currently a thin crop is in view and this will result in a low oil yield. The matter of meal sales has to be considered in addition. There is no general inclination to trade in far deferred oil, but the buyers show more interest in such trade than do crushers.

There is a fairly good prompt shipment trade in carload lots and a few tanks are moving. Less than carload business is fair to good. Higher grain prices stimulated country business importantly and quite a lot of painting is being attended to. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are much better than desired by crushers and stocks are extremely light. Mills are operating at a steady pace and would no doubt increase capacity were there more flaxseed in reserve.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 10.5c. per pound; tanks, 10.1c. per pound, and warehouse lots, 11.1c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended July 14, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	345,159	.....
Monday	396,333	49,020
Tuesday	474,450	107,640
Wednesday	186,264	204,710
Thursday	344,207	105,630
Friday	200,336	143,898
Totals	1,946,745	610,898
Previous totals	60,427,453	53,160,272
Totals to date	62,374,198	53,771,170

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Linseed oil continues strong and has been advancing moderately in the last few days. The buying is not as yet extremely heavy, but sufficient business is reported coming into the market to present a generally strong situation, with sellers feeling much encouraged. Buying is still largely for early delivery, although some buyers are now beginning to

take a more friendly attitude toward the idea of purchasing to protect requirements farther ahead. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 10.3c. per pound, early shipment; barrels, car lots, 10.9c.; warehouse deliveries, 11.3c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1933.

Spot and nearby positions on linseed oil continue to be taken up here about as quickly as the material is put on the market, and the situation is extremely firm. Quotations have again taken an increase, both for the present and deferred shipments, but the greatest demand is for the present. Quotations are:—Tankcars, spot to nearby, 10.4c. per pound; deferred, 10. Drum car lots, ex-mill, spot, 11c.; deferred, 10.8c. Small drum lots ex-warehouse, spot, 11.6c.; deferred, 11.4c.

London Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	20	7½
Monday	20	6
Tuesday	20	7½
Wednesday	20	9
Thursday	20	10½
Friday	20	10½

Flaxseed Prices Rise Sharply on Crop News

(Continued from page 19)

average during the 5-year period from 1926 to 1930.

Last season the government estimate was reduced from 18,200,000 bushels in July to 15,812,000 bushels in August, 13,310,000 bushels in September, 13,210,000 bushels in October, and 12,770,000 bushels in November, while the final yield, as already stated, was 11,841,000 bushels. Predictions were heard last week that history may repeat itself this season with respect to the government monthly reports during the current season unless generous rains are received in the near future. Such precipitation as was reported last week was generally too light to benefit a crop that has been suffering from drought and abnormally high temperatures for many weeks past. The worst reports were received from South Dakota, where a considerable part of the acreage was abandoned before July 1, but bad reports were also received from practically all parts of the flax belt as well as from Canada, where the condition of the crop on July 1, according to an official report issued last week, was only 69 percent as compared with 92 percent a month earlier. In connection with the Canadian situation, it is not without interest to note that Canada has recently made purchases of flaxseed in Argentina.

Futures Trading Broadens

Trading in flaxseed futures in the Minneapolis and Duluth markets has latterly broadened. The extremely low government crop estimate, the bad accounts from private sources, the sharp advance in grain and other commodities, the reports of expanding activity in various branches of trade and industry in the United States and evidences that consumption of linseed oil has increased sharply in recent weeks have all combined to stimulate speculation for an advance in flaxseed futures, and in some circles extremely bullish views exist as to the probable course of flaxseed and linseed oil prices during the remainder of the summer if not for a longer period.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, sharp advances occurred in flaxseed futures in the Minneapolis and Duluth markets as a result of the bad crop news, the gain in prices for the three days following the publication of the government crop report amounting to more than 20 cents per bushel. Cash seed at Minneapolis closed on Thursday at $2.20½ per bushel and at Duluth at $2.19 per bushel, these prices comparing with $1.98 and $1.99½ respectively before the government report was received. The Buenos Aires market for flaxseed also had a strong upward trend at times last week, the rise there being regarded as a reflection of the bad crop news from this country, the sharp rise in prices here and an increased demend from American and other importers of Argentina seed.

It is estimated by some close students of the flaxseed situation that less than 10 percent of last year's production in this country remains in the hands of growers, and it is contended that American crushers will be forced to compete with European buyers of flaxseed in the Argentina market to an extent seldom witnessed in the past. The quantity of seed available for export from Argentina is much below normal, the last crop in that country having suffered widespread damage from drought, storms and pests, locusts practically destroying large areas. An estimate from an authoritative source last week put the quantity still available for exports from that country from July 1 to the end of the season were more than 40,000,000 bushels.

Meantime, the course of flaxseed prices continues to be reflected in the market here for linseed oil. Crushers announced two advances in oil quotations last week, the tankcars price being moved up to 10.4c. per pound for July-September shipment and 11c. per pound in car lots in cooperage. The increase in prices, however, has had no effect upon consumption which continues to expand. Crushers are experiencing considerable difficulty in filling shipping instructions as there are no reserve supplies at the oil mills. Consumption in the paint industry has increased sharply in recent weeks and the same apparently applies to linoleum makers. Painting and repainting operations have expanded materially especially in agricultural communities throughout the country where the big rise in wheat, corn and other farm products has greatly improved the financial condition of farmers and put them in a position to do much painting that had been postponed for several years. Building has also increased rapidly in recent months and the consumption of linseed oil in the painting of new structures has been much larger than was anticipated earlier in the year.

Comparative Prices

The following table shows the course of flaxseed prices in the Minneapolis and Buenos Aires markets and of linseed oil in New York since May 1:—

	Flaxseed, per bushel—Minneapolis.	Flaxseed, per bushel—Buenos Aires.	Linseed oil, Cents per lb. New York.
May 1	$1.31⅜	$0.70⅜	.0820
May 8	1.45½	.75⅝	.0860
May 15	1.45	.79½	.0870
May 22	1.43½	.77	.0870
May 29	1.49	.77⅝	.0860
June 5	1.58	.86½	.0900
June 12	1.61½	.87½	.0900
June 19	1.71¾	.90½	.0950
June 26	1.80	.93⅝	.0990
July 3	1.92	1.05½	.1030
July 10	1.96	1.15½	.1070
July 13	2.20½	1.22⅝	.1100

Lubricant Classification By Viscosity Proposed

Organization of a committee to develop a simple, significant, and readily interpretable system of viscosity classification for industrial lubricants has been suggested to the American Standards Association.

This suggestion is the outcome of a discussion of viscosity classification by manufacturers and users of lubricants held May 24 at Pennsylvania State College. At that meeting, Dr. A. E. Becker, of the Standard Oil Development Company and chairman of the lubrication committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers, showed that the need of such a classification was evident from the fact that a number of associations as well as a number of users of lubricants, were attempting to classify lubricants according to viscosity. C. M. Larson, of the Sinclair Refining Company, endorsed Dr. Becker's suggestion for a practical classification system and analyzed the present need and the possibility of including at some later date a viscosity index and an extreme- pressure symbol in any classification system adopted.

The lubrication engineering committee of the petroleum division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers met at the conclusion of the meeting and decided to appoint two special subcommittees to carry on the work of viscosity classification, pending the appointment of the A. S. A. committee. One of these committees is to be known as a refinery viscosity classification committee, with Dr. A. E. Becker as chairman, and with three vice-chairmen, representing the Eastern, Midcontinent, and Pacific coast sections. Capt. W. C. Thee, of the United States Army, was chosen secretary of this committee. This committee's work is to develop further the suggestion made by Dr. Becker and Mr. Larson and to secure from oil refiners their comments and suggestions. The second committee formed was on viscosity needs of users. The work of this committee will be to secure information on viscosity classification now being used and on the necessary factors to be included in such classifications. William F. Parish was chosen as chairman of this committee, with Harvey Konheim as secretary.

Sulphuric Acid Output By Fertilizer Makers: April

Production of sulphuric acid by manufacturers of superphosphate in April was 73,900 tons, according to a preliminary report of the Bureau of Census based upon data received from 71 manufacturers. This compared with a revised total of 79,328 tons in March and 60,416 tons in April last year. Stocks on hand at the end of April were 81,884 tons, against 90,701 tons at the end of March, and 77,764 tons at the end of April last year. Details of production, consumption and stocks on hand for April, a comparison with the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, as well as totals for the January-April period, follow:—

	Short tons—April, 1933.†	March, 1933.*	April, 1932.	Jan.-April—1933.	Jan.-April—1932.
Production and purchases—					
Produced by reporting establishments—					
Totals	73,900	79,328	60,416	367,672	372,566
‡Northern district	51,007	47,978	47,099	226,030	252,308
Southern district	22,893	31,350	13,317	141,642	120,258
Purchased from fertilizer manufacturers—					
Totals	12,222	10,309	6,850	46,950	37,101
Northern district	3,623	5,765	3,203	20,757	16,475
Southern district	8,599	4,544	3,647	26,193	20,626
Purchased from non-fertilizer manufacturers—					
Totals	14,487	8,544	14,021	49,607	50,654
Northern district	7,119	4,933	9,370	32,483	27,845
Southern district	7,368	3,611	4,651	17,124	22,809
Consumed in fertilizer manufacture, and shipments—					
Consumed by reporting establishments in production of fertilizer—					
Totals	71,749	76,573	52,516	337,838	295,233
Northern district	36,534	38,060	31,803	169,528	166,109
Southern district	35,215	38,513	20,713	168,310	129,124
Shipments—					
To other than fertilizer manufacturers—					
Totals	23,612	19,751	23,414	91,576	98,295
Northern district	22,362	17,420	20,762	82,916	82,533
Southern district	1,250	2,331	2,652	8,660	15,762
To fertilizer manufacturers—					
Totals	14,065	14,439	15,267	57,208	84,067
Northern district	9,746	11,764	14,216	40,538	62,944
Southern district	4,319	2,675	1,051	16,670	21,123
Stocks on hand—					
Totals	81,884	90,701	77,764	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	
Northern district	65,408	72,301	55,711		
Southern district	16,476	18,400	22,053		

* Revised.
† Preliminary.
‡ Northern district, States north of Virginia-North Carolina line; Southern district, States south of Virginia-North Carolina line.

Petroleum Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new and reduced freight rates on various petroleum rates as proposed by several railroads in the state as follows:—

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on gasoline, blended gasoline, kerosene, residual and distillate fuel oil (not suitable for illuminating purposes), in tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, carload, minimum weight as per rule 35, from Buffalo, Irvine Mills, Limestone and Wellsville to numerous New York State stations, local and on the lines of other carriers; numerous additions and changes effect reductions, effective July 9.

Delaware & Hudson Railroad on gasoline, tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, carload, minimum weight, as per rule 35, from Albany to Syracuse, on Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 18 cents per hundredweight; reduction 3 cents per hundredweight; effective July 10 by special permission of the commission.

Erie Railroad on blended gasoline, kerosene and furnace oil, tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, carload, minimum weight as per rule 35, from Irvine Mills and Limestone to Depew and North Tonawanda on Erie Railroad, 15 cents per hundredweight, and to Hilton on New York Central Railroad, 18 cents per hundredweight; being reductions, effective July 10.

New York Central Railroad (East) on gasoline, blended gasoline, kerosene, furnace oil, tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, minimum weight as per rule 35, from Green Island to Utica, 16 cents per hundredweight, being reductions, effective July 9.

Pennsylvania Railroad on same commodities, same classifications, from Irvine Mills and Limestone to Depew, on Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and to Depew and North Tonawanda on Lehigh Valley Railroad and New York Central Railroad, 15 cents per hundredweight; being reductions, effective July 9.

Erie Railroad on fuel oil, tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, carload, minimum weight as per rule 35, from Irvine Mills, Limestone and Wellsville to numerous stations in New York State, local and on lines of other carriers; new commodity rates; effecting reductions from class rates, effective July 10.

Caustic Soda Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new freight rates of the New York Central Railroad (East) on caustic soda, carloads, minimum weight as per tariff, from Syracuse and Solvay to Lockport on the Erie Railroad 13½c. per hundredweight, being a reduction from class rates, effective July 22.

Palestine Potash Co. Is Increasing Its Capacity

Hitherto potash supplies have been drawn mainly from French and German mines, but now Palestine has become the one country within the British Empire which it is expected can make the latter independent of foreign supplies of potash and bromine. Encouraged by this circumstance, the Palestine Potash Company is endeavoring gradually to increase its supplying capacity.

The supplies are obtained from the Dead Sea, the geophysical and geographical peculiarities of which have long been the subject of conjecture. As far back as 1840, the British Admiralty sent an expedition to investigate its properties. Molineux organized one in 1847, the American government one in 1848; and the well-known geologist, Dr. M. Blankenhorn, undertook, in 1908, a scientific exploration under the auspices of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. All these expeditions had a purely scientific purpose and either supplied evidence for a variety of theories concerning the probable origin of the Dead Sea or furnished copious information as to its pecularities.

No serious attempt was made, however, to examine the possibilities of a commercial exploitation of the mineral wealth of the Dead Sea until 1911, when the present managing director of Palestine Potash, Ltd., M. A. Novomeysky, undertook his preliminary surveys and preparatory work. In the Spring of 1921 he resumed this work on the shores of the Dead Sea with greater completeness.

Detailed surveys and soundings were undertaken and the experiments were conducted in a more comprehensive and systematic manner. This pioneering period lasted until January 1, 1930, when the concession for the exploitation of the minerals contained in the Dead Sea was granted to Mr. Novomeysky and Major Tulloch, who had also been interested in the extraction of potash from the Dead Sea since 1918.

The experiments proved that after concentration of the Dead Sea water by solar evaporation and the subsequent precipitation of the salts, the salts could be separated from each other, treated at a factory, and commodities comparable with those produced by other countries made available for sale. Experimental experience coupled with meteorological knowledge that was simultaneously required enabled a perfected technical scheme to be developed, and Palestine Potash, Ltd., was floated in the United Kingdom, with a capital of £400,000.

Large shallow pans have been erected and subsequently have been extended to meet an elaborate program for a contemplated annual production of 100,000 tons of muriate of potash, in addition to liquid bromine available from the final liquors. The bromine factory was completed in February, 1931, and the potash factory started production in the early part of 1932. The quality of both products proved entirely satisfactory, as evidenced by the company's ability to dispose of the whole of its output on the world markets and by the receipt of large repeat orders.

Muriate of potash is extensively used as a fertilizer throughout the world, and bromine in the pharmaceutical and photographic trades, and lately as an anti-pinking addition to gasoline. The undertaking now provides the bulk of the British requirements of bromide.

According to government reports, 40,000 tons of carnalite were extracted from the Dead Sea in 1931, and 1,000 tons of salt were obtained that year as a byproduct and sold in Palestine. This year a road has been built to connect the concession area with the Jericho-Jerusalem railroad depot. This, however, is only a temporary solution of the transport problem. For its ultimate solution, preparations have been made for the construction of a railroad through the Jordan valley up to Beisan, which is connected by rail with Haifa. In this way the enterprise will be linked up with the Haifa harbor.

According to S. G. Blake, state geologist, the Dead Sea will in course of time place Palestine in the foremost rank of the potash and bromine producing countries. Under the terms of the agreement there will be realized a production of at least 100,000 tons per annum, and then Palestine will have an export value in potash alone of over £1,000,000.

Japanese Heavy Chemical Output

Preliminary figures on production of certain heavy chemicals in Japan, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the commercial attache at Tokio show the following output in February and March:—

	Metric tons—February.	March.
Bleaching powder	5,408	5,531
Caustic soda	6,893	8,193
Soda ash	13,932	16,786
Sulphur	7,043	7,963

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

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Three Hundred Forty-first Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Acetoxylidide

(Acetoxilidida, Acetoxilidide, Acetoxylidid)

Ceramics

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic ware

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates
- Pharmaceuticals

Glass

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of glassware

Leather

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods

Metallurgical

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter

Paint and Varnish

Plasticizer (US 567343) in making—
- Paints, varnishes, dopes, enamels, and lacquers containing various esters or ethers of cellulose

Paper

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products

Plastics

Plasticizer (US 567343) in making—
- Celluloid and other plastics (used in the place of camphor)

Rubber

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the protection and decoration of rubber goods

Stone

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the protection and decoration of artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of coated textile fabrics

Woodworking

Plasticizer (US 567343) in—
- Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork

---

Acetozone

(Acetozon, Acetozono, Acetylbenzoyl Peroxide, Benzozon, Benzozone, Benzozono, Perossido di Acetilbenzoile, Peroxido de Acetilbenzoil, Peroxyde d'Acetyle et de Benzoyle)

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as antiseptic and local anesthetic

Sanitation

General disinfectant

Butylidene Iodide, Normal

(n-Butylidenjodid, Iodure de n-Butylidene, Iodure n-Butylidenique, Ioduro di n-Butilidene, Jod-n-butyliden, Yoduro de n-Butilidene)

Chemical

Starting point in making intermediates
Starting point (Brit. 353477) in making contrast mediums for x-ray photography with the aid of—
- Ammonium sulphite
- Magnesium sulphite
- Monomethylamine sulphite
- Piperidin sulphite
- Piperazin sulphite
- Sodium sulphite

Cresol-Mercury Chloride

(Chlorure de Cresol et de Mercure, Chlorure Cresol-Mercurique, Cloruro de Cresola e Mercurio, Chloruro de Cresole y Mercurio, Kresolmerkurchlorid)

Agriculture

For control of—
- Bottom rust of lettuce
- Covered smut and stripe disease of barley
- Kernel smut of sorghum
- Loose and covered smut of oats
- Soil-borne parasitic fungi
- Stinking smut of wheat

Woodworking

For control of—
- Blue stain and sap stain in sapwood of freshly sawed lumber

---

3 - Diacetoxymercuri - 4 - nitro-2-oxy-1-methylbenzene

(3-Diacetossimercuri-4-nitro-2-ossi-1-metilbenzene, 3-Diacetoximercuri-4-nitro-2-oxi-1-metilbenzol, 3-Diacetoxymercuri-4-nitro-2-oxy-1-methylbenzol)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Alkali salts which are used as pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as a strong bactericide

Methyl Oleate

(Methyloleat, Oleate de Methyle, Oleate Methylique, Oleato de Metil, Oleate di Metile, Oleinsauremethylester, Oleinsauresmethyl)

Chemical

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups, including the aromatic and aliphatic series
- Emulsions of various chemicals
- Terpene emulsions

Starting point in making various derivatives

Dye

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsions of dyestuffs and lakes

Fats and Oils

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Boring oils in emulsified form
- Drilling oils in emulsified form
- Greasing compositions in emulsified form
- Lubricating compositions containing various animal or vegetable fats and oils
- Solvents for fats in emulsified form
- Stabilized emulsions of various animal or vegetable fats and oils
- Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form

Germicide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsified germicidal preparations

Glues and Adhesives

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsified adhesive preparations

Ink

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsified inks for various purposes

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions

Leather

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsified dressings
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified soaking compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Automobile polishes in emulsified form
- Cleansing compositions in emulsified form
- Emulsified furniture polishes
- Emulsified metal polishes
- Emulsified scouring compositions
- Various emulsions for use in wetting, washing, and dispersing operations
- Various degreasing and greasing compositions in emulsified form
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making
- Emulsified paints and varnishes
- Pigment emulsions

Paper

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Sizing compositions in emulsified form for use in tube and machine processes
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form for paper and pulp compositions and paperboard
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form for treating paper and paperboard

Perfume

Dispersing agent in making—
- Creams
- Lotions
- Lanolin preparations
- Latherless shaving creams
- Preparations for protecting the skin against excessive sunburn and also for producing tan effects on the skin
- Shampoos in emulsified form
- Various ointments in emulsified form

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsified cutting oils for lathe and screwpress work
- Emulsions of medicinal white oils
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Solubilized greases in emulsified form
- Soluble oils in emulsified form for lubricating textile machinery
- Stabilized emulsions containing paraffin oil or other petroleum oils or distillates

Resins and Waxes

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes
- Emulsions of natural and artificial resins

Rubber

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making
- Emulsified rubber compositions, such as cements and coating preparations

Soap

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Emulsions of ordinary soaps and alkaline earth soaps

Textile

Dyeing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in preparing—
- Dye baths in emulsified form

Finishing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in preparing—
- Dressing compositions in emulsified form
- Emulsified coating compositions
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified impregnating compositions
- Emulsified scouring compositions
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Washing compositions containing soaps in emulsified form

Manufacturing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in preparing—
- Dispersions used for the carbonization of wool
- Dispersions used in fulling operations
- Dispersions used for degreasing raw wool
- Dispersions used for washing wool
- Emulsified preparations for degumming silk
- Emulsified kier-boiling baths
- Emulsified mercerizing baths
- Emulsified milling compositions
- Emulsion for soaking silk
- Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics
- Special lubricating compositions used in weaving, knitting, warping, and winding

Printing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—
- Printing pastes in emulsified form

Orthoacetotoluide

(Acetilorthotoluide, Acetilorthotoluido, Acetorthoaminotoluene, Acetorthoaminotoluol, Acetylorthotoluid, Acetylorthotoluide, Acetorthotolueno, Orthacetotoluido, Orthoacettoluid, Orthotolilacetamide, Orthotolylacetamid, Orthotolylacetamide)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Aminobenzoic acid
- Intermediates
- Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as analgesic, antipyretic, sedative, antiseptic

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Sodium Naphthylthioglycolate

(Naftilesolfoglicolato di Sodio, Naftilsulfogliocolato de Sosa, Napthylsulfoglycolate Sodique, Naphthylsulfoglycolate de Sodium, Naphthylsulfoglycolate de Soude, Naphthylthioglycolate Sodique, Naphthylthioglycolate de Sodium, Naphthlthioglycolate de Soude, Naphtylsulfoglykolsauresnatrium, Naphtylsulfoglykolcauresnatron, Naphtylthioglykolsauresnatrium, Naphtylthioglykolsauresnatron, Natriumnaphtylsulfoglykolat, Natriumnaphtylthioglykolat)

Chemical

Starting point in making various derivatives

Dye

Reagent (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with the aid of—
- Acenapthenequinone
- Alphaistatinanilide
- 5:7-Dibromoisatin
- Isatin, homologs, substitution products, and alpha derivatives
- Orthodiketones

Drug Trade Groups Have Filed Three Drafts of National Recovery Act Codes

(Continued from page 17)

the advantage over his competitors if he could purchase at least his big selling items direct from the manufacturers, thus eliminating the profit made by the wholesaler. This he eventually did, and as the fight grew warmer, prices were cut lower and lower, and it soon developed that the wholesale margin was the entire profit made by the "cut rate" druggist. Most of his competitors, with a small volume of business and less working capital, could not buy in quantities sufficiently large to justify the manufacturers selling to them. Something had to be done. There was no hope of remedying conditions except from their own ingenuity. It was determined to do collectively what they could not do alone—to buy the big selling items in large quantities direct from the manufacturer, thus securing the lowest price, and divide the purchases into such proportions as each required, thereby placing themselves in a position to sell goods at the same prices as their "cut rate" competitors sold them. This netted them a small profit where an actual loss had previously been sustained.

Subsequently chain stores came into the picture. They were operating their own warehouses and buying direct from manufacturers at wholesalers' discount and terms, obtaining merchandise at from 10 percent to 25 percent less than the retailers' cost. This compelled retailers to form mutual and co-operative wholesale companies and duplicate the chain-store warehouse plan. Thus the foundation was laid for the development of the large co-operative wholesale drug companies. Many of them now do an annual business of more than one million dollars, and some have passed the six-million mark. The Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association is composed of the following companies:—

Calvert Drug Company, Baltimore, Md.
Ellicott Drug Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hoosier Drug Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
Los Angeles Drug Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mercer Wholesale Drug Company, Trenton, N. J.
Mutual Drug Company, Cleveland, O.
Van Schaack-Mutual, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Mutual Drug Company, Detroit, Mich.
Mutual Drug Company, Columbus, O.
Mutual Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Mutual Drug Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
Shipley-Massingham-Mutual, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mutual Drug Company, San Francisco, Cal.
New Jersey Wholesale Drug Company, Newark, N. J.
Northwestern Drug Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Providence Wholesale Drug Company, Providence, R. I.
Rochester Drug Merchants Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.
Snowden-Mize Drug Company, Atchison, Kan.
St. Louis Wholesale Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.
United Consumers, Inc., Boston, Mass.
Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange, Washington, D. C.
West Coast Wholesale Drug Company, Seattle, Wash.
Drugs, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.
Drug Trading Company, Toronto, Canada.

All customers of the co-operative wholesale drug companies are financially interested in the company from which they secure their supplies, either by investment in stock of such companies or by a cash deposit in the working capital of such companies.

The Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association is in full accord with any and all plans that will effect an improvement of the profits of the independent retail druggists of the nation and will heartily support such plans. This association came into being to save the independent retail druggist from destruction. It will continue to serve this purpose particularly at the present time when the independent druggist needs help as never before.

Local Retailers' Codes

A tentative code of fair competition under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, fixing minimum wages, maximum working hours, minimum resale prices and limiting unfair trade practices was drafted by representatives of the New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut State Pharmaceutical Associations, at a meeting held in New York City July 7. The code has been endorsed in principal by representatives from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, at a meeting held in Baltimore on July 11.

Those provisions of the code which seek to limit the working hours and set minimum wages did not meet with the whole-hearted approval of the Baltimore group, which took the view that varying conditions peculiar to different sections of the country should be considered and each section should be given the opportunity to work out a scale of working hours and wages which would be satisfactory to it. The Baltimore group suggested that the secretary of each association in the country act as a contact man to aid in the dissemination of information concerning the code and the adjustment of ideas pertaining thereto.

A meeting of representatives of the Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio Pharmaceutical Associations was scheduled for July 14 at Pittsburgh to discuss the proposed code.

Code to Go to Drug Institute

It is planned that the code in its final form shall be presented to the Drug Institute of America as the demands of retailers in the eastern district. Should the Drug Institute reject the code or fail to act upon it within ten days after its submission, the retailers plan to submit it directly to the National Industrial Recovery Administration in Washington.

The new move on the part of retailers was started at the annual convention of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association last month when a resolution was passed directing the president to appoint a committee on codes and suggesting that this committee invite representatives of neighboring pharmaceutical associations to confer with them. The New York meeting was sponsored by the state pharmaceutical association and President John F. O'Brien, Rochester, presided. L. V. Johnson, St. Michaels, president of the Maryland association, presided at the meeting of the Baltimore group.

The code as adopted at the New York meeting was as follows:—

Retail Pharmacists Code

Preamble

We, the accredited representatives of the independent retail pharmacists of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, constituting the Eastern States Pharmaceutical Conference, sincerely deplore the present unfortunate conditions pertaining to wages, hours and employment existing in the retail branch of the drug industry.

Many years of ruinous, unfair, cut-throat price competition upon thousands of nationally advertised items distributed in our stores have been responsible for this situation.

Anxious to contribute our share toward restoring normalcy, the retail drug industry is even now at a great sacrifice paying wages proportionately higher than either volume of business or profits thereon justify. To aid the retail drug industry to maintain these standards and to further advance the standard of living, as well as to reduce the very serious unemployment in the ranks of registered pharmacists and licensed assistants, we submit the following code:—

Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor

To begin with the most important objective of the National Industry Recovery Act, we propose the following schedule of minimum wages and maximum hours for registered pharmacists employed as clerks, for licensed assistants and for all other sales people:—

The minimum weekly wage for all registered pharmacists employed as clerks shall be $30 for a 54-hour week; for licensed assistants, $20 for a 54-hour week; for other sales people, $15 a week for men employed on a 54-hour basis, and $12 a week for women employed on a 54-hour basis. All sales people in this category will be required to be 18 years old or more.

Resale Prices

All nationally, local and otherwise advertised items of a proprietary and kindred nature shall be resold at retail upon the basis of wholesale list price, plus overhead, plus 5 percent profit.

Advertising

All misleading, untrue, unsubstantiated and unethical statements in advertising of whatever nature is to be considered unfair competition.

Misbranding

It shall be considered an unfair trade practice to misbrand merchandise as to prices and quality.

Evasions and Subterfuges

No plans, schemes, sales or subterfuges, such as trading stamps, redeemable coupons, gifts, prizes, chances, secret discounts, rebates, professional and other services and any other devices whatsoever intended to obviate, weaken or nullify this code shall be permitted.

It shall be considered an unfair trade practice to make special sales, etc., unless the sales prices are first approved by the Enforcement Board.

Purchasing from Standard Firms Only

It is considered unfair and subversive competition for the retail drug industry to obtain drug-store supplies at wholesale from unrecognized, non-standard firms, not recognized by the industry as a whole. The standardization of minimum wages and maximum hours is impossible when dealing with fly-by-night concerns.

Wholesale Prices

It is the sense of the Eastern States Pharmaceutical Conference that only duly recognized wholesale houses shall be entitled to buy proprietary items at less than regular wholesale prices.

Discounts, Free Goods, Etc.

It is the sense of this Conference that we are unalterably opposed to manufacturers and/or wholesalers giving to any and all retail outlets discounts, whether of cash or by free goods or in any other form on any and all quantities.

False Statements

It shall be considered an unfair trade practice to defame or make false or derogatory statements about competitors.

Enforcement Boards

We recommend to the Drug Institute of America that the respective Boards of Pharmacy of the various states be empowered to enforce this code as well as to adjust disputes and differences as they may arise.

The National Association of Retail Druggists is understood to be working on a code which it expects to complete within a few days. It is said to be the intention of the association to include in the code a provision authorizing individual agreements between producers and distributors of proprietary merchandise handled by retail druggists. The code will also take into consideration working hours and wages for employees.

Extralegal Relief Sought

The Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association's code for the retail trade obviously will not, without amendment, meet official approval, in view of statements by Hugh S. Johnson, A. R. A. Administration. It calls for a maximum working week of eighty-four hours for drug clerks, whereas Mr. Johnson declared that even a forty-eight-hour week was unthinkably long for the lumber industry. The code also provides minimum wages for a seven-day week of $25 for registered pharmacists, $18 for qualified assistants, and $10 for clerks.

On prices, the Louisiana code provides that a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer may not sell below his actual cost plus overhead and a fair profit. It would prohibit price discounts except for cash or quantity purchases on terms open to all, would prevent sales of medical items except in drug stores, and would prohibit the advertising of prescription prices.

The code also contains one item clearly beyond the scope of the recovery law, and is aimed at revoking the licenses to practice medicine of physicians who dispense medicines to their patients.

Other retail drug groups are known to be basing their prospective code provisions on hours on the existing California law which limits employment in drug stores to 108 hours in two consecutive weeks. This is an arrangement which permits six nine-hour days or an arrangement of long and short days with alternate Sundays off, which has proved popular with smaller stores.

Price-Fixing Codes Face N. R. A. Test

Electrical Equipment Makers' Selling Proposal to Be Heard July 19

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1933.

The first test of a price-fixing agreement in an industrial recovery code will come July 19 when a hearing opens before the National Recovery Administration on a code filed by the electrical equipment manufacturing industry.

This code prohibits selling below cost and requires open exchange of current price lists. Every manufacturer is required to use an accounting system similar to that which is already set up by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, and a costing system which includes all the items of that accounting method. No sale may be made at a figure less than the cost of production as determined by the standard method, except in special circumstances permitted by the supervisory body to be set up for the industry.

The supervisory body is to receive current price lists and selling terms from all manufacturers and exchange them with all other manufacturers, and no seller may deviate from his published list without notice. Statistics on production, orders, stocks, employees, wages, and other items are to be filed regularly, but all such data will be confidential except the current price schedules.

The electrical manufacturer's code provides a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour and a maximum week of thirty-six hours for factory or process employees, and $14 a week for forty hours for all other employees, except executives and traveling salesmen. Learners and temporary employees may receive 80 percent of these minimum rates, but such workers shall not represent more than 5 percent of the payroll of any plant.

While the established National Electrical Manufacturers Association is the body which filed the code and will administer it, provision is made for manufacturers not members of the association to pay to the industry's supervisory body a pro-rata fee toward administration costs.

A less detailed provision against price-cutting is contained in the code of the shipbuilding and repairing industry which will be given a hearing on the same day by another deputy N. R. A. administrator. This code simply declares it to be an unfair method of competition to sell below a reasonable cost to be determined by formulas which are to be established later.

Petroleum Code Given To Recovery Official

Administrator Johnson Will Hold Hearing July 24 with All Interests Participating

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1933.

A code of business practices for the production, refining and marketing of petroleum in the United States was submitted to the National Recovery Administration today by the American Petroleum Institute on behalf of the entire oil industry.

Public hearings on the code will start in Washington July 24 and will be presided over by K. M. Simpson, deputy administrator. All persons engaged in any branch of the oil industry may be heard or file statements. Because of the size of the industry and the large number of complicated problems involved, the hearing is expected to continue for many days.

Interests involved are so complicated and far-reaching, including the problems of state control of oil production, it was announced, that special notice of the public hearings is being given to the governors of all oil-producing states with the request they attend or send personal representatives and also representatives of each state regulating commission to sit throughout the hearings. The effect of the public hearing in this instance will necessarily bring in not merely consideration of the problems of the oil industry from the standpoint of its internal government, but consideration of the question of the proper utilization of a great national resource in conformity with public policies of the Federal government and of the several states affected.

Conduct of the hearing will be participated in by every interested department of the Federal government and of the governments of the oil states.

Independents to Be Heard

On the industrial advisory side, both independent small operators and the large companies will be represented as will every class of labor. Also, for the purpose of this hearing, the National Recovery Administration has mobilized a special staff of leading technicians and experts and has organized to utilize every technical and expert assistance in all governmental departments.

In a letter transmitting the code to Administrator Johnson, it was pointed out by the petroleum institute, that in spite of weeks of conferences between leaders in the industry, there has been no formal agreement on certain sections of the code. The disposition of the industry is to leave such matters up to the determination of the hearing.

Executives, clerical workers and pumpers on stripper wells as well as workers on "isolated properties" would be exempted, under the code, from the 40-hour work week maximum, and in the case of emergency necessities it is provided that the total hours of any worker during any 6-months calendar period including necessary overtime, shall not exceed an average of 40 hours a week.

In view of previous action by the Recovery Administration it is certain that any proposed exemption of clerical workers and others will come in for searching inquiry.

Wage Proposals

In proposing tentative wage minimums, the code establishes geographic divisions and wage rates for the 40-hour week, as follows:—

47 cents an hour or $18.80 per week in the Middle Atlantic Division, including New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and in the Pacific Division including Washington, Oregon and California.

45 cents an hour or $18 per week in the Mountain Division including Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah.

42 cents an hour or $16.80 a week in the West North Central division including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

40 cents an hour or $16 a week in the South Atlantic, East South Central and West Central Divisions, including Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

The N. R. A. issued the following notice of the hearing and conditions for presenting evidence:—

OIL INDUSTRY:—The above industry, as represented by the American Petroleum Institute, claiming to represent 95 percent of the industry, has submitted a proposed basic code of fair competition, copies of which are available at the office of the National Recovery Administration, room 4510, Department of Commerce, Washington.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing on this Code will be conducted by the Administrator, beginning at 10 a. m., Thursday, July 20, 1933, at caucus room, Senate office building, Washington, D. C., and continuing until completed. An opportunity to be heard (either in person or by duly appointed representative and

either by appearance or by sending a written or telegraphic statement) will be given to persons or groups who can show a substantial interest as operators, producers, refiners, distributors, workers, employers, consumers or otherwise, in the effect of any provision of the proposed code.

Those wishing to be heard must comply with the following simple requirements:—

(1) A written or telegraphic request for an opportunity to be heard must be filed before noon Wednesday, July 19, with the Administrator, room 4834, Department of Commerce building, Washington, D. C.

(2) Such a request shall contain a statement setting forth without argument, a proposal:—(a) for the elimination of a specific provision of the code; or (b) a modification of a specific provision, in language proposed by the witness; or (c) a provision to be added to the code, in language proposed by the witness. The request shall also contain a statement of the name of any person seeking to testify in the hearing and a designation of the persons or groups whom he represents.

(3) All persons appearing at the public hearing are regarded as witnesses and shall present orally only facts and not argument. Written briefs of arguments may be filed but oral presentations will be confined to factual statements only and no legal arguments will be heard.

(4) Persons not appearing may file before the close of the hearing written statements containing proposals for eliminations, modifications, or additions to the code supported by pertinent information. These written statements should be condensed as much as possible.

Public hearings are solely for the purpose of obtaining in the most direct manner all the facts useful to the Administrator, and no arguments will be heard or considered at this time. Representation of interested parties by attorneys or specialists is permissible, but is not to be regarded as necessary since the industry, the workers and the consuming public will all be represented by special advisers employed by the Government.

Grease Makers Organize And Frame Trade Code

CHICAGO, July 12, 1933.

The National Lubricating Grease Manufacturers Association, Inc., has been formed. Its primary purpose is to put the grease manufacturing units of the petroleum industry in line for such benefits as may be available to them through President Roosevelt's "new deal", according to officers of the group. At the organization meeting held at the Stevens Hotel at the time of the industry's code deliberations, five actions were taken by the 34 executives of 28 representative grease manufacturers, some major companies and some operating exclusively in the lubrication field.

Tentative constitution and by-laws were adopted. Officers were selected, a code was written and approved after study of the question generally. An executive committee of three men was empowered to represent the group to government officials in the administration of the industrial recovery act. The treasury of the new association was provided with adequate cash.

Official personnel of the new organization is:—President, J. R. Battenfeld, Battenfeld Grease and Oil Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; vice-president, James McKee, Sun Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.; secretary, Guy Peters, Oil Kraft, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, H. H. Hower, Enterprise Oil Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Hower and Mr. McKee are directors. Others are:—W. H. Saunders, jr., International Lubricant Corporation, New Orleans, La.; M. B. Chittick, Pure Oil Company, Chicago; and W. T. Atkins, Skelly Oil Company, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. McKee is chairman of the executive committee consisting of Mr. Hower, Mr. Battenfeld and himself.

Paint Dealers Plan Code

For the purpose of exchanging views with respect to the preparation of a code under the national recovery act, representatives of manufacturers and dealers in the paint and varnish industry met, July 12, in this city, under the auspices of the Paint Dealers Protective Association. The following organizations were represented at the meeting:—

American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, Metropolitan Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, Paint Dealers' Protective Association, Brooklyn Paint and Wall-Paper Dealers' Association, Brooklyn and Long Island Paint Jobbers' Association, Essex County (N. J.), Paint Dealers' Protective Association, Hudson County (N. J.) Paint Dealers' Protective Association, Passaic County (N. J.), Paint Dealers' Association.

A. Nierenberg, president of the Paint Dealers Protective Association, presided. G. D. Polesie, secretary, read a draft of a code. The discussion of tnis was general. T. J. McFadden, acting general manager of the national associations, taking a prominent part. A. E. Horn, chairman of the Metropolitan association of manufacturers, stated his organization's willingness to assist in the preparation of the dealers' code. Joint action of dealers' organizations was arranged for, and the work of framing a code was put under way.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Acids

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 25, schedule 386, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for quantities of muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids for east and west yards.

Chemicals

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 25, schedule 371, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 200 pounds of acetone for Boston; 1,000 pounds of acetone for Philadelphia; 20,000 pounds of acetone for Norfolk; 10,000 pounds of acetone for Mare Island; 150 pounds of aqua ammonia for Brooklyn; 150 pounds of aqua ammonia for Philadelphia; 360 pounds of aqua ammonia for San Diego; 500 pounds of powdered borax for Philadelphia; 500 pounds of powdered borax for Mare Island; 4,500 pounds of naphthalene for Brooklyn; 300 pounds of naphthalene for Philadelphia; 120 pounds of naphthalene for San Diego; 1,500 pounds of naphthalene for Mare Island; 1,200 pounds of soda bicarbonate for Boston, and 1,008 pounds of soda bicarbonate for Washington.

Chloride of Lime

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 21, procurement 84, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 92 cases of chloride of lime.

Creosote Oil

The Panama Canal, Washington

Bids are wanted July 27, schedule 2886, by the general purchasing officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, for 6,000 gallons of creosote oil.

Diatomaceous Materials

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 1, schedule 411, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 8,000 pounds of diatomaceous earth insulating cement, and for quantities of diatomaceous earth pipe covering.

Drugs and Chemicals

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 20, procurement 94, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted July 20, procurement 102, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 25 boxes of ampules of distilled water, 10 bottles of fluidextract of belladonna root, 25 bottles of fluidextract of ergot, 10 bottles of fluidextract of grindelia, 10 bottles of mercury, 20 bottles of oil of coriander, 30 bottles of oil of lemon, 50 bottles of tablets of Dobell's solution, 100 tubes of emetine hydrochloride hypodermic tablets, and 100 tubes of morphine sulphate hypodermic tablets.

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted July 24, procurement 6, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 3,750 bottles of hypodermic tablets and 1,500 bottles of tablets for oral administration.

Enamel

Post Office Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 19, by the purchasing agent, Post Office Department, Washington, for 3,320 gallons of letterbox enamel.

Fuel Oil

U. S. Engineer, Galveston

Bids are wanted July 21, circular 3, by the United States engineers office, Galveston, Texas, for fuel oil as required during a three months' period beginning August 1.

Gasoline

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Bids are wnated July 19, procurement 4631, by the division of purchase, sales and traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for 1,500 gallons of gasoline for Mandan, N. D., during the period August 1 to September 30.

U. S. Engineer, Kansas City, Mo.

Bids are wanted July 27, circular 10, by the United States engineer office, Kansas City, Mo., for 4,000 gallons of gasoline.

Glue

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 25, schedule 387, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for quantities of casein glue, animal glue, liquid glue and marine glue for east and west yards.

Lard Substitute

Quartermaster, Selfridge Field

Bids are wanted July 25, circular 1, by the quartermaster, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for quantities of lard substitutes.

Quartermaster, Ft. Oglethorpe

Bids are wanted July 21, circular 1, by the quartermaster, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Ft. Myer

Bids are wanted July 20, circular 1, by the quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va., for lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Langley Field

Bids are wanted July 20, circular 1, by the quartermaster, Langley Field, Va., for lard substitute.

Quartermaster, March Field

Bids are wanted July 20, circulars 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, by the purchasing and contracting officer, March Field, Calif., for quantities of lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Fitzsimmons Hospital

Bids are wanted July 24, circular 2, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, for quantities of lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Army War College, Washington

Bids are wanted July 19, circular 2, by the quartermaster, Army War College, Washington, for lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Ft. Geo. G. Meade

Bids are wanted July 24, circular 2, by the purchasing and contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fort George G. Meade, Md., for lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Carlisle Barracks

Bids are wanted July 20, circular 1, by the quartermaster, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Ft. Ontario

Bids are wanted July 25, circular 1, by the quartermaster, Fort Ontario, N. Y., for lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Ft. Lewis

Bids are wanted July 22, circular 2, by the purchasing and contracting officer, Fort Lewis, Wash., for lard substitute.

Linseed Oil

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 1, schedule 415, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 4,650 pounds of boiled linsed oil for Boston; 6,200 pounds of boiled linseed oil for Philadelphia; 29,245 pounds of boiled linsed oil for east or west yards; 9,300 pounds of raw linseed oil for Boston; 7,750 pounds of raw linseed oil for Philadelphia; 372,000 pounds of raw linseed oil for Norfolk; 20,062 pounds of raw linseed oil for east or west yards; and 434,000 pounds of raw linseed oil for Mare Island.

Magnesium Silicate

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 25, schedule 399, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 30,000 pounds of magnesium silicate for Mare Island.

Miscellaneous

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 18, schedule 340, by the bureau of supples and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 200 pounds of magnesite compound for Boston; 100 pounds of magnesite compound for Norfolk; 1,300 pounds of magnesite compound for Mare Island; 20,000 pounds of dry metallic brown for Mare Island; 300 pounds of dry chrome green for Brooklyn; 10,000 pounds of dry chrome green for Norfolk; 120 pounds of dry chrome green for San Diego; 17,500 pounds of dry chrome green for Mare Island; 4,000 pounds of dry chrome yellow for east or west yards; 200 pounds of lamblack for Brooklyn 300 pounds of lampblack for Philadelphia; 150 pounds of lampblack for Sewalls Point; 100 pounds of lampblack for San Diego; 8,000 pounds of lampblack for east or west yards; 50 pounds of dry litharge for Newport; 500 pounds of dry litharge for Brooklyn; 1,000 pounds of dry litharge for Philadelphia; 20,000 pounds of dry litharge for Mare Island; 5,500 pounds of magnesium silicate for east or west yards; 100,000 pounds of dry venetian red for Mare Island; 65,000 pounds of dry venetian red for east or west yards; 20,000 pounds of dry sienna for east or west yards; 500 pounds of dry sienna for Mare Island; 500 pounds of dry burnt umber for Mare Island; 20,000 pounds of manganese resinate for Mare Island; 100 pounds of whiting for White Plains; 50,000 pounds of whiting for Norfolk; 1,000 pounds of whiting for Pensacola; 200 pounds of whiting for San Diego; 80,000 pounds of whiting for Mare Island; 300 pounds of whiting for Puget Sound; 1,000 pounds of lump chalk for Norfolk; 200 pounds of lump chalk for Mare Island; 6,000 pounds of ultramarine blue for Mare Island; and 1,800 pounds of ultramarine blue for east or west yards.

The Panama Canal, Washington

Bids are wanted July 20, scuedule 2883, by the general purchasing agent, The Panama Canal, Washington, for 250 pieces of window glass, 120 pieces of ribbed wire glass, 45 pieces of polished plate glass, 120 pieces of maze glass, 144 pieces of polished plate glass, 100 gallons of red primer, 200 gallons of black enamel, 100 gallons of red enamel, 39,000 pounds of boiled linseed oil, 500 gallons of asphalt varnish, 75 tons of road asphalt, and 5,000 pounds of sulphuric acid.

Naval Stores

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 25, schedule 372, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 700 gallons of pine oil for Mare Island; 10,000 pounds of rosin for Brooklyn; 3,000 pounds of rosin for Norfolk; 10,000 pounds of rosin for Mare Island; 3,500 pounds of rosin for Puget Sound; 8,000 pounds of rosin for Norfolk; 65,000 pounds of rosin for Mare Island; 600 gallons of pine tar for San Diego; 600 gallons of pine tar for Mare Island; 700 gallons of turpentine for Philadelphia; 600 gallons of turpentine for San Diego; 6,500 gallons of turpentine for Mare Island, and 600 gallons of turpentine for Puget Sound.

Petroleum Residuum

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 25, schedule 379, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 100,000 pounds of petroleum residuum for Norfolk, and 300,000 pounds for Mare Island.

Soda Ash

Veterans Administration, Washington

Bids are wanted August 15, procurement 412-S, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 19,650 pounds of soda ash.

Soap

Quartermaster, Selfridge Field, Mich.

Bids are wanted July 25, circular 1, by the quartermaster, Selfridge field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for quantities of toilet and shaving soaps.

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 21, procurement 71, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 18,500 pounds of soap chip.

Veterans Administration, Washington

Bids are wanted August 15, procurement 412-S, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 88,050 pounds of scouring powder, 7,500 pounds of scouring powder, 93,750 pounds of scouring powder, 31,500 pounds of scouring powder, 916 pounds of laundry soap, 63,000 pounds of soap powder, 104,492 pounds of toilet soap, 73,312 pounds of toilet soap, and 482,300 pounds of laundry soap, for various deliveries.

Contracts Awarded

Cyanide of Soda

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., circular 541, June 22, 1,150 pounds of cyanide of soda, 16.8 cents; ⅛ of 1 percent.

Diesel Oil

U. S. Engineer, Savannah

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, circular 190, June 19, diesel oil, $9,562.50.

Gulf Refining Compny, procurement 198, June 19, diesel oil, $5,250.

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, circular 527, May 27, 170,000 gallons of diesel oil, $1.65.

Fuel Oil

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, circular 526, May 27, 100,000 barrels of bunker C fuel oil, 75 cents.

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y.

Tide Water Oil Company, New York, procurement 43580, May 22, 250,000 gallons of bunker B fuel oil, 2.02 cents, f.o.b. Bayonne, N. J.

Lighthouse Bureau, Baltimore

Colonial Oil Corporation, Norfolk, procurement 14196, May 25, 700 barrels of light fuel oil, $1.155.

Lighthouse Bureau, San Juan, P. R.

The Texas Company, New York, procurement 5403, May 31, 6,000 barrels of fuel oil, $5,400.

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, procurement 525, May 27, 20,000 gallons of fuel oil, 4.5 cents.

U. S. Engineer, Philadelphia

Gulf Refining Company, procurement 437, June 16, 500,000 gallons of fuel oil, 4.25 cents.

Gulf Refining Company, procurement 438, June 16, 5,000 gallons of fuel oil, 4.25 cents.

Atlantic Refining Company, procurement 438, June 16, 7,000 gallons of fuel oil, 6 cents.

Sinclair Refining Company, procurement 438, June 16, 2,000 gallons of fuel oil, 5 cents; 2,000 gallons, 5.4 cents; 1,000 gallon, 5.4 cents; and 1,000 gallons, 5.4 cents.

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

Withers & Wellford, Memphis, circular 509, June 22, 20,000 barrels of fuel oil, $7,200.

U. S. Engineer, Mobile

The Texas Company, Mobile, circular 471, June 6, 12,000 barrels of fuel oil, 75 cents per barrel.

U. S. Engineer, Wilmington, Del.

Diamond Ice & Coal Company, Wilmington, Del., circular 70, June 24, 25,000 gallons of fuel oil, 5.25 cents a gallon.

U. S. Engineer, St. Louis

Paramount Petroleum Company, Kansas City, circular 265, July 5, 4,000 barrels of fuel oil, 44 cents; and 20,000 barrels of fuel oil, 44 cents; both f.o.b. Coffeyville, Kansas.

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Henry H. Cross Company, circular 165, June 13, 10,000 gallons of fuel oil.

Gasoline

Lighthouse Bureau, Fort Worth

Awards under procurement 15, opening of May 23, for a total of 31,000 gallons of gasoline for the Fort Worth district were as follows:—

Sinclair Refining Company, items 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 11, 12 cents a gallon.

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, item 5, 7 cents.

Standard Oil Company of California, item 2, 17 cents; and item 12, 16.5 cents.

Skelly Oil Company, item 7, 10 cents.

Awards under procurement 8, May 25, for a total of 69,300 gallons of gasoline, were as follows:—

Shell Oil Company, site 43, 12.37 cents; sites 45a to 53, 13.03 cents; sites 57a, 57b, and 58, 11 cents; sites 60a to 65, 10 cents.

Continental Oil Company, site 55, 11 cents.

Standard Oil Company of California, site 66, 12.5 cents; site 68, 12 cents; and site 70, 7 cents.

Awards under procurement 9, May 23, for a total of 27,500 gallons of gasoline for airways during fiscal year 1934, were as follows:—

Sinclair Refining Company, $625.

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, $125.

Standard Oil Company of California, $1,300.

The Texas Company, $1,562.50.

Awards under procurement 5, May 17, for 59,100 gallons of gasoline for airways were as follows:—

Sinclair Refining Company, $3,226.50.

Pasotex Petroleum Company, $2,502.

U. S. Engineer, Chicago

A. C. Johnston & Son, Joliet, Ill., circular 181, May 31, gasoline, $806.25.

U. S. Engineer, Rock Island, Ill.

Illinois Oil Company, Rock Island, Ill., circular 134, June 19, 8,000 gallons of gasoline, $390, f.o.b. Yale, Okla.

Phillips Petroleum Company, circular 44, June 29, 8,000 gallons of aviation gasoline, $460, f.o.b. DeNoya, Okla.; 1 percent.

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, circular 580, June 16, gasoline, $2,800.

U. S. Engineer, Wilmington, Del.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, circular 61, May 22, 5,000 gallons of gasoline, 11 cents.

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Awards under circular 198, June 10, were as follows:—

Standard Oil Company of New York, 7,400 gallons of gasoline, 12.7 cents; 8,000 gallons, 9.41 cents; 8,000 gallons, 12.1 cents; 8,000 gallons, 10.62 cents; 8,000 gallons, 13 cents; 8,000 gallons, 10.07 cents; 8,000 gallons, 10.29 cents; 8,000 gallons, 10.29 cents; 8,000 gallons, 12.7 cents; 7,400 gallons, 10.24 cents; 8,000 gallons, 10.24 cents, and 8,000 gallons, 10.24 cents.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 8,000 gallons of gasoline, 12.8 cents; 8,000 gallons, 12.1 cents; 7,400 gallons, 11.6 cents; 8,000 gallons, 11.6 cents; 8,000 gallons, 11.6 cents; 7,400 gallons, 9.5 cents; 7,400 gallons, 12.4 cents; 7,400 gallons, 8.4 cents; 7,400 gallons, 11.4 cents; 7,400 gallons, 9.2 cents; 7,400 gallons, 12.2 cents; 8,000 gallons, 9.2 cents; 8,000 gallons, 12.2 cents.

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

The Texas Company, Los Angeles, circular 185, May 1, 14,000 gallons of gasoline, 8.9 cents.

Gasoline and Kerosene

Lighthouse Bureau, Fort Worth

Awards under procurement 6, opening of May 16, for a total of 21,800 gallons of gasoline for Fort Worth-Wichita and Amarillo-Kansas City airways were as follows:—

Sinclair Refining Company, $1,052.

Wirt W. Franklin Petroleum Company, $540.

Skelly Oil Company $90.

U. S. Engineer, Norfolk

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, circular 916, June 23, 14,000 gallons of gasoline in drums, 8.4 cents; 10,000 gallons of gasoline in tank wagons, 8.4 cents, and 400 gallons of kerosene in tank wagon, 8 cents.

Sinclair Refining Company, circular 916, June 23, 600 gallons of kerosene in drums, 8 cents.

(Continued on page 42)

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Shellac Continues Upward--Tragacanth Goes Sharply Higher--Camphor Also Raised--Mastic and Sandarac Advance as Exchange Buoys Prices--Japan Wax Up

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Gums tended toward higher levels last week as a result of upward movements in the rates of currency exchange. Constant shifting in money placed spot prices in a volatile position and subject to quick change. Buyers followed a cautious trading course but needs were somewhat broader and the week's aggregate business was a little better than the preceding week. Tragacanth was prominently identified with the rising market and good qualities were advanced sharply. Reports from the primary market indicate that the crop is short and coupled with the increased cost of importing, the market had a strong upward tendency. As dollars depreciate against sterling, the pound has been depreciating against the Persian crown, and the double conversion loss on exchange is said to be more severe than in the case of other gums and other commodities. Some importers are looking for sharply higher prices on new crop goods.

Camphor was another strong point in last week's market. Slabs and powdered gum sold at substantial advances and while the tablets did not follow with the general market, there was a strong upward tendency at the close of the week. Spot stocks were light. Sandarac and mastic took broad upward movements on the basis of exchange. Curacao aloe was also higher. Primary gradings of karaya sold higher in the early part of the week but the cheaper-priced gums had not followed up to Friday. Arabic sorts were strong. A firm tone continued to prevail in the waxes. There was not much snap to business in this branch of the market many consumers being disposed to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases. The inquiry for moderate lots was well distributed, however, and in the absence of any pressure of offerings, either on spot or for arrivals, no difficulty was experienced in maintaining values. Business was reported to have been closed in candelilla, carnauba and Japan wax at fractionally higher prices.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Aloe, Curacao, 1½c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, ½c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3, chalky, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, North Country, ½c. per lb.
Camphor, slabs, powdered, 3c. per lb.
Karaya, XXX, 3c. per lb.
Mastic, 4c. per lb.
Sandarac, 2½c. per lb.
Tragacanth, No. 1, 15c. per lb.
No. 2, 13c. per lb.
No. 3 and No. 4, 25c. to 30c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
77.3	**74.7**	**71.7**	**73.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Curacao gum advanced 1½c. per pound early in the week. Sellers quoted the market at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound, with round lots reported sold at 11c. The advanced prices reflected a higher primary market and sellers indicated that the tendency was toward strength even at the higher prices. Other grades were unchanged.

Arabic.—Although some holders were inclined to quote higher, amber sorts were still available at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound. Demand was good last week and some sellers refused to quote below 7c. even for quantity. The market seems in a volatile position on the basis of shifting currency exchanges. Powdered No. 1 was quoted at 9½c. to 11c. per pound, and No. 2 at 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Asafetida.—Sellers did not alter their quoted prices last week but repeated that the market was in a strong position with stocks light and a strong possibility of higher prices should demand continue at present activity.

Camphor.—Slabs were quoted higher at 47c. to 48c. per pound, a rise of 3c. over a week ago. Powdered material was also higher with 48c. to 49c. per pound named. The rise in the powdered gum was 3c. per pound also. Tablets did not follow along with the general market but were quite strong and likely to advance soon. Sales were made at 55c. per pound, but as the week drew to a close it was learned that one holder had sold out his spot supply and the market tended nearer to the 56c. level. There was not much on hand and early quotations above 56c. were not unlikely.

Karaya.—The rise in exchange fostered a higher selling market for triple X, which was quoted at 23c. to 25c. per pound and the tendency toward the higher figure. Demand was rather broad on this grading last week and gave good support to the higher price. Other qualities did not follow the primary grading but were in a strong position.

Mastic. — Spot holders of this gum quoted the market at 34½c. per pound, a sharp rise over a week ago. Stocks on spot were held in few hands and were light in volume. The demand has not been very heavy but replacement costs were considerably higher on exchange.

Sandarac.—Prices advanced 2c. per pound last week with quotations at 26½c. per pound. The basic position of the market was similar to mastic gum with light demands but small stocks and higher replacement costs in the primary market.

Tragacanth.—With last week's rising exchange, previous strength broke through the surface of the market and prices were sharply higher. No. 1 ribbon was held at 90c. to $1 per pound; No. 2, 80c. to 85c. per pound; No. 3, 70c. to 75c. per pound; and No. 4, 50c. to 55c. per pound. Demand was active on rising prices and the position was very strong both here and abroad. The crop is distinctly short, according to advices received by importers and in company with depreciating dollar values when converted into Persian currency, some sellers suggest that new crop gum will be high in price.

Shellac

Quotations for bone dry shellac were unchanged last week, but prices for other grades advanced. T. N. was quoted at 15c. to 15¾c. per pound; superfine at 16c. to 16¾c.; garnet at 17c.; and D.C., V.S.O. and Diamond I, at 22c. to 23c. per pound. Foreign exchange was again the dominant factor in the market, and, while both London and Calcutta markets worked lower, exchanges moved in a diagonally opposite direction and forced selling prices higher. Deliveries were good, but the bookings on new business were very light.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Calcutta quoted pure T. N., c. & f. New York basis, sterling exchange at $4.88, as follows:—

	Per pound— July 14.	July 7.
July	12½c.	13⅜c.

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day quotations and reports of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
July 7	13⅜c.	Steady
July 8	12⅞c.	Steady
July 10	12¾c.	Quiet
July 11	12⅝c.	Quiet
July 12	12¾c.	Firmer
July 13	12½c.	Steady
July 14	12½c.	Steady

London Shellac Prices

London quotations basis of sterling exchange at $4.88 for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charges):—

	July 14. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	July 7. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
August	60½	13.1	66½	14.4
October	62	13.4	67½	14.6

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchnage prevailing on London.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	—Per hundredweight— August.	October.
July 7	66s. 6d.	67s. 6d.
July 8	66s. 6d.	67s. 6d.
July 10	63s. 6d.	64s. 6d.
July 11	61s.	62s. 6d.
July 12	60s.	61s. 6d.
July 13	60s. 6d.	62s.
July 14	60s. 6d.	62s.

Waxes

Bayberry.—There were no new developments in the way of price changes, the market being firm at the advance noted in the previous week. Trade was quiet but stocks appeared to be light or moderate and there was no increase in offerings.

Bees.—A firm tone continued to prevail and to some the tendency of the market still appeared to be upward though no further quotable changes occurred in prices last week. No change was noticeable in the character of business. There was a fair inquiry but transactions were generally limited to moderate quantities for prompt shipment.

Candelilla.—The market was firmer owing to a shrinkage in stocks in some quarters. There was a fair inquiry with reports current of sales at 10c. per pound and that appeared to be a minimum figure at which supplies were available.

Carnauba.—Quotations on No. 3 chalky and on No. 2 North Country were moved up ½c per pound. Other descriptions were maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week. The tone of the whole market appeared to be somewhat firmer, however, owing to a lack of primary offerings and a decrease in supplies on spot.

Japan.—A rather better inquiry was noted and although purchasing did not involve important quantities, demand was sufficient to impart a firmer tone to the market. Business was reported to have been closed at 6¾c. per pound and that appeared to be an inside figure late in the week. The primary market was reported as firm with offerings light.

Montan.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone, quotations generally being held at the advance noted in the previous week. A good demand continued to be noted and offerings were light.

Spermaceti.—Demand was less active, but there was no increase in offerings and the market retained a firm tone, quotations being held at recently advanced levels.

Tartaric Acid in Wine Allowed by Alcohol Head

Designated as Treasury Decision 14, Regulations 10 Amended, the Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, James M. Doran, has issued a ruling that manufacturers of wine containing not more than 3.2 percent of alcohol by weight may add sufficient tartaric acid to the product to bring it nearer to conformity with the natural wine. Wholesalers of the product, bottling this wine, may not add water, tartaric acid, preservatives, or anything else other than carbon dioxide. The ruling also amended the section relating to labelling so that the name of the bottler must appear on the label.

The Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has organized a subsidiary, the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Ltd., of Canada, through which it will carry on its business in Canada. The officers of the subsidiary are:—President, W. G. Peckham; vice-president in charge, O. W. Benedict; treasurer, R. S. Eaton; secretary, J. F. Windolph.

Narcotic Control Law Proclaimed by Rooseelt

(Continued from page 19)

ervations were given in full in the REPORTER for July 27, 1931.

An estimate of the medicinal needs of the major derivatives of opium and cocaine must be made to the Geneva office by the United States Bureau of Narcotics by August 1, and the bureau is at present canvassing all drug manufacturers to ascertain their prospective business for 1934. Formerly the bureau estimated the country's needs in the terms of raw opium and coca leaves, but the League of Nations estimate must be in terms of finished products, even though nothing but crude materials are permitted to enter the United States. As powdered medicinal opium is excluded from the terms of the treaty, under an exemption intended to cover smoking opium, the United States will have to import more raw opium than will be required for the products included in the estimate to the Geneva office, which may complicate the statistics.

Later in the Fall the bureau will make another estimate of the country's needs and allocate import permits among manufacturers in accordance with the established procedure but keeping within the August report to the league.

Manufacturers' Records

The treaty will require manufacturers to keep more statistics than at present in order that the Bureau of Narcotics may make the required reports to the Geneva office. The present monthly return (form 810), while satisfactory for tax purposes, is being enlarged and augmented, and will be issued in revised form soon. A new quarterly report is also required by the treaty, and regarding this the bureau is sending the following letter to drug manufacturers:—

The International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, entered into at Geneva in 1931, and ratified by the United States Senate on March 31, 1932, becomes effective on July 13, 1933. By the terms of this treaty, the United States is under obligation to furnish quarterly reports of all manufacture of narcotic drugs. This necessitates a closer accounting for manufacturing operations than is provided by existing regulations, and in order that such accounting may be begun on a strictly accurate basis, it is esential that the bureau be furnished with accurate inventories of all narcotic drugs and preparations held by manufacturers on July 1, 1933, the beginning of the first quarter for which reports will be required.

All persons registered in class 1 are requested to submit detailed inventories of all narcotic material in their possession under a class 1 registration on that date. Forms 811 (c) now used for semi-annual inventories by wholesale dealers will be used for this purpose, but will be clearly marked in each case to indicate the fact that the schedule is an inventory of class 1 stock. The inventory should be submitted with the class 1 return, form 810, for the month of June.

The inventory should show all taxable narcotic material, grouped separately according to:—

(a) Raw materials (including goods purchased for repackaging).
(b) Goods in process.
(c) Bulk finished goods (goods finished and in salable condition except for packaging).
(d) Finished goods in marketable packages.
(e) Miscellaneous (include recoverable wastes, etc.).

Forms 811 (c) for reporting such inventories may be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district.

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Silver Nitrate USP Crystal
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Sharp Reduction in Anti-Freeze Alcohol Prices -- Numerous Changes Reflect Higher Currency Exchange Rates -- Opium Advanced -- Codliver Oil Strong

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The market for drugs and fine chemicals noted numerous advances again last week. Majority of the advances could be attributed to the increased replacement costs as a result of the upward swing in foreign monetary exchange rates. An idea of the sharp advances in the currency rates could be gathered from the fact that pound sterling reached the highest level on record since England abandoned the gold standard. The outstaning decline of the week was afforded by the downward revision in the quotations for anti-freeze alcohol.

Producers of anti-freeze alcohol reduced the quotations sharply, with the new schedule to apply for purchases up until the termination of the current year. Reduction in the price which was first announced by telegram late Wednesday night was due primarily to preparations producers are making to recover the business yielded to substitutes during the past winter. At the same time sellers of methanol utilized for anti-freeze purposes made a downward revision in prices.

Producers further revised Friday the schedule issued late Wednesday, with new list establishing a flat price for car lot shipments, discarding the one to ten car-lot prices.

Sharp advance in the rate of exchange for guilders brought about a further advance early in the week on the various quinine salts. Likewise the increased replacement costs resulted in an upward revision for bismuth metal and certain bismuth salts. A sharp rise was effected in the price for domestic tartaric acid and certain tartar products, with the upward swing in the products due directly to the higher basic material prices. The fact that a lower production was noted plus the tendency on the part of sellers who have unsold stocks to hold on to material as a result of the rising currency exchange values brought about a rise in the prices for cod liver oil. The higher prices for tallow and other basic materials was a factor in promoting an advance in the quotations for glycerin.

The market for the various narcotics revealed sharp increases which advance in quotations was aided by the closer control of the world supply as well as the increased import costs. There was a higher price for santonin, reflecting the higher currency exchange. Zinc stearate was up. Silver nitrate was strong as well as quicksilver. The market from a demand standpoint noted a slight tapering off, with some consumers being inclined to await a more settled foreign exchange trend.

Acid Acetylsalicylic. — Condition of demand showed little variation from recent weeks, with buying continuing along conservative lines, and sellers were naming previous values.

Acid Citric. — A further seasonal broadening was apparent in the buying here, with the manufacturers of soft drinks supplying the major portion of the call and a slightly firmer price tendency was noted as a result of the general firming up in commodity values.

Acid Lactic. — Judging by the volume of material moved last week seasonal buying underwent further expansion, and the feature of the market was the firm character of the price tone.

Acid Tartaric. — Domestic sellers advanced prices 1c. per pound, with the crystals changing hands at 23½c. per pound and the powder and granular materials were quoted at 23c. per pound in barrel shipments. Keg shipments carried the usual ½c. per pound differential. The advance was attributed to the higher basic costs as well as the presence of a fairly active demand. An idea of the hysterical range over which the lira travelled may be gathered from the closing on Monday at 7.70c. in dollar exchange: Tuesday the rate was 7.46c. and Wednesday found the value at 7.60c. and Thursday the exchange was made on the basis of 7.58½c.

Agar Agar. — Sellers were quoting the market for the No. 1 at 4c. per pound higher, with 50c. per pound prevailing, and the No. 2 material was priced at 5c. per pound higher at 45c. per pound. The quotation for the No. 3 article was listed at 35c. per pound, an advance of 4c. per pound. The increase in values could be traced directly to the sharp rise that has taken place in Japanese yen. Demand was considered fair.

Alcohol.—Producers announced a reduction of 6½c. per gallon for the completely denatured No. 5, with the new schedule to remain in effect until December 31, 1933. Producers, Friday, revised the schedule issued late Wednesday, eliminating the price of 34c. per gallon for one to ten car lots, making a flat 32c. per gallon price for car lots. The price for the purchase of 5 to 71 drums was listed at 38c. per gallon and 40c. per gallon for one to four drums. Reduction in prices for the antifreeze product at this time was said in some quarters to be due to the plans producers had laid to recover some of the business yielded to substitutes in the last active buying season. Quotations for denatured alcohol to be delivered to December 31, 1933, except as noted, were as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
C. D. No. 5, drums, works, car lot	32
5 to 71 drums	38
1 to 4 drums	40
S. D. No. 1, tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
9 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

Aloin. — A fair amount of buying came in evidence here last week, and sellers were asking the prices of 77c. to 82c. per pound, which higher quotations were established in the preceding week.

Ammonia Bromide.—There was little to report in this market, with the usual buyers supplying what activity was noted and sellers were asking 35c. to 36c. per pound for the granular material.

Ammonia Chloride.—Little improvement was disclosed on the buying side of this market, but the price position underwent some betterment, with a slightly firmer tone in evidence.

Apomorphine.—This product moved up $1.25 per ounce to $23.70 per ounce in sympathy with the rise in the other morphine articles. Demand here was small.

Atropine.—A firm tone governed the dealings in the sulphate and alkaloid, with sellers quoting on the basis of the higher quotations established in the preceding week. The upswing in currency exchange values has naturally caused a stiffening in replacement costs.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Sellers of the metal announced an increase of 10c. per pound, making the new price $1.00 per pound. Better demand coupled with increased replacement costs as a result of the higher rates for monetary exchange brought about the rise in price. Reflecting the increased replenishment costs were the higher prices for subcarbonate, subgallate and subnitrate. Subcarbonate was up 25c.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Agar Agar, 4c. per lb.
Apomorphine, $1.25 per oz.
Bismuth metal, 10c. per lb.
subcarbonate, 25c. per lb.
subgallate, 20c. per lb.
subnitrate, 15c. per lb.
Brucine, alkaloid, 5c. per oz.
sulphate, 5c. per oz.
Cinchonidine, alkaloid, 12c. per oz.
sulphate, 6c. per oz.
Cocaine, hydrochloride, $1.25 per oz.
Codeine, alkaloid, $1.50 per oz.
hydrochloride, $1.30 per oz.
phosphate, $1.25 per oz.
sulphate, $1.25 per oz.
Codliver oil, $2 per barrel.
Corn syrup, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Cream tartar, 1c. per lb.
Glycerin, dynamite, ¼c. per lb.
Menthol, Japanese, 25c. per lb.
Morphine salts, $1.25 to $1.50 per oz.
Opium, U.S.P., $1.50 per lb.
Quinine salts, 2c. to 3c. per oz.
Santonin, $5 per lb.
Tartaric acid, 1c. per lb.
Tartar emetic, 1c. per lb.
Zinc stearate, U.S.P., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Alcohol, C. D. No. 5, .06½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
175.	174.6	174.1	173.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

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per pound at $1.45 per pound, with subgallate higher by 20c. per pound at $1.50 per pound and subnitrate underwent an advance of 15c. per pound at $1.25 per pound. Although no change had been made in the open quotations of the other bismuth salts prices were decidedly firm.

Brucine.—A sharp advance was witness in the alkaloid and sulphate last week, with sellers quoting the market for the alkaloid 5c. per ounce higher on the basis of 20c. per ounce and the sulphate commodity passed at 12c. per ounce, an increase of 4c. per ounce. Buying continued on a favorable scale.

Bromine and Bromides.—A good amount of seasonal buying was registered in this direction during the week just closed, and the market displayed a steady to firm tone. The market was without a specific price feature.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Continuance of relatively high production schedules in the automobile industry was said to be responsible for the exceptionally good demand experienced in the market for the metal. An indication of the level of activity in the automobile industry can be gathered from the 104 percent increase in production in June over that of the same month a year ago. The buying of cadmium metal has been affected by the activity in the automobile industry as a result of the large demand placed on the finished products of the plating trade. Prices for the metal as well as for the salts continued unchanged, although a firm tone was a prominent factor in the dealings.

Caffeine Alkaloid.—While further improvement was registered on the demand side of the market, sellers reported that such betterment that did take place could be attributed to seasonal influences, but the price position of the market assumed a somewhat firmer undercurrent.

Castor Oil.—A strong tone ruled the dealings in this direction last week, with such strength in the market accounted for by the heavy demand being placed for the commodity by major consuming industries, as well as the increase in replacement costs. Prices last week remained unchanged from the levels of the preceding period.

CHICAGO, July 14.—C. p. castor oil continues firm and even presents a strong appearance, although prices up to this time are unchanged. Orders are coming in at a good rate, apparently from those who wish to guard against the likelihood of an early price advance, which the trade generally appears to anticipate. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 9⅜c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c.; five-gallon tins, 11¾c.; one-gallon tins, 13¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.

Chrysarobin. — Although consumers continued to follow a conservative policy in the ordering out of material, sellers reported the market was in a firm price position, with the higher monetary exchange rates largely responsible for the improved price tone.

Cinchonidine.—A further increase in the quotations for the alkaloid and sulphate was noted last week, with the advance in prices due directly to the higher import costs. Sellers were quoting the market on the basis of 74c. per ounce for the alkaloid and 42c. per ounce for the sulphate commodity.

Cinchonine.—Upward swing noted in the currency exchange values early in the week brought about a further advance in prices, with sellers naming the prices of 46c. to 54c. per ounce and the sulphate merchandise was sold on the basis of 32c. per ounce.

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Cocaine Hydrochloride.—An advance of $1.25 per ounce developed in the price for the hydrochloride, with sellers placing the quotations of $9.75 to $10 per ounce in eect, demand was termed fair.

Cocoa Butter.—The market here passed through another dull week, but such dullness is usual at this time of the year, but the market presented a firmer undertone, with the increase in the raw materials contributing such firmness. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Codeine Salts.—The increase in opium prices resulted in an upward revision of quotations in this direction last week, with the alkaloid advancing $1.50 per ounce at $11.70 to $11.75 per ounce; hydrochloride was $1.30 per ounce higher at $10.50 to $10.55 per ounce; phosphate was $1.25 per ounce higher at $9 to $9.05 per ounce, and the sulphate was moved up $1.25 per ounce to $9.50 to $9.55 per ounce.

Codliver Oil.—The market here was $2 per barrel higher at $28 to $30 per barrel, with the increase in price due to the rise that has taken place in foreign exchange values as well as the fact that reports from the primary market stated that those sellers who have any unsold material are very reluctant to sell, and coupled with the small production this year, prices are in a very strong position. The last official report issued on the cod fisheries indicated for 1933 140.6 in million kilos cods as compared with 169.4 in 1932, with the report showing 77,531 hectoliters crude oil as compared with 94,684 in 1932.

Corn Syrup.—In view of the fact that production costs have show an appreciable increase over the past few months, sellers reported an advance of 15c. per 100 pounds in the 42 degree material, with the new price listed at $2.88 per 100 pounds and the 43 degree material was quoted at $2.93 per 100 pounds.

Cream of Tartar.—Reflecting the advance in tartaric acid early in the week, sellers here advanced the quotation 1c. per pound, with the powder and granular product listed at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound in barrel shipments and the keg shipments carried the usual ½c. per pound differential. The market continued to display a strong undercurrent at the higher levels.

Emetine Hydrochloride.—Business here moved along at a good rate last week, with the market demonstrating a firm tone as a result of the hysterical trend over which the foreign exchange rates traveled.

Formaldehyde.—With the textile trade and other numerous consuming outlets for this product operating at extremely high production levels for this period of the year, coupled with a good buying movement for export account resulted in sellers describing this market as firm at the price levels in force previously.

Glycerin.—With the higher basic costs sellers declared the market for the dynamite material was ¼c. per pound higher on the basis of 9c. per pound for the dynamite material in car lot quantities and the less than car lot shipments was listed at 9½c. per pound. The yellow material was listed at 9¼c. per pound, with the saponification prices at 5½c. per pound and the soaplye was listed at 5¼c. per pound.

CHICAGO, July 14.—C. p. glycerin is subject to persistent trade interest and is well bought at firm, unchanged prices. Roughly, the same general condition applies to most other grades of glycerin. Inquiries are in the market for good volumes of material. Crude is strong. Ruling prices of leading sellers are:—Dynamite, 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 5c. to 5½c.; c. p., car lots, 9¾c. to 10c.; c. p., returnable drums, 10¼c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5¾c. to 6¼c.

Iodine and Iodides.—The trend followed by sterling last week was comparatively wide, with the pound rising to the highest level on record since England abandoned the gold standard September last. The rate on Monday opened at $4.79¼ in terms of dollars Monday, following a close of $4.70¾ Saturday, and Tuesday found the rate at $4.65, moving to $4.74¾ Wednesday and reached $4.80 Thursday. The exchange early Friday was listed at $4.78½. The higher exchange rates resulted in an increase in the quotations for crude iodine, and likewise resulting in a firming up of the quotations for the various iodides.

Menthol.—Although demand failed to be aroused from its lethargic condition, sellers reported the market 25c. per pound; brings the quotation to $3.25 per pound to $3.50 per pound, according to quantity. The rise in the prices could be traced directly to the higher replacement costs as a result of the strength in the rates of exchange for Japanese yen.

Mercurials.—Strong tone was displayed in market for the various mercurials last week, with this strength a reflection of the presence of a similar tone in transactions in quicksilver. Sellers were asking $63 per flask, with demand for the mercurials characterized as fair throughout the week.

Morphine Salts.—A sharp advance occurred in the various salts last week, with the acetate listed at $8.80 to $9.50 per ounce and the alkaloid was quoted on the basis of $11.15 to $11.90 per ounce; hydrochloride was priced at $8.75 to $8.90; ethylchoride was $10.55 to $11.25 and the sulphate was listed at $8.75 to $9.60 per ounce.

Opium.—Sellers here advanced the quotation for the U.S.P. material $1.50 per pound, with the U.S.P. article changing hands at $12.40 per pound and the granulated was listed at $12.75, with the powder material quoted on the same basis.

Quicksilver.—Sellers of quicksilver reported the market maintained a firm tone at $63 per flask, with the demand reported good throughout the period under review, and reports from the foreign market indicated that the price there was in a firm position. Little improvement was shown in the domestic output.

SAN FRANSISCO, July 10.—While fewer than usual inquiries from the larger consumers were noted here during the past week, this was not particularly significant, owing to the continued unavailability of sizeable stocks of quicksilver for shipment, the knowledge of which in buying circles is deflecting attention elsewhere. Limited small lots change hands here from time to time at $60 per flask, and there appears to be but little difficulty in finding buyers. Sellers quote $62 delivered New York.

Quinine.—Sharp rise in the exchange rates for guilders early in the week resulted in a further advance in the quinine salts and other derivatives of chincohona bark. A complete schedule of quotations is listed in Prices Current. Relative to demand sellers reported buying was good, with the higher exchange rates bringing out orders that have been awaiting a more settled foreign exchange trend.

Santonin.—Higher replacement costs likewise brought about an advance in this commodity to the extent of $5 per pound, with sellers asking $65 to $68 per pound. Demand was rather narrow.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26¼	37	18 7/16
Monday	26½	37¼	17⅞
Tuesday	26⅜	37⅞	17 11/16
Wednesday	27½	38¼	18 7/16
Thursday	28⅛	40⅛	18⅝
Friday	28⅛	39⅛	19 1/16

Tartar Emetic.—This market was advanced 1c. per pound, with the sellers asking 21¾c. to 22c. per pound for the technical and powdered materials and the U. S. P. article was listed 27c. to 27½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Zinc Stearate.—Sellers here advanced the price for the U. S. P. article 1c. per pound with the new schedule listing quotations 17c. to 18c. per pound.

Drug Store Survey Data May Be Ready in Autumn

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1933.

In the reorganization of the Department of Commerce, the three domestic commerce divisions, merchandising research, domestic regional, and marketing service, were abolished and a new division of domestic commerce created, but the scope and functions of the new division have not been settled. None of the three chiefs of the former divisions were retained.

Of the 133 employees of the three divisions, the twenty-seven remaining are largely engaged in completing the reports on the St. Louis drug store survey. Although this work has been slowed down, it apparently is the intention of the department to complete it this Fall, but no definite statement on this has been made.

The drug trade contributed some $70,000 toward this survey, and the field work and most of the basic statistical work has been completed. If the former staff had been retained intact, the more important reports on the survey could have been completed within a few months at the most, and if no further reductions are made in the staff, the work probably will be finished by the end of the year.

Medicinal Spirits Rulings Altered

In an order designated as Treasury Decision 13, the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol has issued amendments to sections 402, 1214-b and 1229 of Regulations 2 relating to medicinal spirits. The amendment to section 402 dealing with kind and quantities of liquors limits permits to purchase only for the kinds and not to exceed the quantities of liquors as designated and restricted in the basic permit of the applicant. No permit to purchase will be issued authorizing the withdrawal from bond of spirits to be dispensed for medicinal purposes by retail druggists on physicians' prescriptions unless such spirits have been or are to be bottled in bond.

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Analysis of Oils and Fatty Acid Mixtures

by use of the Thiocyanate Number and Other Values

By W. Howard Hoback

(Presented before the Division of Paint and Varnish Chemistry at the eighty-fifth meeting of the American Chemical Society, Washington, March 27 to 31, 1933, and published in accordance with the society's release.)

This paper represents the co-ordination of various known analytical methods into a continuous procedure for the analysis of an oil, or a fatty acid mixture. A theoretical discussion of the procedures involved has been made in several instances. Analyses based on fatty acid mixtures derived from oils are preferred by the author to analyses based on the oils themelves. Reasons for this preference are stated. The author has made additions to the methods in a number of cases, designed to facilitate the actual running of the determinations as well as the interpretation of their results.

(Continued from June 12 issue)

Thiocyanate Values

IIA-8—Thiocyanate value. The solutions and method are as follows:—

A 500-cc. glass-stoppered bottle (or volumetric flask) containing 12.5 grams of lead thiocyanate is filled with anhydrous glacial acetic acid (glacial acetic acid containing 10 percent of acetic anhydride). The mixture is allowed to stand for several days before it is used. It is often wise to prepare two or three such mixtures. At the time of the determination 1.8 cc. of bromine are added and the contents are shaken until *colorless*. The solution after filtration on a filter *dried thoroughly* in the oven is ready for use.

The determination is made as follows:—0.1 gram of the sample is weighed by difference into an iodine flask cleaned in the manner described in IIA—7. To it 35 cc. of the reagent are added, and the flask after being tightly stoppered is allowed to stand in the dark for twenty-four hours. Two blanks are prepared and set aside in the same manner. After the twenty-four hour period add 35 cc. of 10-percent potassium iodide solution to the contents of the flask. The mixture is shaken vigorously, diluted with about the same amount of water, and the iodine which separates out is titrated with N/10 sodium thiosulphate solution, in the usual manner using starch indicator.

It must be remembered that anhydrous conditions are necessary for the success of the determination. If the oil or fatty acids should be difficultly soluble in the reagent, 30 percent of carbon tetrachloride may be added to overcome this factor. The additions of bromine are best made from a small, stoppered buret. A buret graduated to one-twentieth of a cc. is best for handling the thiocyanate solution. Before running the determinations, the titer of the thiocyanate solution should be determined by running a blank (standing for 24 hours is not necessary). The distilled water used in making the thiosulphate solution should be free from carbon dioxide, and thus it is recommended that the water be boiled vigorously before the solution is prepared. This obviates the possibility of colloidal sulphur being precipitated in the solution.

Calculations:—

Given:—
e as weight of the sample
a as number of cc. N/10 thiosulphate used for blank
b as number of cc. N/10 thiosulphate used for sample

$$(SCN)_2 \text{ No.} = \frac{1.296 \times (a - b)}{e \text{ (corrected for unsap.)}}$$

IIIB-6. Determination in similar fashion to IIA-8.

Hexabromide Determination

IIA-9. Hexabromide determination. This value serves as both a qualitative and quantitative determination of the presence of alphalinolenic acid, and of clupanodonic or other highly unsaturated fish oil acids. If the latter are present, it will be impossible to calculate the individual fatty acid constituents through the use of the equations given in the theoretical discussion.

Dissolve 1 to 2 grams of the fatty acids in 40 cc. of dry ether, to which a few cc. of glacial acetic acid have been added; cool the solution in a corked flask to O°C., and then add bromine drop by drop until the brown coloration remains permanent. The approximate amount of bromine required to saturate the double bonds can be calculated by equivalents on the basis of the iodine number. The addition of the bromine is best made from the small buret previously mentioned, drop by drop with shaking. After standing for three hours at a temperature of O°C., the mixture is filtered through a previously prepared and weighed Gooch crucible. The precipitate is washed four times, using each time 10 cc. of dry, ice-cold ether. The residue is finally dried to constant weight in an oven at 100°C. (If the residue should turn slightly brown during this drying, fish-oil types are indicated.) It represents linolenic acid, fish-oil acids, or a possible mixture of both. Hence, after the residue has been weighed, it is extracted by allowing boiling benzene to filter through it. An insoluble residue represents a fish-oil type, and hence a melting-point determination should be run on it as well as on the hexabromides liberated from the benzene solution. The hexabromide of alphalinolenic acid has a theoretical melting-point of 177°C. On the contrary, the bromide of fish-oil unsaturated acids blackens and decomposes around 200°C.

$$\text{Hexabromide No.} = \frac{\text{Weight of insoluble hexabromides}}{\text{Wt. of sample (corrected for unsap.)}}$$

The percent of alphalinolenic acid can be calculated from the equation:—

$$\% \text{ Alphalinolenic acid} = \frac{\text{Alphalinolenic acid}}{\text{Wt. of sample (corrected for unsap.)}}$$

IIIB-7. Determination as in IIA-9.

Saturated Acids

IIA-10. Saturated acids content. The sample from IIA-5 is treated according to the following method of Twitchell (loc. cit.):—

Weigh the sample into a beaker by difference. It should amount to 15 to 17 grams. Dissolve it in 95 percent alcohol. Also dissolve 2 grams of lead acetate in 95 percent alcohol in another beaker. The total alcohol for the two solutions should be about 100 cc. Heat both solutions to boiling, and pour the lead acetate solution into the solution of fatty acids. Allow to cool slowly to room temperature, and then for several hours, preferably overnight, to about 15°C. Filter and test the filtrate for lead with a few drops of alcoholic solution of sulphuric acid. If there is no precipitate, showing that lead is not in excess, the analysis must be repeated, using less fatty acid or more lead acetate. (Note:—If this should be the case, the entire mixture is heated again and more lead acetate is added, and cooling allowed to take place as before. This situation is likely only with nondrying oils, semi-drying oils, or oils containing a large proportion of saturates). Wash the precipitate with 95 percent alcohol until a sample of the washings diluted with water remains clear. Transfer and wash the precipitates from the filter back into the beaker, using about 100 cc. of 95 percent alcohol. Add 0.5 gram of acetic acid and heat to boiling. The precipitate will slowly dissolve. Allow to cool to room temperature and then to 150°C, as before. Transfer the precipitate by washing the filter paper with ether, into the beaker. Add sufficient dilute nitric acid (10:1) to decompose the lead salts. Pour and wash the whole mixture into a separatory funnel, shake and allow to stand overnight to insure complete decomposition of the salts. Wash with water until the washings are no longer acid to methyl orange. If a trace of nitric acid should remain with the etheral solution it will act on the fatty acids in the subsequent drying. The etheral solution is dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate or calcium chloride as in IIA-1. Subsequently it is transferred to a tared Erlenmeyer flask, or acid flask, of 250 cc. capacity. The ether is evaporated by heating on the water bath and then in the oven at 100°C. to constant weight.

$$\% \text{ Sat'd acids} = \frac{\text{Weight of residue}}{\text{Weight of sample}}$$

Before proceeding to IIA-11, about 0.15 gram of the saturated acids should be accurately weighed from the flask into an iodine flask, and the iodine number determined in the manner of IIA-7. The remainder of the saturated acids portion is treated as in IIA-11.

Depending upon the unsaturation of the original material, it will be found that the iodine number of the saturated acids will range from 1 to 10. This is due to the fact that too many washings of the lead salts may encourage error due to solubility effects, hence the precipitate must not be washed too much.' On the other hand, insufficient washing of the precipitate will permit it to retain unsaturated acids or their salts, and these give rise to the iodine number of the saturated acids which theoretically should exhibit an iodine number of 0.0. Smith (16) gives an excellent discussion of the theory of washing precipitates. The fact that the saturated acids determination shows an iodine value of the range stated is likely to discourage the analyst and persuade him to repeat the test. However, it is reasonable to assume that the unsaturated acids which are adulterating the saturated acids

(Continued on page 44)

Farm-Product Alcohol As Motor Fuel

Michigan University Professor of Chemical Engineering Discusses Various Phases of Proposal

In a paper entitled "Agricultural Alcohol in American Motor Fuels," read May 18 at the Tulsa meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, Dr. George Granger Brown, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Michigan sought to clear up the confusion which appears, as he saw it, to prevail in recent comment on both sides of this momentous economic question.

Professor Brown's conclusion did not fully support the arguments that the proposal to compel the use of farm-product alcohol in motor fuel has a great economic promise. The first part of his paper was printed in the REPORTER for June 12; it continues as follows:—

Effect of Alcohol Blends on Lubrication And Mechanical Parts of the Engine

Although many claims have been made as to the beneficial effects of alcohol in decreasing crankcase dilution and improving the mechanical operation of the engine no evidences of such characteristics in a 10-percent alcohol blend is available. It has been rather conclusively shown that under normal conditions the dilution of the crankcase oil is dependent very largely upon the 90-percent point of the A.S.T.M. distillation of the fuel. Since the effect of blending 10 percent of alcohol on the 90-percent point is negligible, such alcohol blends will show no improvement due to crankcase dilution.

If alcohol is blended in sufficient quantity to affect the 90-percent point, such as 40 to 60 percent of alcohol, other serious difficulties are encountered due to the pronounced cleansing action of alcohol.

"Harshness of running is so marked when starting up that the engine will not carry anything like its full load for some time. An examination of the engine also showed that the moving parts were much drier and free from lubricants than when petrol was used. Alcohol has a very detrimental effect upon the oil film on the walls of the cylinders." [12]

In this series of tests, trouble arose much quicker with an alcohol fuel than with gasoline whenever there is any defect or temporary stoppage in the lubrication or oil supply to the engine. This may be readily understood in the case of high-alcohol blends because of the excellent cleansing properties of alcohol which is frequently used to dissolve and remove oil and grease from metal and glass parts.

Effect of Alcohol Blends on Fuel Tanks and Fuel Lines

This pronounced cleansing action of alcohol frequently leads to another difficulty in the fuel system of the car, even with blends containing very small percentages of alcohol.

"When using alcohol fuels considerable trouble was experienced with the choking of filters and jets. The alcohol seemed to have a securing action on the pipe, picking up any scale and dirt and carrying these forward to the carburetor. After running for some time on alcohol this feature becomes less troublesome, but at best there is always more trouble with stoppage than with petrol." [13]

The use of alcohol blends may be expected to cause some difficulty due to its cleansing action on the fuel tanks and lines causing scale and gummy deposits to collect at the carburetor, and solution of shellac from cork floats in carburetors or on gasoline gauges when present. The use of metal floats or protective coatings on cork floats which are not attacked by alcohol decreases this difficulty. Alcohol also has a solvent action on the diaphragms of fuel pumps causing their early failure. This difficulty has not been satisfactorily solveed.

Difficulty with actual corrosion is probably due to impurities in the alcohol or to the use of alcohol-ether mixtures which undergo conversion forming corrosive compounds. [14]

With the use of the rich mixtures required for satisfactory performance with alcohol blends, the formation of corrosive compounds on combustion, such as acetic acid, cause rapid corrosion of exhaust pipes and mufflers.

In the use of blends containing not more than 10 percent of alcohol in gasoline, no serious difficulty due to direct corrosion of clean metal is to be expected but the annoyance of more frequent cleaning of the fuel system, the opening up of leaks in old tanks, rapid deterioration of fuel pump diaphragms and the possible damage to cork floats are real difficulties, hardly of a minor nature, to the use of alcohol in motor fuel.

Effect of Water or the Effect of Alcohol on Fuel Stability

Gasoline is practically insoluble in water and will in turn dissolve practically no water itself. This important characteristic of gasoline prevents contamination with water and permits the safe storage of large quantities of gasoline over a water seal.

Alcohol on the other hand is completely soluble in water as is water in alcohol. Therefore if any water comes into contact with an alcohol-gasoline blend, the alcohol dissolves some of the water, and the water dissolves some of the alcohol. Since water is insoluble in gasoline this causes a separation of the alcohol blend into two layers. The lower layer contains the water and most of the alcohol with a small amount of gasoline, and the upper layer is composed of gasoline with a slight amount of alcohol.

Temperature also has a marked effect upon the separation of alcohol from the gasoline blend.

"To make the alcohol-gasoline blends containing less than 10 percent of alcohol, it is necessary to use absolute (water-free) alcohol or to add some blending agent such as ether, acetone, aromatics, or higher alcohols. If such mixtures collect small amounts of moisture by leakage or "sweating" of tanks, they will separate into two layers with the alcohol at the bottom. Under these conditions carburetor trouble would be experienced and starting might be impossible in cold weather." [15]

Table II

Average Temperatures at Which Blends Containing 10 Percent Anhydrous Alcohol Separate

Percent of water in blend.	Separation temperature.	Percent of water in alcohol.
0.1%	—50° F.	1%
0.2%	8° F.	2%
0.3%	48° F.	3%
0.4%	81° F.	4%
0.5%	111° F.	5%

These data which represent the average of eight commercial gasolines indicate that the presence of two-tenths of one percent of water would probably cause separation at ordinary Winter low temperatures. This corresponds to only 2 gallons of water in a 1,000-gallon tank of alcohol-gasoline fuel.

This tendency of alcohol-gasoline blends to absorb water and to separate is one of the most serious difficulties in the use of such fuels in commercial distribution. The lower layer containing mostly alcohol and water might be used to operate an engine once it had been started, in a most unsatisfactory manner; but starting with such a mixture if separation occurred upon a drop in temperature while the car was standing is almost impossible in cool weather.

The present local distribution of alcohol blended motor fuel in the corn belt has apparently not yet encountered any serious difficulty due to separation of the alcohol from the gasoline. It is much easier to keep the motor fuel dry in local or small scale distribution than when marketed on a national scale. The following report gives the experience of the only commercial attempt ever made in this country to distribute an alcohol-gasoline blend under large scale commercial conditions:—

"One of our earlier experiences was in this country, where we put out a mixture of 25 percent anhydrous grain alcohol and 75 percent motor gasoline. At the time this mixture was put out, gasoline was selling at approximately 28 cents per gallon and we were buying anhydrous alcohol at approximately 20 cents per gallon; in other words, there was a price differential in favor of the anhydrous grain alcohol. This product was marketed in and around Maryland. After three or four months' experience it was necessary to discontinue the sale of this blend, due to selling and operating difficulties. These difficulties largely were of a marketing and car operating nature and resulted from the instability of the alcohol-gasoline in the presence of water. As you know, there is some water in practically all storage tankage, this water coming in from the condensation of moisture from the air on damp days. This water causes the alcohol to separate from the gasoline. Similar troubles were also experienced in the gasoline tanks on automobiles and in the carburetors and resulted in uneven and troublesome operations of the motor cars, as well as difficulty in starting at times."

The difficulties of this kind would be even greater with the 10-percent alcohol blend and would become particularly acute with only 2 percent of alcohol. The percentage of moisture required to cause separation at 20° F. for different percentages of alcohol blended with gasoline is indicated in table III.

Table III

Percentage of Moisture That Will Cause Separation at 20° F. of the Alcohol Blend

Percentage of anhydrous alcohol in blend with Texas gasoline.	Percentage of water in blend causing separation at 20° F.
2%	0.014%
5%	0.050%
10%	0.085%
20%	0.230%
30%	0.400%
40%	0.700%
50%	1.000%

Blending agents somewhat reduce, but do not eliminate these problems, and all useful blending agents are about twice as expensive as alcohol and then merely increase to a limited extent the amount of water that can be present before separation occurs. A 10-percent blend of the ordinary commercial 95-percent alcohol requires almost 4 percent of butyl alcohol to maintain stability down to 0°F. Benzene, frequently referred to as a stabilizing agent, cannot stabilize any blend of 95-percent alcohol between 1 and 18 percent of

[12] Report from the University of South Africa, in Engineering, Volume 128, page 305, 1929. "Alcohol Mixtures in Motor Fuels in South Africa."

[13] Test of University of South Africa reported as "Alcohol Mixtures in Motor Fuels in South Africa." Engineering, volume 128, page 305, 1929.

[14] J. P. Foster—Sugar Central and Planters News, volume 2, page 521-26, 1921; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Experiment Station Record, volume 47, page 189, 1922.

[15] O. C. Bridgeman and Dale Querfeld, "Solubility of Ethyl Alcohol in Gasoline." Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Vol. 25, page 523, May, 1933.

(Continued on page 40)

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Further Rise in Cocillana Bark on Increasing Scarcity--Goleen Seal Root Higher with Increased Demand--Celery Seed Again Shaded--General Market Firm

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The prevailing tone was firm. In a few instances supplies were available at concessions but advances in prices outnumbered reduction and at the close of the week offerings of many products were light. This attitude on the part of sellers was attributed largely to the frequent fluctuations in exchange and to uncertainty concerning replacement costs. There was apparently little change in the character of business. Purchasing in many cases was along conservative lines but the inquiry was rather well distributed.

Higher prices prevailed for balsam copaiba owing to a further shrinkage in supplies. A further advance occurred in cocillana bark. Stocks of this product are light and apparently well under control. The trend of Bourbon vanilla beans was still upward, the strength of the market being traceable to a decrease in spot supplies and an increase in the import cost. Quotations on cubeb berries were moved upward owing to a stronger situation abroad with offerings reported as light at the higher level.

A further advance occurred in pyrethrum flowers and in some quarters very bullish views were expressed concerning the outlook for prices abroad. Demand here was more active, and business was reported to have been closed at the advanced prices. Buchu leaves occupied an easier position, supplies being available at concessions as demand of late has been rather slow. Celery seed was also obtainable at lower prices, supplies having increased to some extent recently. Demand for hops has been rather slow of late and the market had an easier tone though the opinion was expressed that this was likely to prove of short duration.

Golden seal was strong feature of the list of roots. Consumers showed more interest in the situation and sales were reported at higher prices. Ergot was firmer, this being a reflection of a stronger situation abroad.

Entries at the port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, psyllium and sesame seeds since the week of April 20, 1932, and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agrciulture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	1,281	1,526
Caraway	31,376	46,291
Celery	1,274	4,374
Coriander	950	2,001
Cumin	1,778	2,208
Dill	265	1,473
Fennel	652	1,138
Mustard	4,465	33,670
Poppy	5,257	51,277
Psyllium	14	33,295
Sesame	3,563	3,383
Totals	50,881	181,335

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Balsam copaiba, Para, 2c. to 5c. per lb.
South American, 2c. per lb.
Balsam tolu, 5c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 1c. per lb.
Cocillana bark, 7c. per lb.
Cubeb berries, 2c. per lb.
Cummin seed, 3c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ¼c. per lb.
Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Golden seal root, 5c. to 10c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch and English, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, ½c. to 2c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.
Pyrethrum flowers, 2c. to 6c. per lb.
Senaga root, 1c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Buchu leaves, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, 2c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 2c. per lb.
Hops, domestic, 1932 crop, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
64.6	64.4	63.9	65.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Quotations on Para were advanced to 22c. to 26c. per pound, according to quantity and seller, and business was reported to have been closed within the range. There was a fairly active inquiry. Supplies on spot are said to be unusually small and there was no increase in offerings for arrival. Higher prices were also named for South American copaiba, stocks having diminished.

Peru.—The market was firmer to the extent that in one quarter the price was advanced to 90c., an increase of 5c. per pound. Stocks are small and diminishing and uncertainty exists concerning replacement costs.

Tolu.—Consumers manifested rather more interest in the situation. Stocks are light and in one quarter the price was advanced to 70c. per pound, as compared with 65c. at the close of the previous week.

Barks

Black Haw.—A rather better inquiry was noted in some quarters, but aside from this the situation lacked new features. Supplies on spot appeared to be rather light and the market presented a firm appearance.

Cocciliana.—There was no relief from the prevailing scarcity and the trend of the market continued upward. Business was reported to have been closed in one quarter at 35c. per pound, and that appeared to be a minimum quotation at which supplies were available.

Orange Peel.—Quotations lacked further quotable change but the market retained a firm tone, prices being maintained at the advanced levels noted in the previous week with offerings light. There was a fair inquiry.

Beans

Tonka. — The market was characterized by a firm tone but prices remained where they were in the previous week in the absence of any broadening of trade. A fair inquiry was noted but purchasing was generally limited to moderate lots.

Vanilla. — Bourbon beans were stronger, the inside figure being advanced 10c. to 90c. per pound, with the range extending upward to $1.25 per pound, according to grade and quantity.

Berries

Cubeb. — The market was firmer owing to the strength of exchange. Offerings were light owing to uncertainty regarding replacement costs. There was a fair inquiry for moderate quantities. Prices were advanced to 30c. to 32c. for XX, and 35c. to 37c. per pound for powdered.

Raspberries.—There were no new developments in the way of price changes, the market being firm at the advance noted in the previous week, with some sellers inclined to look for higher prices ultimately owing to the bullish character of reports from the Northwest concerning the prices being paid by canners.

Flowers

Arnica.—Demand was rather quiet, but stocks on spot appear to be comparatively light and with the market abroad firm offerings here were limited. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Pyrethrum.—The trend of prices was upward, with predictions heard to the effect that further advances would not be surprising, owing to the strength of the situation abroad. Quotations on powdered ranged all the way from 24c. to 30c. per pound, but there was apparently little available at the inside figure, 28c. to 30c. being more generally named.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—The market was more active to the extent that inquiries for comparatively small quantities were received rather more numerously. Owing to uncertainty concerning replacement costs the market was firmer. Business was reported to have been closed at 12c. per pound and there did not seem to be much available at less than that figure.

Buchu.—An easier tone developed, offerings being somewhat freer in the absence of any demand of consequence, purchasing recently having been limited to small lots. Quotations were revised to 19c. to 20c. per pound, according to quantity.

Digitalis.—Offerings were noted at 26c. per pound, or 2c. below the inside quotation of the previous week. Consumers have not manifested much interest in the situation recently, purchasing being limited to small lots.

Henbane.—The market was firmer. There was a somewhat better inquiry and sales were noted at 10½c. per pound.

Henna.—A strong situation was reported abroad and the market here was firmer, with a rather better inquiry, though consumers did not show much disposition to anticipate. Sales were reported at 9c. per pound with the range extending upward to 13c.

Stramonium. — The market was stronger abroad and the tone here was firmer, quotations being advanced to 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Ergot.—A stronger tone developed owing to bullish reports concerning the market situation abroad, the tendency of primary centers being reported as upward. Local quotations were advanced to 33c. to 35c. per pound for Russian or Polish. Spanish was unchanged.

Hops.—The market continued rather easy in the absence of any expansion in trade. The present lull in demand is not expected to prove of long duration, but competition among sellers appeared to be somewhat keener last week and supplies were available at concessions of 2c. to 3c. per pound.

Roots

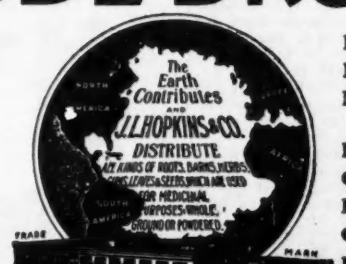
Althea.—The tendency of the market appeared to be upward owing to a shrinkage in supplies and uncertainty concerning replacement costs, but there was no quotable change in prices. A fair inquiry was reported.

Blood Root. — Unfavorable reports were heard concerning production, but aside from this the situation lacked new features. There was a fair inquiry and the market retained a firm tone.

Golden Seal.—The market was stronger, influenced by a decrease in supplies on spot and by strengthening advices from the primary source. There was apparently none obtainable at less than 60c. per pound, with the range upward to 80c. per pound, according to seller.

Ipecac.—A fair inquiry was noted, with sales of Rio reported at 90c. per pound. The range of quotations extended downward to 65c. per pound, according to grade and quantity.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Tested BOTANICALLY
HOPKINS BRAND
ANALYZED - STANDARDIZED
Tested CHEMICALLY
CRUDE DRUGS
Acacia Gum
Asafoetida
Belladonna
Buckthorn Bark
Cannabis
Chamomile
Digitalis
Ergot
Gentian
Ginger Root
Ipecac Root


Larkspur Seed
Manaca Root
Mandrake Root
Nux Vomica
Orris Root
Papain
Quassia
Rhubarb Root
Stramonium
Valerian Root
Tested MICROSCOPICALLY
J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
NEW YORK
Tested PHYSIOLOGICALLY

CRUDE DRUGS
WHOLE AND MILLED
PEEK & VELSOR, INC., NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1840 100 GOLD STREET

PYRETHRUM PRODUCTS
• STANDARDIZED • POWDERED
• HIGHEST TOXIC VALUE • GRANULATED
• CONSTANT UNIFORMITY • CONCENTRATED OIL EXTRACTS
Leaders in Pyrethrum Products for Almost a Half Century
McCORMICK & CO., INC.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

PENICK'S
Double-tested
PYRETHRUM POWDER
•
PYREFUME SUPER 30
A PYRETHRUM CONCENTRATE OF IDEAL STRENGTH
Representing 30 Pounds of Assayed, Tested Pyrethrum Flowers to the gallon, with 3.375 gms. Pyrethrins to each 100 ccs.
•
DERRIS ROOT
IN FINE POWDER
ROTENONE
ROTENOYDS EXTRACTS
POWDERED AND LIQUID
Write for particulars
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
132 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Senega.—A better inquiry was reflected in a firming up of values, quotations being advanced to 36c. to 38c. per pound, with business reported to have been closed within the range.

Serpentaria.—There was a fair inquiry in a jobbing way. Supplies on spot appeared to be rather light. The market was firmer with reports of transactions at 35c. per pound.

Seeds

Canary.—The market had a firmer tone, prices being about 18c. per pound higher on the various descriptions owing to a firmer tone in foreign markets and a decrease in local supplies. A fair inquiry was reported with the transactions apparently limited to unimportant quantities.

Celery.—An easy tone continued to prevail owing to an increase in supplies recently and a lack of demand of consequence. There were sellers at 60c. to 62c. per pound, showing a further decline of 2c.

Cummin.—Increased cost of replacement was reflected in a strengthening of the spot situation, quotations being advanced to 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Mustard.—Quotations on Dutch and English were advanced ¼c. per pound, the market reflecting an increase in the import cost. A fair inquiry was reported.

Spices

Cassia.—The market had a firmer tone, though most descriptions were without quotable change. Extra select China, however, was ¼c. per pound higher. There was a fair demand for the various grades.

Clove.—A firm tone prevailed, but quotations remained where they were at the close of the previous week. There was a fair inquiry. Offerings were generally light.

Ginger.—African was ¼c. higher, while quotations on Jamaica were advanced about ½c. to ¾c. per pound owing to an increase in the import cost. There was a fair inquiry.

Paprika.—The market had an upward trend, quotations on most descriptions being ½c. to 1c. per pound higher.

Pimento.—The market was firmer owing to a decrease in supplies and a stronger situation abroad. Spot quotations were advanced to 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound.

Raubenheimer Buys Kirby-Wrede

The business of the Kirby-Wrede Company, importer of and dealer in botanical drugs, 46 Dey street, this city, has been acquired by Otto Raubenheimer, Brooklyn. The business—the old Hillier store—will be continued at the same address. Mr. Raubenheimer will divide his time between his new business and his prescription pharmacy at 1341 Fulton street, Brooklyn. He is a well-known figure in pharmacy and has been connected with the work of U.S.P. and N.F. revision.

Corn Alcohol Motor Fuel

(Continued from page 38)

20 percent of ordinary 95-percent alcohol at a temperature of 15° F.[18]

Or, to put it another way, 30 percent of benzene must be blended with the alcohol-gasoline mixture in order to overcome the effect of about one-tenth of one percent of moisture in a 10-percent blend of 95-percent alcohol. Ordinary 95-percent alcohol is out of the question, and only absolute or dehydrated alcohol can be used as a blending agent.

How serious the difficulty of separation will actually become is impossible to estimate. Apparently small-scale local distribution is being accomplished without serious difficulty in some parts of the country. The properties of alcohol-gasoline blends would indicate, and experience in large-scale commercial distribution has shown, that great pains must be taken to prevent the presence of moisture if serious difficulty is to be avoided.

A blend containing 10 percent of 99.5-percent alcohol is made unstable even at Summer temperatures by the addition of less than one-fourth of one percent of water, or less than 2½ gallons in a full 1,000-gallon tank. This water, which will frequently accumulate in a few weeks, makes the alcohol separate from the gasoline and collect with the water in the lower part of the tank. If this happens in a tank even less than one-half full, the service station will deliver the water-alcohol mixture from the bottom of the tank, giving an unsatisfactory fuel and removing the alcohol from the fuel in the tank. Upon inspection, the service station tanks will then be found to be fil'ed with gasoline not containing the quantity of alcohol required by law, and the agent will be unjustly accused and possibly fined.

[18] J. C. King and Manning—"Alcohol Fuels for Use in Internal Combustion Engines," Journal Institute Petroleum Technologists, volume 15, page 350 to 368, 1929.

(To be continued)

Murray Breese, former managing editor of Drug Topics and editor of the American Druggist, this city, has established an office of his own in the R. K. O. Building, Sixth avenue and Fiftieth street, where he will conduct a service as consultant in advertising and marketing to pharmaceutical manufacturers. He will also specialize in the handling of ethical specialties to the medical and allied professions.

Alcohol Yield from Wood Increased by New Process

Two Swedish chemists, Drs. H. and K. Scholler, have perfected a process for the production of alcohol from wood, whereby the output obtained is considerably higher than by methods previously used. The Scholler method consists in a sort of percolation under pressure with very dilute sulphuric acid.

Water containing 0.1 percent of sulphuric acid, at a temperature of 170° C., is forced comparatively rapidly through the wooden material under a pressure of about eight atmospheres. The solution as it percolates through the wood carries with it any sugar formed. The solution is cooled quickly, and is subsequently fermented and worked to alcohol. By carefully regulating the reaction conditions, it is claimed, an output of 25 liters of absolute alcohol per 100 kilograms of dry wood substance can be attained. This method has for some time been subjected to elaborate investigations by Swedish experts, with a view of finding its possible importance to Swedish forestry as a means of utilizing wood waste materials.

Noxzema Pays Special Dividend

The Noxzema Chemical Company, which manufactures various specialties under the name of Noxzema preparations, at Baltimore, paid a special mid-year dividend of $1 per share on its capital stock July 7 to stockholders of record July 6. In a letter to shareholders President George A. Bunting stated:—

We are pleased to report that our company has come through the depression and bank holiday in a very healthy condition. With customer purchasing power off 50 percent our sales, like those of other companies, were affected to some extent, but they picked up rapidly after the holiday. We are happy to advise you that our profits on our sales volume up to July 1 exceeded $2.15 per share.

Scott & Bowne Abroad Consolidated

The British firm of Scott & Bowne, Ltd., has purchased all the assets and rights of Scott & Bowne, Frankfurt, Germany. This again puts the London house in complete control of the production and distribution of Scott's emulsion throughout Europe and the other markets controlled from there prior to the war. The German house was taken over by the German government during the war and the business was disposed of to German interests; now it comes back under the original control. The transaction was negotiated by Charles L. Huisking, New York, during his recent trip to Europe.

Petroleum for Canada Not Subject to Pipeline Tax

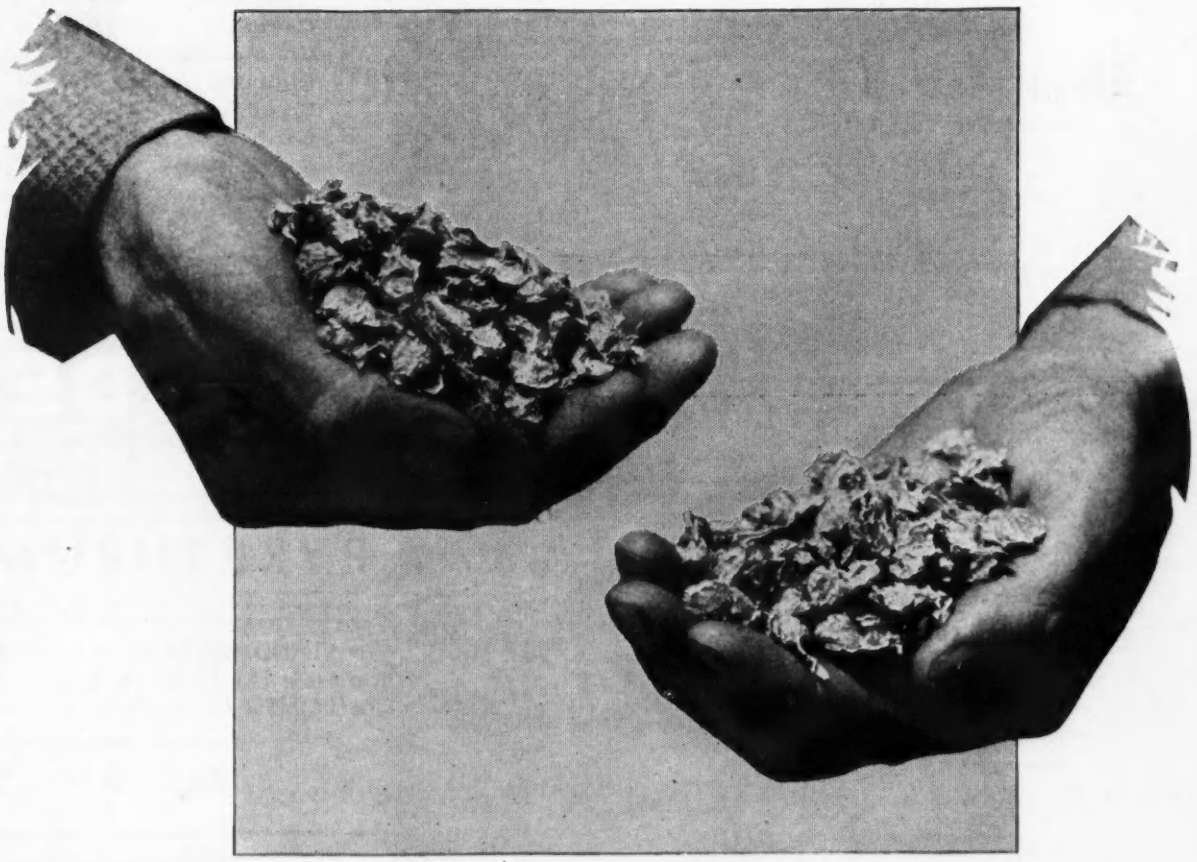
Crude petroleum exported to Canada by pipeline is not subject to the Federal pipeline tax, provided the export movement is continuous, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled.

In order to secure exemption from the tax it must be shown that movement was started under contract for sale abroad and that the movement was continuous and without a break except in accommodation to the means of transportation. The identity of the particular shipment of oil need not be maintained, but the quantity started and the quantity delivered must check. If the oil is stopped in transit for any reason, the shipment prior to the stopping is subject to tax as a domestic shipment.

Del Rey Oil Refining Company operating a pipeline system in the Venice, Calif. field, went into receivership November, 1930, owing $1,000,000. It has paid in full, according to Mark D. Woolery, receiver, and negotiations are under way to sell out to the Del Rey Oil and Gas Company.

THEY LOOK ALIKE—

but they're different



To the eye, there's no difference between these two handfuls of pyrethrum flowers. Both lots came from the same territory in Japan. Yet one lot has a pyrethrin content of .65% and the other has a pyrethrin content of 1.00%.

Natural products are always different. If you buy pyrethrum flowers on the open market, it's impossible to know in advance how the flowers will test. For that reason, we've established our own exclusive laboratory in Japan to select our flowers for us at the point of harvest.

Last year, more than 30% of all lots offered to us were turned back on the open market because they did not meet our standard.

UNIFORM KILLING POWER

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative branch of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Abrasive paper and cloth:—Agency, Milan (4956).

Acidproof bricks:—Purchase and agency, Winnipeg (4993).

Benzene (benzol):—Purchase or agency, Hamburg (4962).

Chemicals; anaylitical, reagents, and indicators for use in scientific research laboratories:—Agency, Warsaw (4935).

Colors, fats; for manufacture of stucco:—Purchase, Regina, Canada (4980).

Dyestuffs, sulphite lye, and mucilage:—Purchase, Vienna (4961).

Feldspar and crude boron mineral:—Purchase, Cardiff (4994).

Film scrap and pyroxylin scrap:—Purchase, Zlin, Czechoslovakia (4992).

Fuel oil, for oil burners:—Purchase and agency, Vienna (4961).

Gasoline, and other petroleum derivatives:—Purchase or agency, Hamburg (4962).

Honey, Hawaiian and Californian:—Purchase, Trieste (4985).

Hydrogen peroxide:—Agency, Wellington, New Zealand (4936).

Inks, black, printing, for rotary presses; and cheap three-color process inks for rotaries and flat beds:—Agency, Athens (4933).

Inks, writing and duplicating:—Purchase and agency, Shanghai (4963).

Lacquers and enamels for manufacture of jewelry:—Purchase, Toronto (4970).

Lard, 500 to 1,000 buckets per shipment:—Purchase and agency, Valetta, Malta (4986).

Lard in 56-pound boxes:—Purchase, Cardiff (4988).

Mineral wax, crude:—Purchase, Zlin Czechoslovakia (4992).

Oil burners, automatic:—Agency, Voorburg, Netherlands (4957).

Pigments and oils for printing inks:—Agency, Athens (4933).

Pyroxylin plastics:—Purchase and agency, Lwow, Poland (4964).

Rosin:—Agency, Pernambuco (4932).

Rosin, grades G and K; rolled or candled sulphur, and flowers of sulphur:—Agency, Pernambuco (4931).

Salt:—Agency, Havana (4983).

Silica sand, white:—Purchase, Regina, Canada (4980).

Soap chips, cleansers, and powder:—Purchase or agency, Copenhagen (4945).

Solvents, methyl acetone, and other wood distillation products:—Purchase of agency, London (4934).

Sulphur:—Purchase, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (4894).

Trichlorethylene:—Purchase, Antwerp (4890).

Talcum powder:—Purchase, Montreal (4989).

Vulcanized fiber:—Purchase and agency, Lwow, Poland (4964).

Wood tar:—Purchase, Hamburg (4892).

Caustic Potash Freight Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new freight rates of the New York Central (East) on caustic potash, in drums, carloads, minimum weight 36,000 pounds, and in tankcars, minimum weight as per rule 35, from Solvay and Syracuse to stations at Depew and Black Rock, inclusive, 13.5 cents per hundredweight, being a reduction of 2c. per hundredweight, effective August 1.

Kerosene Inventor Will Be Honored in Canada

TORONTO, July 12, 1933.

Largely through the initiative of officials of Imperial Oil, Ltd., a suitable memorial will shortly be erected marking the grave of Dr. Abraham Gessner, inventor of kerosene, in the Camp Hill cemetery at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Educated for the medical profession, Gessner became a scientist and experimented with illuminants. In 1851 he produced an illuminating oil from Trinidad asphalt and later evolved a method of producing oil suitable for lamps from cannel coal and oil shale. This product he styled "keroselain," which was later modified to "kerosene." In the 50's the production of kerosene was extensively carried on in shale and coal oil plants in the Maritime provinces and the Atlantic states.

The development of free oil by drilling largely destroyed the value of the Gessner process; and though a large industry developed, Gessner profited little. Dr. Gessner died in 1864.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations in May

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, by margarin manufacturers, the production in May, 1933, compared with May, 1932, as follows:—

	Pounds—May, 1933.	Pounds—May, 1932.
Production of uncolored margarin	[1]19,689,069	[2]14,016,070
Production of colored margarin	[3]342,424	[4]321,748
Total production	20,031,493	14,337,818
Increase, 20.4 percent.		
Uncolored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	18,961,291	14,013,848
Colored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	41,460	84,930
Total ingredients for colored and uncolored	22,228,475	16,221,103

[1] Of the amount produced, 21,470 pounds were reworked.
[2] No pounds were reworked.
[3] Of the amount produced, 18,887 pounds were reworked.
[4] 416 pounds were reworked.

Materials used in the manufacture of margarin in May, 1933, compared with May, 1932, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds—May, 1933.	Pounds—May, 1932.
Butter	390	1,178
Coconut oil	12,172,625	8,403,799
Corn oil	11,443	5,508
Cottonseed oil	1,435,290	1,084,365
Derivative of glycerin	35,794	21,613
Lecithin	132	261
Milk	4,711,188	3,422,197
Neutral lard	719,346	607,828
Oleo oil	1,041,658	877,705
Oleo stearin	296,346	321,862
Oleo stock	40,578	16,616
Palm oil	44,253	3,325
Peanut oil	179,061	197,958
Salt	1,111,571	871,622
Soda benzoate	8,236	4,820
Soybean oil	.....	240
Sugar	7,632	.....
Totals	21,815,543	15,840,897

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds—May, 1933.	Pounds—May, 1932.
Coconut oil	98,974	93,408
Color	299	192
Corn oil	12	.....
Cottonseed oil	55,880	52,715
Derivative of glycerin	74	68
Milk	102,741	89,566
Neutral lard	25,783	25,164
Oleo oil	56,023	55,118
Oleo stearin	5,788	10,239
Oleo stock	18,087	2,936
Palm oil	19,900	19,819
Peanut oil	2,444	2,586
Salt	26,892	28,317
Soda benzoate	17	78
Soybean oil	7	.....
Sugar	11	.....
Totals	412,932	380,206

Personal Paragraphs

William Smith, president of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Heidelberg Brewing Company, of Covington, Ky.

Dr. Frank M. Schad, formerly president of the Frazer Tablet Company, has been appointed director of the laboratory department of the American Pharmaceutical Company, this city.

B. F. Howard, managing director of Howard & Sons, Ltd., manufacturer of fine chemicals, Ilford, England, has been appointed a member of the new British Pharmacopeia Commission.

Fernando Olascoaga Amann, representative of Union Espanola de Explosivos, operators of potash mines, Bilbao, Spain, returned on the "Majestic," June 14, after a month's visit here with his American representatives, H. J. Baker & Bro., this city.

Aaron Sapiro, who has been counselor for the Chicago Burning Oil Distributors Association, has resigned. He has returned to New York to devote more attention to his private law practice. Sapiro has been succeeded by Alexander D. King, former executive secretary.

Parker Cook, vice-president of the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, who died on June 6, left the bulk of his estate to Margaret G. Doll, a friend, of 2100 Mount Royal avenue. Under the will, which was filed in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore on June 10, $10,000 goes to the testator's brother, Vernon Cook, an attorney, and $25,000 outright to Miss Doll. The residue of the estate is left to the Century Trust Company, as trustee, to pay the income to the young woman, with whom the deceased had often appeared in public, for life, and after her death to her children. Miss Doll was named as executrix, without bond.

H. T. Klein, vice-president and general counsel of The Texas Company, has been elected to membership on the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute to succeed John L. Gray, Tulsa, former president of the Deep Rock Oil Corporation. Mr. Gray sent his resignation to the board, and Mr. Klein's election followed when the directors met June 29. Mr. Gray was a director representing the Central United States manufacturing group, and Howard Bennette, president of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association, a director at large, was transferred to that group, while Mr. Klein becomes a director at large.

There's

NO GUESSWORK

About the Killing Power of PYROCIDE 20

THE Pyrocide 20 story is very simple. There's no secret. Here's our guarantee . . .

Pyrocide 20 is guaranteed to contain 2.15 grams of pyrethrins per 100 cc. (2.61% pyrethrins.) Each gallon contains all the active principle from 20 pounds of flowers having a pyrethrin content of .90%. This is the guarantee you receive when you buy Pyrocide 20.

Pyrocide 20 is shipped in steel drums of 15, 30 and 53 gallons from warehouses in New York, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and several foreign cities. We can also supply pyrethrum flowers of known pyrethrin content in whole, ground or powdered form.

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Write today, McLAUGHLIN GORMLEY KING CO., 1715 Fifth Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota

Pyrethrum Specialists Since 1901

PYROCIDE 20

STANDARDIZED EXTRACT OF PYRETHRUM FLOWERS

Bids and Awards

Contracts Awarded

(Continued from page 32D)

Glycerin

Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, circular 98, June 13, 500 gallons of glycerin, 13.25 cents; 1 percent.

Kerosene

U. S. Engineer, Florence, Ala.

Crystal Oil Refining Company, Shreveport, La., circular 34, May 29, 8,000 gallons of kerosene, 4.89 cents; 1 percent.

Laundry Supplies

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Awards under circular 198, opening of May 20, were as follows:—

H. H. Rosenthal Company, New York, 2,800 pounds of naphthalene, 3.96 cents.

Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, Dallas, Ga., 8,000 pounds of toilet soap, 5.33 cents.

Unity Sanitary Supply Company, New York, 280 pounds of soda carbonate, 3.5 cents.

San Antonio Drug Company, San Antonio, 5,200 pounds of soda carbonate, 2.45 cents.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Chicago, 10,000 pounds of soap chips, 5.5 cents; 1,800 pounds of soap chips, 5.8 cents; 1,900 pounds of soap chips, 5.66 cents; 1,260 pounds of soap chips, 5.8 cents; 1,900 pounds of soap chips, 6.22 cents, and 20,520 pounds of soap chips, 5.21 cents.

Armour & Co., San Antonio, 10,000 pounds of castile soap, 7.32 cents.

Gulf Coast Chemical Company, Houston, 23,000 pounds of caustic soda, 5.83 cents.

Rosenberg Brothers, San Antonio, 2,000 pounds of chlorinated lime, 7.25 cents.

John Bremond Company, Austin, Texas, 50,000 pounds of soda chloride, 4.117 cents in bulk and 4.692 cents in sacks or barrels.

Detroit Soda Products Company, Washington, 19,880 pounds of laundry soda, 2.17 cents.

Hercules Powder Company, New York, 140 pounds of chlorinated lime, 8 cents; 100 pounds of chlorinated lime, 8 cents; 50 pounds of chlorinated lime, 8 cents; 300 pounds of chlorinated lime, 8 cents, and 1,000 pounds of chlorinated lime, 8 cents.

Solvay Sales Corporation, St. Louis, 3,300 pounds of laundry soda, 2.24 cents; 2,520 pounds of laundry soda, 2.24 cents; 1,600 pounds of laundry soda, 2.24 cents; 3,080 pounds of laundry soda, 2.64 cents; and 2,800 pounds of laundry soda, 2.24 cents.

Green Oil Soap Company, Chicago, 275 pounds of soft soap, 12.5 cents.

Mineral Lard Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania, circular 545, June 22, 3,000 gallons of mineral lard oil, 24 cents; 2 percent.

Mixed Acid

Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Hercules Powder Company, Parlin, N. J., circular 277, May 29, 229,000 pounds of mixed acid, 1 cent.

Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen

Army Medical Corps, St. Louis

Puritan Compressed Gas Corporation, circular 26, June 26, 11,500 gallons of nitrous oxide in 250-gallon cylinders, $1.65; and 30,000 gallons of oxygen in 1,500-gallon cylinders, $2.96; 2 percent.

Cheney Chemical Company, circular 26, June 26, 33,920 gallons of nitrous oxide, in 1,280-gallon cylinders, $6.70; and 7,000 gallons of oxygen in 450-gallon cylinders, $2.30; 2 percent.

Paints

Quartermaster, Kelly Field, Texas

Alamo Paint and Wallpaper Company, circular 31, May 26, 500 gallons of boiled linseed oil, 68.5 cents; 150 gallons of turpentine, 43 cents; and 500 pounds of putty, $4.23 per hundredweight.

Glidden Company, circular 31, May 26, 500 gallons of white paint, $1.29.

Kuhn Paint and Varnish Company, circular 31, May 26, 200 gallons of moss green paint, $1.05.

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Sherwin-Williams Company, circular 170, May 26, 3,000 gallons of olive drab paint for Augusta Arsenal, $1.16; 13,600 gallons of olive drab paint for Raritan Arsenal, $1.09; 2 percent.

U. S. Engineer, Wilmington, Del.

Sherwin-Williams Company, Philadelphia, circular 64, June 7, 400 gallons of black paint, 65 cents; 2 percent.

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Awards under circular 188, opening of June 2, were as follows:—

Certain-teed Products Corporation, 48 gallons of enamel, $1.63; 100 gallons of battleship gray paint, $1.12; 50 gallons of boat paint, $1.10; and 100 gallons of pigment, 14 cents; 2 percent.

C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company, 60 gallons of paint, 85 cents; 1,500 pounds of pigment, 7.13 cents; 500 pounds of pigment, 7.13 cents; 48 gallons of enamel, $1.60; 100 gallons of boot-topping paint, $1.18; 200 gallons of pigment, 17 cents; 200 pounds of pigment, 7 cents; 200 pounds of pigment, 8 cents; 100 pounds of pigment, 4 cents; 500 pounds of pigment, 5.93 cents; 2,090 pounds of putty, 4.6 cents; 50 gallons of paint, $1.09; 100 gallons of paint, 82 cents; 50 gallons of paint, 94 cents; 3,400 pounds of pigment, 14.81 cents; 600 pounds of pigment, 7.45 cents; and 60 gallons of varnish, 45 cents.

Sherwin-Williams Company, 24 gallons of varnish, $1.05; 48 gallons of boot-topping paint, 92 cents; 1,200 pounds of pigment, 14 cents.

Reliable Leather Dressing Company, 78 gallons of paint remover, 63 cents; and 400 gallons of paint remover, 49 cents; 1 percent.

Quartermaster, Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

Awards under circular 77, May 19, were as follows:—

National Lead Company, item 7, linseed oil, 60 cents; and 720 gallons of spar varnish, 56.2 cents.

W. P. Fuller & Co., 500 pints of lacquer, 16.5 cents; 800 pints of spar varnish, 9 cents; 200 pounds of putty, 5.7 cents; 1,800 gallons of turpentine, 52 cents; and 240 cans of enamel, 11.3 cents.

Doidge-Koren Paint Company, red paint, 19 cents a quart, and 240 cans of enamel, 11.3 cents.

Quartermaster, Ft. Clark, Texas

Detroit Graphite Company, circular 18, June 10, 450 gallons of asbestos roof paint, $1.

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Awards under circular 202, opening of May 20, were as follows:—

Cook Paint & Varnish Company, Houston, 40 gallons of heat resisting paint, 49 cents.

Mobile Paint & Varnish Company, Mobile, Ala., 250 quarts of red lead paint, 32.7 cents; 50 quarts of auto top dressing, 23 cents.

Kuhn Paint & Varnish Company, Houston, 1,120 pints of spar varnish, 12.5 cents; and 34 gallons of olive drab paint, $1.34.

Sherwin-Williams Company, San Antonio, 24 quarts of varnish, 31 cents.

Certain-teed Products Company, Dallas, 50 quarts of aluminum paint, 33.7 cents.

Frey-Yenkin Paint Company, Columbus, Ohio, 424 quarts of heat-resisting paint, 28 cents.

Varcraft Works, Pottstown, Pa., 58 gallons of enamel, $1.25; 115 gallons of lithopone paint, 81 cents.

Seidlitz Paint and Mfg. Company, Kansas City, 40 gallons of lithopone paint, $1.20.

Petroleum Coke

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Shell Petroleum Company, St. Louis, circular 247, June 16, 70 tons of petroleum coke.

Petroleum Solvent

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago, circular 538, June 27, 3,000 gallons of petroleum solvent, 11 cents.

Pintsch Gas

Lighthouse Bureau, Detroit

Pintsch Compressing Company, New Haven, Conn., procurement 2967, June 16, 150,000 cubic yards of pintsch gas, $2,250.

Road Oil

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Magnolia Petroleum Company, circular 247, June 16, 8,000 gallons of road oil, 9 cents.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, circular 247, June 16, 1,500 gallons of road oil, $1.90.

Sal Soda

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Paper Makers Chemical Corporation, circular 244, May 27, 40,000 pounds of sal soda, $520.

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Solvay Sales Corporation, New York, circular 172, May 26, 100,000 pounds of sal soda, 1.359 cents.

Soap

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Awards under circular 172 May 26, were as follows:—

Armour & Co., Chicago, 43,000 pounds of laundry soap, 5.755 cents; 6,000 pounds, 5.615 cents; 14,000 pounds, 5.325 cents; 9,000 pounds, 5.455 cents; 6,000 pounds, 5.555 cents; 5,400 pounds, 5.555 cents; 66,000 pounds, 5.445 cents; 31,500 pounds, 5.405 cents; 3,500 pounds, 5.505 cents, 10,000 pounds; 5.596 cents; 6,800 pounds, 5.35 cents.

G. E. Marsh Company, 9,200 pounds of laundry soap, 4.99 cents; 12,000 pounds, 4.99 cents; 300,000 pounds, 4.89 cents.

Unity Sanitary Supply Company, 17,000 pounds of laundry soap, 5.665 cents; 30,000 pounds, 7 cents.

Colgate - Palmolive - Peet Company, 6,000 pounds of laundry soap, 6.09 cents; 14,000 pounds, 5.89 cents.

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Armour & Co., procurement 461, May 25, 7,692 pounds of leather equipment soap, 4.67 cents a pound.

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Awards under procurement 134, May 19, were as follows:—

Colgate - Palmolive - Peet Company, 5,000 pounds of chip soap, 5.5 cents; 6,630 pounds of chip soap, 5.5 cents.

Iowa Soap Company, Burlington, Ia., 10,300 pounds of chip soap, 6.2 cents.

Soda Ash

Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

Braun-Knecht-Heimann Company San Francisco, procurement 92, June 2, 20,000 pounds of soda ash, $1.50 per hundredweight.

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Awards for soda ash under circular 172, opening of May 26, were as follows:—

H. H. Rosenthal Company, New York, 15,280 pounds of soda ash, 1.66 cents; 1,800 pounds, 1.66 cents.

Solvay Sales Corporation, New York, 50,400 pounds of soda ash, 1.59 cents; 9,500 pounds, 1.55 cents; 19,200 pounds; 1.58 cents; 5,900 pounds, 1.54 cents; 24,000 pounds, 1.45 cents; 8,960 pounds, 1.67 cents; 27,000 pounds; 1.4 cents; 14,400 pounds, 1.95 cents; 1,200 pounds, 1.51 cents; 13,800 pounds, 1.259 cents; 16,000 pounds, 1.259 cents; 16,000 pounds, 1.209 cents; 250,000 pounds, 1.259 cents.

Detroit Soda Products Company, 6,720 pounds, 1.9 cents; 3,500 pounds, 1.83 cents.

Soda Metasilicate

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Blackson Chemical Company, procurement 510, June 7, 1,20[illegible] pounds of powdered soda metasilicate, in 300-pound barrels, 3.1 cents a pound.

Sodium Compound

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, circular 201, May 24, 1,200 pounds of sodium compound, 7.6 cents.

Solvent

Quartermaster, Ft. Myer, Va.

Alfred T. Goldsmith, Drexel Hill, Pa., circular 16, May 16, 2,500 gallons of dry cleaners solvent, $2,103.75.

Alfred T. Goldsmith, Drexel Hill, Pa., circular 18, June 5, 750 gallons of dry cleaners solvent, 93 cents a gallon; 1 percent.

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Solvay Sales Company, St. Louis, circular 201, May 24, 2,800 pounds of solvent for laundry use, 4.7 cents.

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, circular 172, May 26, 12,000 gallons of laundry solvent, 3.625 cents.

Trisodium Phosphate

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Grasselli Chemical Company, procurement 510, June 7, 46 barrels containing 325 pounds each, of trisodium phosphate, 2.5 cents.

Turpentine

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, procurement 468, May 29, 800 gallons of gum spirits of turpentine, 53.5 cents a gallon.

James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, procurement 450, May 24, 3,600 quarts of turpentine, 24.9 cents per quart.

Dividends Declared Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company..	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 21
Amerada Corporation.....	Com.	Q.	$2.00	July 31	July 7
Atlas Powder Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 20
Badger Pt. & Hardware Stores, Inc.	Pfd.	Q.	25c.	July 1	June 24
Badger Pt. & Hardware Stores, Inc.	Pfd.	Ext.	25c.	July 1	June 24
Boots Pure Drug Company.....	Ord.	Q.	18c.	July 8	June 15
Bandini Petroleum Company.....	Com.	Mo.	05c.	July 20	June 30
Buckeye Pipe Line Company.....	Com.	Q.	75c.	Sept. 15	Aug. 25
Continental Can Company.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Aug. 15	July 25
Eureka Pipe Line Company.....	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Aug. 1	July 15
Lone Star Gas Corporation.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.63	Aug. 1	July 15
Noxzema Chemical Company.....	Com.	..	$1.00	July 7	July 6
Noxzema Chemical Company.....	Com. B	..	$1.00	July 7	July 6
Salt Creek Producers' Association.	Com.	Q.	20c.	Aug. 1	July 15
Solvay American Investment Corp..	Pfd.	Q.	$1.37½	Aug. 15	July 15
Squibb, E. R., & Sons.....	Com.	Q.	25c.	Aug. 1	July 15
Squibb, E. R., & Sons.....	1st pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 15
Sterling Pacific Oil Company.....	Com.	..	03c.	Aug. 1	July 15
Stand. Wholesale Phos. & Acid Wks.	Com.	Q.	30c.	July 15	.....
Union Oil Company of California..	Com.	Q.	25c.	Aug. 10	July 20
Worcester Salt Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Wrigley, William, Jr., Co. of Del..	Com.	Mo.	25c.	Aug. 1	July 20
Dividends Omitted					
Majestic Royalty Corporation.....	Com.	Q.	02c.	June 20	.....

Trade News Briefs

The Carpenter-Morton Company, paint manufacturer, Boston, is running its factory on full time with a full crew.

Mark G. Magnuson, vice-president of the Baker Castor Oil Company, New York City, was in Minneapolis last week.

Edward Russell, manager of the flax department of the Hallet & Carey Company, returned last week from a trip to Chicago.

Ed Skinner, pit representative in Minneapolis for the Spencer Kellogg & Sons Company, left last week for his annual vacation.

Crude iodine, refined iodine, and kelp ash have been removed from the list of articles subject to import quota restrictions in France.

National Distillers Products Corporation's preferred stock par $40 a share, will be removed from the trading list of the New York Stock Exchange July 17.

Exports of toilet preparations from the United States in the first five months of this year had a total value of $2,064,000, compared with $2,785,000 in the corresponding period in 1932.

The N. V. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabrieken, whose plant at Rotterdam, Holland, was destroyed by fire, will build a new plant at Schiedam. The company's headquarters are in Weppel.

Hog cholera serum and other biological and pharmaceutical products will be manufactured in Spain by the newly organized Instituto de Higiene Victoria which has its headquarters in Salamanca.

Ricketts, Ltd., British manufacturer of bluing, has opened a factory in Montevideo, Uraguay. The plant has a capacity of 300,000 packages a month. The equipment was purchased in Great Britain.

The Conrad Refining Company has been awarded a contract to purchase the royalty oil of the state of Montana for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The award was made by the Montana State Land Board.

Anhydrous alcohol production is proposed by a newly organized sugar and alcohol institute in Brazil as a means of utilizing the legal requirement of alcohol in motor fuel to increase the consumption of sugar.

The Shell Petroleum Company, July 1, gave an order for 4,000 barrels of crude oil daily, from the Hobbs pool, Lea County, New Mexico, and then the daily allowable production was stepped up to 33,502 barrels.

Dennis E. Bergen, of the Cook-Swan Company, fish oils and greases, this city, returned July 10 from a month's vacation at his country place at Blue Point, Long Island, greatly improved in health and looking well.

The Midnight Mining Company, Aspen, Colo., of which F. D. Willoughby is president, will erect a small refinery on the ground there so as to take care of complex ore, the zinc content running 120 pounds to ton.

Russian petroleum shipments from Black sea ports, via Istanbul, during the first five months of 1933 amounted to 1,921,439 tons, representing a decline from 2,049,449 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of medicinal preparations from the United States in May had a total value of $836,000, compared with $864,000 in May, 1932. Serums and vaccines, plasters, and salves have shown increased export sales this year.

The Union Oil Company of California will redeem, on or before July 31, a total of $1,000,000 face value of its ten-year five percent sinking fund gold bonds, series C, due February 1, 1935. Offers will be redeemed at par and one-half, which is the call price, plus accrued interest to the date of delivery.

Mexican Eagle Oil Company, London, reports for the year ended December 31, 1932, a trading profit after depreciation of 1,723,940 Mexican dollars, compared with a trading loss of 1,653,318 Mexican dollars in the previous year.

The McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia, has appointed W. E. Waples to its industrial division to represent the company in the middle west, and C. M. Peterson, Portland, Ore., to the sales force on the Pacific coast.

The Paris Medicine Company, manufacturer of "Bromo-Quinine," St. Louis, has established a department of profit-protection through which it hopes to get the co-operation of retail druggists in preventing price-cutting on its product.

The California Company has let a contract to a California concern to shoot its Raven No. 1 well in Rangeley field, Colorado. It is estimated that 600 quarts of nitroglycerin will be used, the well being over 7,000 feet deep. That is an unusually heavy charge.

Codliver oil exports from Newfoundland totaled 3,815 imperial gallons this year to June 16. In the corresponding period in 1932 the total was 4,165 gallons. Cod oil exports were 272,905 gallons this year, against 190,124 gallons in the 1932 period.

The Illinois Pipe Line Company on July 1 filed a petition with the Montana state board of Railroad Commissioners asking authority to abandon its thirteen-mile pipeline from the Kevin-Sunburst field to Shelby. The line has been idle for a long time.

The Heyden Chemical Corporation, manufacturer of fine chemicals, this city, has issued a revised wholesale price list for July. Prices quoted are f.o.b. New York, Garfield and Perth Amboy, N. J.; Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis, unless otherwise stated.

Canadian Eagle Oil Company, London, reports a net profit of 896,393 Canadian dollars for the year ended December 31, 1932, after all charges, against a net income of 1,228,595 Canadian dollars in 1931. The company is affiliated with the Royal Dutch-Shell interests.

The Glidden Company has purchased the plant of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, adjoining the Glidden Company's plant in Leclair avenue, Chicago. The acquisition of the new property will double the capacity of the present Glidden plant in Chicago.

Co-operative advertising of paints and varnishes has been undertaken in Britain by the National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers of the United Kingdom. A sum "running into many thousands of pounds" will be spent in the campaign.

Smokeless powder, totaling about 100,000 pounds and which has been removed from war-time shrapnel shells stored at the Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot of the United States Army, near Baltimore, will be converted into lacquer and other products by chemical processes.

Citronella oil exports from Java amounted to 332,796 kilos in the first quarter of this year, an increase of almost 48 percent over those in the corresponding period in 1932. Java exported also 9,434 kilos of cajeput oil and 1,184 kilos of cananga oil in the first quarter of this year.

Associated Inks, Inc., creditors and stockholders have been notified that the Chancery Court in New Jersey has ordered the dissolution of the bankrupt's estate and payment of the fees of the receiver and attorneys. The report of the latter will be received by the court July 17 in Paterson, N. J.

Acme Gas & Oil Company, Toronto, has elected Hon. W. D. Ross a director to succeed Mr. McCullough, resigned. In addition, W. R. P. Parker, A. B. Stodart, J. H. C. Waite and Dr. W. F. James were re-elected directors. The annual report for 1932 showed net profit of $8,856 after reserve for depreciation and depletion of $50,000 as compared with a net profit of $61,067 the previous year.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Peppermint Continues Upward -- Foreign Exchange Advances Several Imported Oils--Demand Active-- Messina Orange Up--Cedarwood and Cedarleaf Rise

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Foreign exchange continued as the dominant factor in the essential oil market last week. Price advances were numerous and almost every article possessed advancing tendencies. Domestic oils were allied in the upward movement and each succeeding sale of either foreign or domestic oil seemed to buoy the market toward higher levels. Because of the constant shifting of currency exchange buyers were closely attentive to the daily developments and while several buyers sought to follow a conservative course in such a sensitive market, the demand was heavy, nevertheless, and a good, running, demand also played a large part in the general strengthening of last week's market. Sellers were very firm in their views and there was not a single weak spot in the market. Rising values for domestic oils have also fostered a conservative policy among the holders of stocks who are not prone to commit themselves over long periods except at substantially higher prices.

Peppermint oil was the leader in last week's market. Continuing at the advanced levels which were placed in force just prior to the close of the preceding week, early buying was heavy and coupled with stronger markets in the West, prices advanced. Trading was very active in the latter half of the week and the broad advance which occurred during the period under review was likely to be augmented without much difficulty. Late last week a report was current that drum prices in the country were raised by one supplier to a higher level than that quoted for cases in the local market.

The advance in U.S.P. sandalwood a week ago seemed to have given the market momentum. After holding without change for some months, the recent advance was followed last week with a disposition on the part of some sellers toward even higher prices. Exchange was the principal influence behind this market and one supplier suggested that quotations on future business might soon be quoted on a sterling basis rather than in dollars. Messina orange oil was advanced again and was quite strong; lemon oil was unchanged but possessed very strong leanings. California orange and lemon oils continue to undersell the imported oils and prices on the domestic products have been unchanged since the outset of the month. Among those oils advanced during the week were bergamot, white camphor, cedarleaf and cedarwood, tansy, lime, sassafras and lemongras.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Bergamot, natural, 15c. per lb.
Camphor, white, 2c. per lb.
Cedarleaf,, 5c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 1c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 3c. per lb.
Lime, diatilled, 25c. per lb.
Mustard, artificial, 25c. ptr lb.
Orange, Messina and West India, 10c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 15c. per lb.
redistilled, 20c. per lb.
Sassafras, natural, 15c. per lb.
Tansy, 10c. per lb.
Wormseed, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
59.5	58.3	55.7	57.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Almond.—The price of sweet oil did not move upward on last week's rise in the rate of currency exchange. Suppliers described the market as firm, however, and based upon replacement costs the tendency was in the direction of higher prices.

Anise.—The market held at the advanced levels of a week ago. Replacement values continued to mount on the basis of exchange but sellers continued to quote 40c. to 41c. per pound. Strength was, of course, inherent on the rising exchange.

Bay.—West Indian oil was scarce on spot and some holders were inclined toward higher prices. The market was named at $1.30 to $1.80 per pound but at least one seller asked 20c. per pound over these figures.

Bergamot. — The recent strength in the natural oil reflected with higher prices in the early part of last week. Compared with quotations of $1.10 per pound, the low of last week's market was $1.25 per pound. The prices ran up to $1.75 per pound, according to seller. The demand continued moderate but prices closed in a strong position on the basis of exchange.

Cade. — Although prices were unchanged the situation was a little stronger with some sellers asking 26c. per pound for the U.S.P. article. Offerings at 24c. per pound, however, were still reported in other directions.

Camphor.—The movement of the yen and higher replacement costs were the underlying movements in last week's price advance of 2c. to 3c. per pound on white oil. Drums were priced at 17c. per pound and tins at 21c.

Cassia.—The market held firm at $1.05 to$1.10 per pound, the levels established a week ago. Buying was moderately active and while sellers were not particularly pressing for higher prices, the market was very firm.

Cedarleaf.—The strength previously noted was followed by higher prices last week. Drums were quoted at 65c. to 68c. per pound and tins were offered at 67c. to 72c. per pound, a rise of 5c. over the preceding week.

Cedarwood.—Drum prices were advanced 1c. per pound last week with 27c. per pound as the low price of the market and not available in every direction. Tins were quoted up to 32c. per pound. The market has been evidencing strong tones over the past two weeks and the advance came as no surprise.

Citronella.—Ceylon oil was basically unchanged last week but the market tended in a stronger direction on the basis of exchange. Java oil was also in a much stronger position and some suppliers quoted as high as 51c. per gallon for drums. The closing position was visibly strong.

Clove.—Since the advance in prices a week ago buying has been good and as a result the market continues strong at the higher levels. Quotations for drums were more or less uniform at the 83c. per pound level last week.

Eucalyptus. — This was another oil that possessed a strong advancing tendency, but prices were basically without change last week. The quotations, however, were on a wider range at 22c. to 24c. per pound for cans against 22c. to 23c. per pound a week ago.

Lemon.—The advance in imported oil a week ago held throughout the period under review and no further mark-up took place despite rising exchange rates. The domestic California oil continued at 75c. per pound, the level established at the outset of the month. Purchasing was moderately active.

Lemongrass.—Quotations moved 3c. per pound in last week's trading. Sellers now quoted 68c. to 70c. per pound and described the market as firm and well held. The moderate demand of a week ago was improved upon last week, particularly when the higher prices were mentioned.

Lime.—Distilled oil was advanced 25c. per pound last week and expressed oil was up also. Higher primary market costs and a tendency to appreciate along with other oils placed the distilled at $7 to $7.25 per pound and expressed at $9.50 to $13 per pound.

Mustard.—Artificial oil was advanced rather substantially with prices of $1.65 to $1.70 per pound named. Natural and also expressed oil, however, failed to follow along, although the market was quite steady.

Orange.—Messina oil continued in an upward direction and last week's selling prices were $1.25 to $1.50 per pound, according to brand. This represented a 25 percent gain in price over the

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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MM&R FLAVORING MATERIALS
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Consistent, uniform quality and dependability are a few of the virtues of MM&R products not enjoyed by the ordinary grades. Standards of excellence are MM&R Standards of Qualities. Confer with one of our representatives. They visit periodically practically every city in the United States.
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1. Higher Flavoring Value.
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Exchange Cold Pressed Oil of Orange U·S·P

You get them all in Exchange Brand. Compare the results. Then figure your saving.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

past fortnight and as a result of rising exchange the market was in a likely position to register further gain. West India oil advanced 10c. to the basis of $1.20 to $1.35 per pound, while African remained at the advance made a week ago. California oil has been unchanged since the commencement of the month and is priced at far less than imported oils.

Peppermint.—This oil was the most active and closest watched in last week's market. Closing prices for natural oil in cases were $3.15 to $3.40 per pound, according to seller. This represented a boost of 15c. per pound. Country prices were higher and late in the week drums in the West were reported as being asked as high as $3.25 per pound in one direction. Higher prices are inevitable if the $3.25 drum price becomes general in the West. Redistilled oil in tins was advanced 20c. per pound to the basis of $3.45 to $3.75 per pound, according to seller. The demand was broad and buyers kept in close touch with the daily developments.

Sandalwood.—Prices on East India oil were basically untouched, but quoted on a broader range. One house asked $6 per pound for Mysore oil, while others quoted down to $5 per pound, according to brand. Sellers reported the market as very strong, and while now quoting spot prices on a dollar basis suggested the early possibility of basing future business flatly on sterling. Australian oil was unchanged, but strong last week.

Sassafras.—Quotations on natural oil were advanced on higher first costs and sellers quoted drums at 65c per pound last week. The price of tins was unchanged at $1 per pound.

Tansy.—The market took a firmer position in the early half of the week and supported by a fair measure of buying prices were advanced 10c. per pound to the basis of $1.75 to $2 per pound.

Wormseed.—The strength mentioned a week ago was followed by higher prices last week. Sellers quoted $1.85 to $2.10 per pound, a rise of 15c. over the preceding week. Buying was better on the rising market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—As yet there has been no change in price, but as previously reported, the position is a strong one and factors expect a higher market within a short time. The advance in raw material prices may not reflect until lower-priced stocks are absorbed.

Geraniol.—This was another article that had rather strong price leanings. The demand continues to widen here and there and July buying to date has been fairly satisfactory to the sellers.

Analysis of Oils and Fatty Acid Mixtures

(Continued from page 38)

have an iodine value at least as high as the unsaturated acids portion subsequent to the removal of the saturates. Hence, by use of the following equations, the percent error, which is also the correction, can be calculated:—

Let—
a be the experimental amt. of saturates (%)
b be the iodine number of saturates
C be the iodine number of the original material
d be the iodine number of the unsaturated acids (saturates out).
Then (100 — a) is the amount of unsaturated acids
and

$$a\,(b) + (100 - a)\,d = 100\,C$$

$$d = \frac{100\,C - a\,(b)}{(100 - a)}$$

Now consider x with an iodine number of zero as the amount of saturated acids minus the adulterating unsaturated acids, and y, the amount of adulterating unsaturated acids, to have an iodine value of d. Then

$$x\,(0) + y\,(d) = a\,(b)$$

$$y = \frac{a\,b}{d}$$

Let us take an actual example: 12.77 percent of saturated acids had an iodine number of 8.5. The original acids had an iodine value of 162.6. Then—

$$12.77\ (8.5) + 87.23\ (d) = 100\ (162.6)$$
$$d = 184$$

Then—

$$x\ (0) + y\ (184) = 12.77\ (8.5)$$
$$y = 0.59$$

Since y is in terms of percent, it represents the actual correction. It also represents the percent error based upon the original sample. Jamieson (17) offers a similar type of correction.

IIIB — 8. Determination in the same manner as IIA — 10.

Neutralization Values

IIA — 11. Neutralization value. The portion of the tared saturated acids remaining after the removal of the sample for iodine value is used for the neutralization value. The *neutralization value* indicates the number of milligrams of KOH required to saponify one gram of the fatty acids. This value gives usually the percentage of stearic and palmitic acids.

In the case of those oils and fats or fatty acid mixtures, the saponification values of which do not considerably exceed 197, the mixed fatty acids obtained by saponification may, for practical purposes, be considered to represent the total fatty acids contained in the material.

If, however, the saponification value of the sample appreciably exceeds 200 and this cannot be attributed to oxidized or hydroxylated acids, the presence of myristic and/or lauric, or of "soluble acids" must be suspected. These "soluble acids" are fatty acids soluble in hot water, and represent the lower weight fatty acids ranging from 14 carbon atoms down. It is advisable in such cases to separate the soluble from the insoluble by means of hot water, and examine each separately. This would possibly have an influence upon the glycerin content as determined in IIA — 5. Thus, if these "soluble acids" are suspected, a determination of their presence should be included in IIA — 5.

The determination of the neutralization value is carried out in the same manner as the acid value determination; that is, about 2 grams as a sample are titrated with N/10 KOH, and the value of the determination expressed in milligrams of KOH.

From the neutralization number thus found, the individual acids can be calculated. If only stearic and palmitic acids are present, this will be indicated by a neutralization value in the neighborhood of 200. The respective amounts can be figured in this manner:—

Let x be the percent of stearic acid.
y be the neutralization value of the mixture.
Then (100—x) is the percent of palmitic acid
and x (197.5) + (100—x) 219.1 = 100 (y).

If three acids are suspected—stearic, palmitic, and myristic—they can be calculated by means of the two equations below:—

x (197.5) + y (219.1) + (100—x—y)246.1 = 100 (neutral. val.)
x (284) + y (256) + (100—x—y) 228 = 100 M
where x is the percent of stearic acid
y is the percent of palmitic acid
(100—x—y) is the percent of myristic acid
and M is the mean molecular weight determined by calculation from the neutralization value and the following equation:—

$$\underset{M}{RCOOH} + KOH = \underset{56}{RCOOK} + H_2O$$

a/M = b/56 where a is the weight of the sample and b is the neutralization value.

The following table will be found to be of value[18]:—

Table 2

Acid.	Formula.	Mol. Wt.	Neutr. Val.
Lauric	$C_{12}H_{24}O_2$	200	280.5
Myristic	$C_{14}H_{28}O_2$	228	246.1
Palmitic	$C_{16}H_{32}O_2$	256	219.1
Stearic	$C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	284	197.5
Oleic	$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	282	198.9
Linoleic	$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	280	200.4
Linolenic	$C_{18}H_{30}O_2$	278	201.8

IIIB — 9 Neutralization value. Determined in the same manner at IIA — 11.

Supplement: Acetyl value. Since this is a value for handling special cases; that is, oxidized and hydroxylated types, it will not be covered in this paper. Methods for its determination may be found in (18), (19) and (20) in the reference list.

More complete, variations of or similar forms of the methods presented in this paper are to be found by reference to (18), (19), (20) and (21). The analyst will often find it helpful to refer to these sources.

Tabulating Results

For the benefit of the analyst, table 3 presents forms for handling or reporting the values obtained through the use of the analytical procedure presented in this paper:—

Table 3

I. Experimental Values

Material.	% H_2O	Acid value.	Saponif. val.	% Unsap.	I_2 No.
A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	$(SCN)_2$ No.	% Sat'd acids.	Neutr. val.	Hexabr. No.
A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

II. Calculated Values

Material.	% Oleic.	% Linoleic.	%Linolenic.	% Stearic.	% Palmitic.
A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	% Alphalinolenic.	% Linolenic isomers.
A.....	.....	.....
B.....	.....	.....

(Note.—% Linolenic insomers represents the difference between the value for % alphalinolenic and the value for % linolenic.)

III. Correction for Saturated Acids

Material.	I_2 No. sat'd acids.	Orig. amt. sat'd acids.	Correction.	Corrected amt.
A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IV. % of Original Material Comprised by the Fatty Acids

A	X	Y
B		

(Note.—Values in section II are on the basis of fatty acids equal to 100 percent.)

V. Complete Analysis of Original Material

A	%	B
	Water	
	Unsaponifiable	
	Glycerin	
	Stearic	
	Palmitic	
	Oleic	
	Linoleic	
	Linolenic	
	100	

(Note.—Values from section II must be corrected to original material as 100 percent).

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Gasoline Freights Cut

MOBILE, Ala., July 10, 1933.

Railroad freight rates, recently reduced by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission on gasoline from the New Orleans-Baton Rouge district to north Alabama points, and made effective intrastate by the Alabama Public Service Commission to the same destinations from Mobile, became effective July 1. The rates provide a tariff of 23½ cents per 100 pounds from the New Orleans-Baton Rouge district and 20 cents per 100 pounds from Mobile, both destinations being Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Holt and other nearby Alabama points. Meanwhile the Interstate Commerce Commission has before it recommendation of its examiners for a 50 percent reduction in rates on the same commodity by rail from New Orleans and Baton Rouge to Mobile over the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads.

A slashing reduction in railroad freight rates on gasoline moving in tankcars from Mobile to Montgomery Selma, Birmingham, Holt and Tuscaloosa has been granted by the Alabama Public Service Commission to meet "severe water competition." The reduction goes in effect immediately, offering a rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds on gasoline moving from Mobile to these points over all Alabama railroads. The present rate from Mobile to Selma, Montgomery, Holt and Tuscaloosa is 28 cents per 100 pounds and to Birmingham 32 cents per 100 pounds. The reduction is estimated to be from one cent to almost two cents a gallon. About 50 percent of the gasoline sold in Alabama moves through Mobile.

Standard Oil Export Corporation has reported a net loss of $11,131 for the year ended December 31, 1932, after expenses and taxes. This compared with a net profit of $1,923,487, or $2.51 a share on 764,935 shares of 5 percent preferred stock in 1931.

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WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Higher in Primary and Domestic Markets -- Coconut Steadier on the Coast -- Further Advance in Soybean, Corn and Perilla--Tallow Firmer

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

A firm tone prevailed in the market for animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases last week, the trend of quotations still being upward. Demand showed improvement. In some instances purchasing was limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities but buying interest in various products was stimulated by the strength of cottonseed and linseed oils as well as lard. Late in the week offerings of many commodities were light.

Among the vegetable products, chinawood was firmer. There was an improvement in business though the increase was not very pronounced. Buying interest was stimulated to some extent, however, by the developments in other commodities and also by the strength of the primary situation, the costs, and this operated against any material broadening of business. There were reports of transactions, however, at an advance of ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound over the quotations prevailing at the close of the previous week. Consumption in some lines is said to have increased in recent weeks and stocks in the hands of many consumers are believed to be light.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chinawood oil, ⅝c. per lb.
Coconut oil, tanks, Pacific Coast, ⅛c. per lb.
Copra, 1/10c. per lb.
Corn oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, 70c. to 75c. per 100 lbs.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, mills, ¼c. per lb.
Perilla oil, spot, drums, ⅛c. per lb.
Sperm oil, refined, 2/10c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
92.4	89.2	88.6	66.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Coconut.—A steadier tone developed in domestic and coast markets last week, this seemingly being due to some improvement in the inquiry. Recent developments in other commodities apparently had the effect of stimulating interest in the situation on the part of consumers. On the coast business was reported to have been closed early in the week for prompt shipment at 2⅞c. per pound, but later on bids at this figure were said to have been rejected, with 3c. an inside selling quotation. Business was said to have been closed at the latter figure. In the local market quotations were unchanged at 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per pound, prompt shipment in tankcars, but sellers were reported to be somewhat firmer in their views. Bulk oil for shipment was quoted at 3⅛c. c.i.f. New York, this figure comparing with 3 to 3⅛c. per pound in the previous week. Business in copra was reported to have been closed early in the week at 1.62½c. to 1.65c. per pound, coast basis, but later on 1.70c. appeared to be a more general quotation and the tone of the market abroad was also reported as steadier.

Corn.—An active inquiry continued to be reported for both crude and refined on spot. There was little crude available here and offerings in the West were reported as light owing to the strong upward trend of grain prices at times, following the bullish government crop report. Business was reported to have been closed in crude at 6½c. per pound in tankcars, Chicago basis, and bids of 6¼c. per pound were said to have been turned down.

Olive.—The market for denatured and foots continued to be characterized by a firm tone. There were few transactions reported in prime denatured oil but this was due to a shortage of supplies rather than to a lack of buyers. Quotations were still generally nominal on spot and offerings for arrival were light owing to the frequent fluctuations in exchange. Offerings of foots were also rather light on spot but business was reported to have been closed at an advance of ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound.

Palm.—Offerings were light on spot owing to uncertainty as to replacement costs, due to the frequent fluctuations in exchange. There were numerous inquiries in the market but few transactions were reported, such as were noted being limited to comparatively small quantities. Some business was reported to have been closed in Niger on spot at 4¼c. per pound, showing an advance of ⅛c. Shipment prices were about ¼c. per pound higher with quotations generally nominal.

Peanut. — Southern markets were firm, the tendency of quotations in some sections still being upward owing to the strength of competing product. There were reports of a good inquiry, but actual business was apparently light owing to a lack of offerings, holders being disposed to await further developments in the situation.

Perilla.—Supplies are light and the market was stronger. Business was said to have been closed in drums at 10c. to 10½c. per pound. The market appeared to be bare of supplies in tankcars.

Rapeseed.—The spot situation was firmer owing to a further shrinkage in supplies, some importers not being in a position to offer. Business was reported to have been closed in a limited way at 52c. to 55c. per gallon in cooperage. Shipment quotations ranged from 45c. to 48c. per gallon, according to position.

Soybean.—Crude was stronger, producers announcing a further increase in prices of ½c. per pound to the basis of 8c. per pound in tankcars. Owing to the strength of competing product, the inquiry for soybean was more active, but supplies are light and transactions were apparently limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities.

market abroad reflecting an upward trend in silver and exchange. Importers were not inclined to offer very freely owing to uncertainty concerning replacement costs.

Coconut was steadier on the Coast where slightly higher prices prevailed after transactions occurred early in the week at the price level prevailing in the previous week. Copra was steady abroad and on the Coast, with business reported to have been closed in the latter market at an advance. Corn, perilla, rapeseed and soybean oils were higher.

The trend of cash lard was strongly upward at times in company with the market for futures in the West, where the speculation was active with sentiment apparently bullish owing to the course of the markets for various other commodities. There was a better inquiry here from local and outside buyers but the export movement from this port continued rather light. Stearin was steady at recently prevailing prices with a fair demand. Tallow offerings were light and the market was firmer.

Grease quotations were generally well maintained with a fairly active trade in a jobbing way. Demand for stearic acid and red oil continued good and the market retained a firm tone. Newfoundland cod oil was nominal in the absence of offerings from the primary source. Sperm oil was advanced by refiners. Animal oils were rather quiet but prices were generally maintained.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—Cables from Hankow were of a strengthening character, the tendency of prices there being upward, although changes were not very wide. The trend of silver and exchange was upward at times, however, and the inquiry for oil in the markets here and on the coast showed some improvement. Offerings from importers and dealers were generally light, owing to uncertainty concerning replacement

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	991,200	.....
Saturday	224,000	.....
Monday	4,634,000	.....
Wednesday	2,450,000	.....
Totals	8,299,200	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	112,526,800	56,100
Last year	118,909,000	3,361,008

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1933.

With the strength centered around paint oils, such as chinawood and perilla, almost without exception all vegetable oils moved into higher ground last week. Influenced by the weakness in copra, coconut failed to follow for the closer shipments, the quotations being slightly easier, but more money was asked for the later positions. Perilla oil was notably bouyant, active call for this product for prompt and nearby deliveries resulting in a sharp rise, while chinawood and rapeseed were moving at higher prices. There are instances where late deliveries on some of the products are indicated at cheaper prices, but last week was not bringing a great deal of this business into play, with both sides evidently not prepared to commit themselves extensively for these positions. Strength in exchange, coupled with scarcity of materials for nearby delivery completed a rather bullish picture of the present market.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT. — Futures quoted at 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per pound in tankcars, with spot and nearby quoted at 2-15-16. to 3c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast. Refined edible oil quoted at 5¾c. per pound in drums, ex warehouse.

CHINAWOOD. — Quoted higher at 7⅛c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars, with prompt shipment from here difficult to arrange.

SOYBEAN. — Domestic soybean oil in tankcars quoted at 8½c. per pound, delivered Pacific Coast points for shipment from Middle Western mills. Crude bulk Oriental oil, f.a.q., quoted at 4¼c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Drum lots quoted at 9½c. per pound, ex warehouse.

PEANUT. — Basis crude, quoted nominally at 5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment. Oriental peanut oil quoted nominally at 4½c. per pound in bulk steamers' tanks, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment.

PERILLA. — Higher, with sellers' quoting 10c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars for slightly deferred positions. Sales were made at 9¾c. late in the week, with the call still active.

HEMPSEED. — Imported oil is quoted at 8½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; small drum lots on the spot quoted at 9½c. ex warehouse. Domestically crushed oil quoted at the came price.

RAPESEED. — Denatured refined oil quoted at 5⅜c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment from the Orient. Blown rapeseed oil quoted at 60c. per gallon of 8 pounds, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED. — Quoted at 6½c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco.

SESAME. — Seed for crushing quoted at $55 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from China for deferred shipment. Crude seasame oil is quoted at 6⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco bay area mills. Refined, drum lots, quoted at 8c.

VEGETABLE TALLOW. — Vegetable tallow is quoted nominally at 5¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Further strength is noted in certain sections of the vegetable oil market. While coconut remains quiet and rather inactive, corn is active and has been moving fractionally higher. Buying of the latter is fairly good. At the same time, Chinawood is firm and in good call, while soybean remains scarce and is quoted mostly on a nominal basis. Peanut oil is reported showing a little strength in some quarters. In general the market is healthy. Inquiry is mostly rather good.

COCONUT.—Crude coconut oil is quoted at 3c. per pound, sales, prompt shipment, Pacific Coast, with 3c. to 3⅛c., quoted on deferred, mostly nominal. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted 3½c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 6c. per pound, outside; and 6c. bid, 6¼c. asked, Chicago, for prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 7c., per pound, barrels, car lots; and 7½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Chinawood oil is ruling around 7c. per pound, tankcar, Pacific Coast, partly nominal; and at 7.7c., Chicago, tanks.

SOYBEAN.—Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 7c. Refined, 8c.

PEANUT.—Basis prime crude, 5c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 8½c. to 9c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 9c. to 9½c.

Copra

Domestic markets for copra were firmer last week. The primary situation was steadier and the tone of the market for coconut oil also showed improvement. There was a better inquiry for copra and business was reported to have been closed on the coast at as high as 1.70c. per pound as

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compared with 1.60c. in the previous week.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1933.

Copra market quiet but steady with slight price recessions. Receipts in thousand sacks:—Manila, 90.9; Cebu, 63.1. Good business in cake at 18.75 ($9.37½), August - September shipment; 18.90 ($9.45), November-December shipment, but sellers now asking 19.00 ($9.50). Five mills operating. Saturday prices as follows:—

	1933		1932	
	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. dollars per 100 lbs.
Manila	5.4@5.65	1.23@1.28	6.7	1.52
Cebu	5.65@5.7	1.27@1.29	6.2	1.41
Legaspi	5.65	1.28	6.6	1.50
Hondagua	5.5@5.6	1.25@1.27	6.7	1.52

The above information was contained in a cable to the Department of Commerce July 8, 1933, from American Trade Commissioner Hester, Manila, P. I.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1933.

Business in copra stood at almost a standstill here last week, while a rise in price brought on by the exchange factor put the figure just above the level of buyers' ideas. Quotations are made at 1.65c. to 1.7c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Meals are unchanged, as follows:—Domestic, $18 per ton ex-mill; Manila, $17.50.

Animal Oils

Degras.—There was little change in the character of business in the local market last week. A rather better inquiry was reported in some quarters but as as rule purchasing was limited to moderate quantities. The prevailing tone was firm.

Lard.—The market was rather quiet so far as new business was concerned though consumption in some lines is said to have increased recently. The market retained a firm tone, quotations generally being held at previous levels.

Neatsfoot.—Consumers did not show much disposition to anticipate but orders for small or moderate lots were received in a fair volume and the market was firm, quotations generally being maintained at former levels.

Oleo.—The market retained a steady tone. Domestic business lacked snap but a fair inquiry for moderate quantities was noted in some quarters. Export trade was quiet.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	....	....
Saturday	564	....
Monday	397	80
Tuesday	....	....
Wednesday	510	150
Thursday	56	....
Totals	1,527	230
Since January 1—		
This year	38,357	21,389
Last year	54,044	24,893

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Animal oils are uneven and in general appear to be following the trends shown by their respective raw materials. In the case of lard oil, this is proving to be a considerably strengthening factor. The recent sharp run-up of lard prices is causing sellers of lard oil to advance their quotations materially. Oile also is somewhat stronger. Others appear little changed.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS.—Common, domestic, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; common, English, 3½c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7½c. to 8c.

LARD.—No. 1, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound; No. 2, 6½c. to 6c.; extra, 7½c. to 8c.

OLEO.—No. 1, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound; No. 2, 6c. to 6½c.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 6c. to 6½c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—A firm tone prevailed in the local market, although business was rather quiet. Newfoundland oil was still nominal in the absence of offerings from the primary market. Stocks of old oil in the hands of producers have been cleaned up and it is said new crop product will not be available until late in August. Norwegian oil was firm, with higher quotations named in some local quarters. British oil was nominal, offerings being scarce owing to the frequent fluctuations in exchange.

Menhaden.—Business in refined oil was rather more active last week, inquiries and orders being received in an increased volume in some quarters, though actual transactions were generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities. The market had a firm tone, but quotations remained where they stood at the close of the previous week. Crude was quiet and firm in the South. Unfavorable reports continued to be heard concerning fishing results.

Sperm.—The market was firm, quotations being advanced 2 points by refiners. Business was more active.

Whale. — A firm tone continued to prevail in the local market for refined oil although there was no further quotable change in prices. There were reports of a better inquiry from local and outside consumers but as a rule purchasing was limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities. Crude continued quiet and nominal.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1933.

Continued higher prices were ruling in fish oils last week, when the price reaced 20c. per gallon for Monterey sardine oil for delivery out of the coming season's catch. According to reliable authority, there were several cars of oil sold from first hands in Monterey at this figure. The realization of this price fulfils by now predictions of quite long standing in the trade here that before the season-to-be ends this price would be obtained. That the oil would actually be contracted for at this level before the start of the season, now only a little over a month away, is going beyond the almost fervent expectations of those in the trade. Only recently the placing of last season's oil on the spot market here at the 20c. figure was signalized as almost an event.

As for the outlook of the market in general, there are no special factors that would tend to make the situation look anything but bullish. It is thought in some quarters here that perhaps more oil has by now been sold than can possibly be delivered, but in that case the fisheries are protected by the production clause of their contracts. On the other hand, however, most buyers are going to need about all the material obtainable to fill their depleted inventories and are anxious to take their share of the production.

Ruling prices are:—

SARDINE.—California oil is quoted at 20c. per gallon, f.o.b. tankcars, Monterey, for Fall and Winter delivery. Spot oil is quoted at 22c. per gallon in tankcars. Biologically tested oil for poultry feeding is quoted at 50c. per gallon in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco.

SALMON. — Northern oil is quoted nominally at 20c. per gallon, f.o.b. source.

PILCHARD (Canadian).—Quoted nominally at 19c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle in bond.

HERRING.—Quoted nominally at 19c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, July 12, 1933.

With the menhaden fishing down the Chesapeake Bay and outside of the Virginia capes poor during the last week or two, no impressive additions have been made to the yield of oil. In other respects, too, the business has been characterized by quiet, with no further transactions for ten days or more, and with neither the buyers nor the sellers apparently willing to name figures. It is thought that some oil could be bought for 17 cents, but no price under this level is seemingly considered, nor is the quantity thought to be held at 17 cents large. With sardine oil on the West coast up 3 cents, and with the fishing companies here having enough orders on their books to last them for three months at the present rate of catch, the producers are not inclined to take on any further commitments even at 17 cents, and the situation is accordingly uneventful.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Fish oils are working into a somewhat firmer and stronger position, it appears. Buyers are still cautious about over-committing themselves, but in general are taking a more liberal attitude toward the situation. Inquiry for some of the eastern oils is reported better. West coast materials are moderately active in a fairly firm price position.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Newfoundland, 25c. to 27c. per gallon; domestic, 26c. to 28c.

MENHADEN—Light pressed, 5c. to 5½c. per pound.

SARDINE—Light California, Pacific Coast, 18c. to 20c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 18c. to 19c. per gallon.

Canadian Pilchard

VANCOUVER, July 6, 1933.

The pilchard industry on the west coast of British Columbia shows signs of renewed activity. While fish oil prices are about 10 percent below last year, meal prices are a little better, around $30 a ton, as against $23 a ton last year. Seven and possibly eight plants will operate this season. Production of pilchard oil is an industry of growing importance, some 125 cars of the oil having been recently sold to soap plants in Eastern Canada.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—A fair volume of inquiries and orders was received but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. Consumers were disposed as a rule to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases. The market was steady at previous price levels.

Lard.—The trend of local cash prices was upward, the market displaying noteworthy strength at times in company with the Western market for futures. A better inquiry was reported in some quarters from local and outside buyers. The movement of live hogs to Western markets continued to run ahead of last year.

Stearin.—The prevailing tone was steady, quotations being held at former levels. There was a fair demand.

Tallow.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone. A fair volume of inquiries was received but transactions were generally confined to comparatively small or moderate quantities. On the other hand offerings from producers continued light, sellers being disinclined to push matters in view of the strength displayed by various other commodities. Late in the week reports were current to the effect that business had been closed at 4c. per pound for extra.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	2,025	....	....
Monday	....	....	....
Tuesday	600	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....
Thursday	8,338	....	....
Friday	1,250	....	....
Totals	12,213	....	....
Since January 1—			
This year	866,641	....	....
Last year	981,422	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	40,600	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	431,394	.....	.....	.....
Monday	581,725	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	29,600	.....	.....
Wednesday	1,680	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,055,399	29,600	.....	.....
Prev. wk.	2,424,726	73,600	52,400	.....
Last year.	3,305,972	74,800	66,000	34,400
Since Jan. 1—				
This yr.	115,478,040	2,310,800	2,616,100	62,000
Last yr.	129,236,670	1,387,080	576,800	2,217,800

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Sensationally higher prices for lard futures have carried cash lard prices along with them in some of the most abrupt gains in history. The trade is closely watching the situation. Hog receipts are running far ahead of a year ago and weight of hogs also is high. Lard stocks continue to pile up in storage at a rapid rate. Cash lard trade itself is quiet, both domestic and export. Tone of the market is nervous. Tallows are scarcely moving, prices about the same. The same is true of greases and stearins, with buyers awaiting developments.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, Saturday, July 8, to the close Friday, July 14, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$7.12	$7.65	$.712	$7.55	$6.97
Oct.	7.40	8.47	7.40	8.07	7.40
Dec.	7.62	8.75	7.62	8.40	7.60

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 4¼c. to 4½c. per pound; fancy, 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; prime packers', 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; No. 1 packers', 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; prime renderers', 3⅞c. to 4c.; No. 1 country, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; B country, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

GREASES (tierces). — Pigsfoot, 4⅜c. to 4½c. per pound; choice white, 3⅞c. to 4c.; choice white, export, 4¼c. to 5c.; A white, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; B white, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; crackling, 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.; garbage, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; bone naphtha, 2c. to 2⅛c.

STEARINS (barrels). — Prime oleo, 4¾c. to 5c. per pound; lard, 5¼c. to 5¾c., nominal; A white grease, 3¾c. to 4c.; A white grease, export, 4¾c. to 5c.; yellow grease, 3½c. to 3¾c.; oleo stocks, 4c. to 4¼c.; No. 2 stocks, 3¾c. to 4c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot.	July.	Sept.	Oct.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	41 0	37 0	37 9	38 6
Monday	41 6	37 6	38 0	38 6
Tuesday	42 0	37 9	38 9	39 3
Wednesday	43 6	39 9	40 3	40 6
Thursday	43 0	38 6	39 6	39 9
Friday	42 6	28 6	39 6	39 9

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	21 9	21 6
Monday	22 0	21 6
Tuesday	22 0	21 6
Wednesday	22 0	21 9
Thursday	22 3	21 9
Friday	22 3	21 9

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—The market had a firmer tone although prices were maintained at previous levels by producers. Business held up well with the tendency apparently in the direction of further expansion.

Stearic Acid.—Quotations were unchanged but the market presented a firm appearance and to some the tendency of prices seemed to be upward. New business was received in good volume and there was no falling off in the movement into consuming channels on contracts previously placed.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Juy 14, 1933.

Fatty acids are showing considerable strength in certain scattered cases, following in general the somewhat uneven appreciation in prices noted in the raw materials. Cottonseed and corn materials are ruling higher and in some demand, while coconut is inactive and dull. Inquiry, however, appears fairly good all along the line. Special cottonseed materials are in good call. Red oils and stearic acids both are now exhibiting a better tone, with buyers willing to take out moderate amounts of material.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4½c. per pound, tankcar; 4¼c. to 4¾c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 5c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, double distilled, 4¼c. to 4¾c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 4½c. to 5c. per pound, barrels, car lots; 4¾c. to 5c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4½c. per pound, tankcar; 4¼c. to 4¾c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 5c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 2¼c. to 2½c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1c.

STEARIC ACID. — Distilled, single press, 8c. to 8½c. per pound; double press, 9c. to 9½c.; triple press, 11¾c. to 12c.

RED OILS. — Distilled or saponified, 6¾c. per pound, drum lots; 7¼c., barrels.

G.A.T.C. Buys Carteret Liquid Storage Terminal

One of the largest liquid storage terminals on the Atlantic seaboard, the property of the American Mineral Spirits Company at Carteret, N. J., has been acquired by the General American Transportation Corporation, New York and Chicago.

The terminal has been used in the past primarily for the storage of gasoline, naphtha, and gas oils brought there by tank-steamers in the coastwise or trans-Atlantic trade. Preparations will be started immediately, according to Lester N. Selig, president of the General American company, to double the capacity of the terminal and to equip it for the handling of all types of bulk liquids. The property will be developed along the lines of the company's terminal at Goodhope, La., which it has operated for the past eight years. The Carteret terminal with the improvements now planned, will have a storage capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. It occupies about 30 acres, and includes tidewater docks and piers for ocean-going tankers.

The General American Transportation Corporation's terminal activities are carried on through the General American Tank Storage & Terminal Company, which operates four public terminals, located at Carteret, N. J.; Goodhope, La.; Avondale, La., and Westwego, La. Their combined storage capacity exceeds 100,000,000 gallons, which gives the company the largest public bulk liquid storage facilities in the country. Officials of the company expect that more than 1,000,000,000 gallons will flow through the four terminals during 1933. The commodities handled are bulk liquids of all kinds, including petroleum products, coaltar products, edible and inedible vegetable oils, animal fats, fish oils, and wood oils.

The terminal company is one of the subsidiaries that go to make up the General American Transportation Corporation, builder of all types of railroad freight cars and operator of the world's largest private car line, including tankcars and refrigerator, milk and stock cars. The company's diversification program has led to the development of many new types of special railroad freight cars. Its latest contribution was the "Dry-Flo" car, a self-unloading carrier which transports granular materials in much the same fashion the ordinary tankcar handles liquids.

Swift's L.McN.&L. Holdings Trusted

J. Bruce Kremer, Washington attorney, has accepted appointment by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as trustee to take over the shares of stock owned by Swift & Co. in Libby, McNeill & Libby, Inc., and will commence at once to find purchasers for the sequestered stock. This action has been taken in accordance with the enforcement of the so-called "packers' consent decree" by the Department of Justice. The par value of the stock to be taken over by the trustee exceeds $20,000,000 and represents a controlling interest in Libby, McNeill & Libby. Appointment of Mr. Kremer followed a denial by the court of a request by Swift & Co. for a further extension of time to comply with the consent decree which was handed down by the United States Supreme Court in May, 1932.

Vegetable Oil Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced freight rates of the Long Island Railroad on corn, cocoanut, cottonseed, palm kernel, peanut, soybean and sunflower seed oil, carloads, minimum weight, as per tariff, from Long Island City to Corona 5 cents per hundredweight, being a reduction from class rates, effective August 7.

Edgar H. Laing, broker in vegetable oils and greases, this city, who has been recuperating at Wolfeboro, N. H., from a heart attack was reported July 12 to be making favorable progress toward complete recovery.

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Active and Sharply Higher--Buying on Cotton Acreage Reduction Plan and Rise in Outside Markets--Crude and Other Products Strong

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Developments in local and Southern markets for cottonseed products last week were of a bullish character. Here the trading was active. Outside participation in the speculation was stimulated by advices from Washington and the South stating in substance that the success of the cotton acreage plan was assured. This and the strength of outside markets, especially cotton and lard, led to active buying by commission houses and local traders. On advances there was liquidation for account of local and other longs but there was little disposition to take the aggressive on the short side and offerings were well absorbed.

The trend of Southern markets for crude oil and other products was upward. Offerings were reported as light in all parts of the South where bullish sentiment was apparently strengthened by the acreage reduction movement and the activity at rising prices in the markets for other commodities. Weather and crop accounts were favorable as a rule but bullish reports came from the Southwest where rain is still badly needed.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

There was no relaxation of the firm tone last week that characterized Southern markets in recent preceding weeks. On the contrary developments in cotton and cottonseed oil futures were of a kind to strengthen bullish sentiment and the same was true of the action of the markets for grain and other speculative commodities. The tendency of cake and meal quotations in some sections was still upward with holders disinclined to offer very freely pending further developments in the government's cotton acreage program.

The inquiry for meal was more active, buying interest being stimulated by the advance in commodities which compete with cottonseed products, quotations on the latter having risen sharply in recent weeks with offerings less in evidence at the higher levels.

According to the government, production of cake and meal during the period from August 1 to June 30 was 2,018,846 tons against 2,359,994 tons in the same time last season. Stocks at the mills at the close of June were 197,902 tons against 135,516 tons at the same time last year. Exports during 10 months of the season ended with May were 149,272 tons against 205,749 tons in the same time last season.

Cottonseed Oil

Bullish sentiment prevailed in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures last week and the course of prices was upward. Speculation broadened materially. Commission house business was on a much larger scale than in any recent preceding week, outside interest in the situation being stimulated by encouraging reports from the South and from Washington regarding the success of the cotton acreage reduction program and also by the activity at rising prices in the markets for cotton, wheat, corn, lard and other commodities. Cotton advanced 100 points, or equal to $5 per bale, on one day of the week, and grain prices reached new high levels for the current movement.

Cottonseed oil futures also established new high records for the season, the Winter months rising to above 7 cents per pound. Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products were strong and in upward trend. Offerings of crude oil were light at the higher prices prevailing, sellers being inclined to hold off for further developments in view of the reports from Washington that the success of the government's plan to take 10,000,000 acres out of cultivation through leases to the government.

The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau was disappointing to some so far as consumption of refinel oil during June was concerned, the takings being about 50,000 barrels less than in the previous month, though larger than in the same time last year. The report was without effect upon sentiment, however, developments in outside markets together with the optimistic talk concerning the success of the government acreage plan being the dominant factors. According to the official figures consumption of refined oil during June was 280,274 barrels against 330,656 barrels in May, 263,761 barrels in June last year and 218,688 barrels two years ago. The visible supply decreased 235,300 barrels during June, leaving a total in the shape of seed and crude and refined oil on June 30 of equal to 2,211,000 barrels of refined oil against 2,446,300 barrels at the close of the previous month, 2,046,500 barrels a year ago and 948,965 barrels two years ago.

Receipts of seed at the mills from August 1 last to the close of June were 4,475,636 tons against 5,581,881 tons in the previous year; crushed, 4,457,746 tons against 5,237,752 tons. Production of crude oil during 11 months of the season ended with June was 1,393,617,808 pounds against 1,664,841,990 pounds in the same time last season; refined oil, 1,215,330,264 pounds against 1,467,719,870 pounds. Stocks of seed at the mills at the close of June were 316,764 tons against 352,113 tons at the same time last year; crude oil, 63,759,258 pounds against 51,172,306 pounds; refined oil, 737,848,974 pounds against 672,821,827 pounds last year.

The government corn crop report for July was bullish, the indicated yield on July 1 being 2,384,032,000 bushels, or about 500,000,000 bushels less than last year. The decrease in production was offset, however, by the large carryover, stocks on the farms on July 1 being 620,903,000 bushels as compared with 523,815,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts of hogs in Western markets continued liberal in comparison with last year. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended July 8 was 255 pounds against 254 pounds in the previous week and 256 pounds in the same week last year.

Crop accounts were mainly favorable, but complaints of drought continued to be received from the Southwest, where temperatures of well over 100 degrees were noted, while reports of increasing weevil activity were received from the Southeast. The weekly government weather and crop report stated that warm weather with only light scattered showers prevailed in the Western cotton belt, but moderately low temperatures with better distributed moisture was the rule in the Eastern half. In the cotton growing sections of Texas and Oklahoma droughty conditions remained unabated with a combination of unfavorable high temperatures.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, July 8, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
July	..	..	6.00@6.15	..
August	..	..	6.05@6.15	..
September	6.18	6.15	6.16@6.22	3
October	..	..	6.20@6.30	..
November	..	..	6.30@6.38	..
December	6.46	6.38	6.40@6.46	7
January	..	..	6.45@6.53	6
February	6.48	6.42	6.45@6.60	..
Total sales				16

Spot (prime summer yellow)—6.00c.

Monday, July 10, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
July	..	..	6.15@6.30	..
August	6.17	6.17	6.28@6.35	2
September	6.38	6.22	6.35@—	5
October	6.44	6.30	6.39@6.48	3
November	6.40	6.39	6.50@6.60	5
December	6.60	6.48	6.59@—	27
January	6.63	6.55	6.61@6.62	22
February	..	..	6.60@6.75	..
Total sales				64

Spot (prime summer yellow)—6.15c.

Tuesday, July 11, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
July	..	..	6.60@6.70	..
August	6.62	6.28	6.64@6.74	8
September	6.75	6.68	6.73@—	8
October	6.55	6.55	6.76@6.84	2
November	..	..	6.85@6.92	..
December	6.96	6.60	6.92@6.94	69
January	7.01	6.65	6.90@7.01	51
February	..	..	6.98@7.12	..
Total sales				138

Spot (prime summer yellow)—6.60c.

Wednesday, July 12, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
July	..	..	6.70@6.85	..
August	..	..	6.76@6.86	..
September	6.87	6.73	6.85@6.89	26
October	6.96	6.68	6.92@6.96	9
November	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.08	1
December	7.10	6.96	7.10@—	41
January	7.13	6.99	7.13@—	44
February	..	..	7.12@7.25	..
Total sales				123

Spot (prime summer yellow)—6.70c.

Thursday, July 13, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	7.26	7.15	7.14@7.15	59
February	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.27	12
July	6.85	6.85	6.82@6.95	1
August	...	...	6.85@6.95	..
September	6.99	6.88	6.88@6.90	42
October	7.05	6.95	6.95@7.00	10
November	...	...	7.00@7.10	..
December	7.22	7.10	7.12@—	75
Total sales				199

Spot (prime summer yellow), 6.85c.

Friday, July 14, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	7.25	7.14	7.23@—	38
February	...	...	7.20@7.35	..
July	...	...	6.84@6.94	..
August	...	...	6.90@6.98	..
September	6.95	6.85	6.93@6.98	35
October	...	...	7.05@7.06	..
November	6.99	6.99	7.10@7.20	1
December	7.21	7.09	7.18@7.21	14
Total sales				88

Spot (prime summer yellow), 6.80c.
Crude (unofficial), Southeast, 5.50c. nominal.
Valley 5.50c. nominal.
Texas, 5.25c. nominal.

Cottonseed Statistics: August-June

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed, and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held, August 1 to June 30, 1933 and 1932, amounted, according to the Bureau of the Census, to the following quantities:—

Cottonseed

Received, Crushed, and Held

	Tons Received at mills* Aug. 1 to June 30. 1933.	1932.	Crushed Aug. 1 to June 30. 1933.	1932.	On hand at mills June 30. 1933.	1932.
United States	4,475,636	5,581,881	4,457,746	5,237,752	316,764	352,113
Alabama	263,820	377,764	261,526	370,125	12,388	8,308
Arizona	27,083	48,358	34,588	41,339	193	7,068
Arkansas	362,608	529,503	342,829	500,950	27,587	17,353
California	47,792	79,356	49,474	75,308	3,573	5,248
Georgia	352,744	467,877	337,033	456,295	25,868	12,961
Louisiana	180,638	253,827	180,250	252,322	2,726	2,157
Mississippi	520,024	738,688	508,177	707,617	36,144	32,152
North Carolina	237,254	258,195	238,936	254,120	2,977	5,082
Oklahoma	349,492	377,088	355,293	335,018	34,002	40,865
South Carolina	231,634	243,425	232,432	242,021	1,499	2,309
Tennessee	410,390	490,424	354,355	461,122	65,400	29,530
Texas	1,434,590	1,641,510	1,505,487	1,466,004	104,371	188,665
All other states	56,967	75,866	57,346	75,502	36	415

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 300,024 tons and 24,784 tons on hand August 1, nor 56,004 tons and 43,601 tons reshipped for 1933 and 1932, respectively.

Cottonseed Products

Manufactured, Shipped Out, and Held

	On hand August 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to June 30.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to June 30.	On hand June 30.
Crude oil, pounds—				
1932-1933	*29,523,581	1,393,617,808	1,372,663,894	*63,759,258
1931-1932	8,086,071	1,664,841,990	1,635,893,226	51,172,306
Refined oil, pounds—				
1932-1933	†628,420,148	‡1,215,330,264	.....	†737,848,974
1931-1932	277,836,530	1,467,719,870	.....	672,821,827
Cake and meal, tons—				
1932-1933	114,656	2,018,846	1,935,600	197,902
1931-1932	146,888	2,359,994	2,371,366	135,516
Hulls, tons—				
1932-1933	162,773	1,269,968	1,352,183	80,558
1931-1932	47,723	1,481,982	1,349,928	179,777
Linter, running bales—				
1932-1933	235,521	711,597	834,954	112,164
1931-1932	175,904	859,865	777,923	257,846
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales—				
1932-1933	4,138	18,303	19,167	3,274
1931-1932	3,564	33,091	32,421	4,234
Grabbots, motes, etc., 500-lb. bales—				
1932-1933	15,250	27,122	36,131	6,241
1931-1932	12,475	30,887	26,658	16,704

* Includes 4,182,006 and 10,263,309 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments, and 7,235,770 and 14,436,230 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1932, and June 30, 1933, respectively.

† Includes 4,652,177 and 3,013,403 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments, and 5,598,691 and 2,771,715 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1, 1932, and June 30, 1933, respectively.

‡ Produced from 1,323,775,333 pounds of crude oil.

Exports for Ten Months Ended May 31

		1933.	1932.
Oil, crude	pounds	32,676,801	30,794,609
Oil, refined	pounds	8,138,762	6,414,196
Cake and meal	tons of 2,000 pounds	149,272	205,749
Linters	running bales	145,211	100,667

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, July 12, 1933.

Cottonseed products have responded to influences advancing the price of lint and are ranging higher than a week ago. The probability of a reduction of cotton acreage by growers is considered an important factor in the advance. The campaign for plowing up cotton continues beyond the date originally set and forces in the field working for the desired reductions are hopeful of success.

Scattering rains are keeping the crop up to fair condition, though more moisture is generally needed.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL.—Prime crude, 5c. per pound.

MEAL.—7 percent grade, producing points $23 to $24 per ton.

HULLS.—Loose $9 per ton.

LINTERS.—First cut 2½c. to 2¾c. per pound; clean mill run 2c. to 2½c.; second cut 2c. to 2½c.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, July 14, 1933.

Sales of crude cottonseed oil in the Valley this week at 5½c. per pound, with this figure still bid. Stocks at mills about exhausted. Some few tanks offered at 5¾c. Cottonseed meal now at the highest point of the season, with $28 per ton, Memphis basis, being quoted, and $27 per ton at Mississippi points for prime 41 percent. Slab cake, Valley basis, $25.50 bid. Demand mainly from large manufacturers of mixed feed but little doing in the car-lot trade. Very beneficial rains were received in this section early in the week and the cotton crop is doing very well. Farmers have subscribed to their quota for plowed-up cotton acreage and much corn is already planted between the cotton rows anticipated to be plowed up. Weather now clear and warm.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week was as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton Opening. July 8.	Closing. July 14.
September	$25.00@—	$27.50@—
October	25.50@—	27.85@—
November	26.00@—	28.10@—
December	26.50@—	28.40@30.00
January	27.00@—	28.75@—
February	27.50@—	29.10@—

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton Opening. July 8.	Closing. July 14.
July	$24.00@25.00	$28.00@—
August	24.25@25.00	29.00@—
September	25.50@25.75	29.85@—
October	25.80@26.25	31.00@—
November	26.15@27.00	31.50@32.00
December	27.00@—	32.00@—
January	27.00@27.25	32.25@32.75
February	27.25@28.00	32.50@33.00

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1933.

The market for cottonseed products had a stronger tone. There was a better inquiry for crude and refined oil as well as meal. Offerings were light:—Prime crude oil, 5½c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime Summer yellow, 6c., nominal, per pound; soap stock, 50 percent loose, ⅞c., nominal, per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Cottonseed oil is strong and has been working higher in price, with good buying. The better condition in the market seems to be based on the reports of much reduced cotton acreage and the belief noted in various quarters that the supply of oil may be expected to be considerably smaller in the future. Inquiry is reported good. Prime crude oil is quoted at 5c. bid, 5¼c. asked in the Valley and Southeast; while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted at 4¾c. bid, 5c. asked. Good, off-summer yellow fig oil is quoted at 6c. per pound, delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 6¼c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6½c. to 7c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	23	9	22	0
Monday	22	0	21	3
Tuesday	23	3	21	3
Wednesday	23	3	21	6
Thursday	23	3	21	6
Friday	23	3	21	6

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Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

General Demand Slow -- Corn Derivatives Higher -- Potato and Wheat Starches Advanced--Quebracho Up -- Sicilian Sumac Strong -- Bichromates Firm

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Business in the market for the dyestuffs and tanstuffs noted a tendency on the part of textile and tanning interests to proceed in a more cautious manner regarding the purchase of supplies, with this hesitating attitude probably due to the desire of manufacturers to await some signs of further improvement in the retail buying of their finished products. However, the volume of material moved in the market as a whole gave it an active appearance. Important changes included the marking up of the various starches as well as certain tanning materials and dyestuffs.

Upward revision in the prices for the various dextrines and starches reflected the sharp rise in the basic products over the past few weeks. The carryover of corn amounts to 620,903,000 bushels, or 25 percent of last year's crop, compared with 523,815,000 bushels, or 23.6 percent of the previous year's crop. The acreage this year amounts to 103,022,000 acres, which is 95.6 percent of the 1932 acreage. A smaller potato crop was reported, being placed at 306,000,000 bushels as compared with 358,000,000 bushels in the previous year. Wheat, rice and potato starches were up as well as the corn starches.

The rise in quotations for cochineal could be attributed to the higher import costs as well as the presence of a fair demand. Logwood moved out to the textile trade at a good pace last week, reflecting the high ratio of operations in certain divisions of that trade. Reports relative to the cotton mills indicated that June registered the highest number of bales of cotton consumed in any month in that industry, with 690,000 bales having been used. Rayon mills continued to operate at capacity levels, and sellers of sulphonated oils reported that demand could be characterized as good last week from the textile industry. Annatto seed and paste moved out in small quantites, with prices holding firm. Turmeric likewise firm, although the buying was negligible.

Sellers of the tanning materials were somewhat confused in trying to quote on imported products last week as a result of the erratic trend over which the foreign exchange values traveled. A higher price was placed in effect for Philippine cutch and quebracho was also higher. A heavy demand was noted for Sicilian sumac. Tanners were operating plants at a level of activity highly encouraging for this season of the year. July shoe output was expected to compare favorably with June. Bichromates were in good demand and prices for egg products displayed a decidedly strong tone.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Cochineal, 2c. per lb.
Cutch, Philippine, ¼c. per lb.
Dextrin, British gum, 20c. per 100 lbs.
corn, canary, 20c. per 100 lbs.
white, 20c. per 100 lbs.
Quebracho, solid, ½c. per lb.
clarified, ¼c. per lb.
Starch, corn, pearl, 20c. per 100 lbs.
potato, 1c. per lb.
rice, ¼c. per lb.
wheat, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
149.8	149.1	148.3	143.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Antimony Salt.—Demand for this product continued negligible throughout the week just closed, but sellers reported the market maintained a firm price position at 20c. to 23c. per pound, according to quantity.

Potash Bichromate.— Contract shipments were moving out at a pace indicating that July shipments would approach the volume moved in the preceding month, and sellers described the undertone as decidedly firm at previous levels.

Potash Prussiate.—Higher exchange rates was a factor in creating a firmer tone here, with sellers quoting the market for the red material at 35c. to 37c. per pound, although demand was confined within narrow limits. A fair volume of business was transacted in the yellow commodity and prices were unchanged.

Soda Bichromate.—With the textile trade, chemical manufacturers and other major consuming interests taking substantial quantities against contracts, leading producers declared the market presented a slightly stronger undertone, but no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Sulphonated Oils.—The textile trade continued to order out good-sized shipments, but a slight slowing down was noted in other consuming channels, but the tone in the market remained firm and sellers were naming previous prices on the tallow, olive and castor oils products.

Zinc Dust.—An exceptionally good demand was reported here, with the market holding firm, being aided by the firm tone displayed in the basic metal price.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — A dull demand was experienced for the paste and seed materials, but sellers continued to hold the quotations in effect for some time past.

Cochineal. — The market for the gray material was 2c. per pound higher at 38c. to 40c. per pound and the Teneriffe silver product was listed at 39c. to 41c. per pound, according to quantity. Carmine industry and other regular buyers supplied a fair amount of buying.

Fustic. — With no slackening shown in the operations of the textile trade, sellers of the crystals as well as the solid material reported a voluminous demand was in evidence, and prices were in line with former quotations.

Indigo. — Business in the natural product revealed little betterment during the week, but the market was featured by a firm tone, and no change was disclosed in the prices. Synthetic article moved out at a satisfactory pace to the numerous channels of consumption, and prices were firm.

Logwood. — A substantial buying movement continued in this direction, with the textile trade and other lighter industries supplying the call and prices held firm at the recently established levels.

Red Saunderswood. — Pharmaceutical manufacturers supplied what little business was transacted here, and prices displayed a firm tone at 12c. to 14c. per pound, according to quantity.

Turmeric. — Quiet prevailed in the market for the Aleppey material, with the prices of 4¾c. to 5c. per pound prevailing and the Madras was in small demand, but a firm tone governed the dealings, with the sellers asking 5½c. to 6c. per pound, according to quantity.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—A strong tone ruled the market for the dark blood item, with demand holding up well, and the light product was listed at 45c. to 53c. per pound. Sellers of the edible egg article reported a stronger tone in that market, but demand appeared to lag at times during the week.

Dextrin.—This market was higher last week by 20c. per 100 pounds, with sellers asking $3.89 to $4.09 per 100 pounds for the British gum material, and the canary corn product was listed at $3.64 to $3.84 per 100 pounds, according to quantity. The white material changed hands at $3.59 to $3.79 per 100 pounds.

Egg Yolk.—An irregular trend was again recorded on the demand side of this market, with sellers asking 43c. to 44c. per pound for the spray merchandise, and the granular material was sold on the basis of 40c. to 41c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch.—Higher costs for the basic products as a result of the expectations of a low crop yield resulted in higher prices for the corn derivatives last week as well as for wheat, potato and rice starches. Corn starch was up 20c. per 100 pounds, with sellers asking $2.74 to $2.85 per 100 pounds for the pearl article and the powdered material was listed at $2.84 to $2.95 per 100 pounds. Potato starch was quoted at 5c. to 5¼c. per pound, with a firm tone in evidence and rice starch was prices at 7½c. to 8½c. per pound, while the wheat derivative was fractionally higher at 6¼c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Philippine.—The market for this commodity advanced ¼c. per pound, with the possibilities of a further advance coming along in the Fall, and demand was said to be excellent. With the less than car lot quantities averaging up to 4c. per pound. Borneo was quoted in less than car lot shipments at 4¼c. per pound.

Divi-Divi.—This market continued strong as a result of the upward trend noted in the pound sterling late in the week, and prices were quoted on a nominal basis at $30 to $32 per ton.

Gambier—Sellers of the common material reported a spot price of 4½c. to 5½c. per pound, with an import price of 4c. per prevailing, and the Singapore cube was placed at 6½c. per pound for spot, with the import price of 6c. per pound noted for shipment. Plantation changed hands on the basis of 8c. to 8½c. per pound.

Mangrove Bark.—Tanners continued to take out substantial quantities here during the week, with the prices quoted on a nominal basis as a result of the hysterical trend in the foreign monetary exchange values.

Myrobalans.—Orders coming into this market were marked urgent last week, with sellers in a state of confusion in trying to quote on lots as a result of the erratic trend over which the various exchange values traveled. The R2 product was listed nominally at $21.50 per ton.

Quebracho.—A sharp rise was noted in the ordinary and clarified products with sellers quoting the market for the ordinary at 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound, according to quantity, and the prices for the clarified material was listed at 3⅜c. to 3⅝c. per pound, according to quantity.

Sumac.—The market for the ground Sicilian material reflected the trend in the exchange value for lira, with sellers reporting the import prices of $60 to $65 per ton, and the spot price was listed at $63 to $66 per ton. A good amount of business was transacted last week.

Wattle Bark.—Although demand continued to follow a highly irregular course during the week, sellers reported the market displayed a strong tone at times under the influences of higher currency exchange rates.

Chile Increases Sulphur Output

Production of sulphur in Chile near Arica, after being suspended during part of 1932, was resumed at the first of this year. The output of refined sulphur was 432 tons in January and 289 tons in February, or an average of 360 tons a month which was for export. This was the same as the 1932 export volume from this area, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the vice-consul at Antofagasta. In the Antofagasta area, the production rate for one firm is about 900 tons monthly. Another concern is installing cable conveyors and expects to produce monthly about 1,000 tons of 85 percent grade. While most of the sulphur produced there is used in southern Chile, a 500-ton shipment went to Argentina in May, and American importers are said to have purchased 1,500 tons recently. In expectation of government subsidies, there is a plan for the installation of a sulphur refinery at Ollague using flotation methods.

Alcohol and Chemical Makers to Issue Stock

Three alcohol companies and one chemical company have been granted permission by the New York Stock Exchange to list for trading additional shares of their stock. The American Commercial Alcohol Corporation will add 15,000 common shares on notice of the exchange for 2,700 preferred and 3,900 common shares of Noxonn, Inc., manufacturer of insecticides and polishes, with which it has a ten-year contract for solvents. The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company will issue 15,000 additional shares for the purchase of stock in Penn-Mar-Kentucky, Inc., which latter will be jointly owned by U. S. I. and National Distillers Products Corporation. It will also issue up to 15,000 shares for properties to be purchased. Commercial Solvents Corporation will list 105,000 more common shares to cover the purchase of certain properties of the Rossville Alcohol & Chemical Corporation. Monsanto Chemical Company will list 3,000 additional common shares to be issued for the purchase of some property of an undisclosed nature.

Celanese Patents Invalid

The British Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of British Celanese, Ltd., from a lower court decision ordering revocation of British patents Nos. 165,519, 198,023, and 203,092, covering evaporative or dry spinning of cellulose acetate filaments. The decision below was given in an action by the Cellulose company charging infringement of four patents by Courtaulds, Ltd. One of the patents, No. 182,154, not being relied upon, the defendant's petition for revocation of the grants was limited to the three mentioned above.

The lower court found that the three patents in question had no subject-matter or utility and were ambiguous. It was also found that the inventions claimed had been anticipated in certain respects. Claims with respect to patent No. 203,092 were abandoned by the Celanese company on appeal. The appellate court, speaking through the Master of the Rolls, upheld the lower court in entirety.

Dutch Indies Chemical Imports

While imports of chemicals and related products into Netherlands India in the first quarter of this year totaled only half as much in value as those in the corresponding period of 1932, there were increases in the quantities of certain commodities imported, according to information given out by the Department of Commerce. The total value was $1,700,000. Imports of aniline dyes increased 36 percent in weight and 40 percent in value; artificial indigo increased 3 percent in weight and 18 percent in value; zinc white increased 22 percent in weight, but declined 7 percent in value; red lead was off 10 percent in weight and 44 percent in value. Imports of caustic soda, sulphate of ammonia, and matches all recorded large declines. Prepared medicines increased 3 percent in weight, but declined 4 percent in value; toilet articles (three-fourths of which are inexpensive toothpastes, pomades, and similar preparations) advanced 48 percent in quantity, but dropped 5 percent in value; paints increased 16 percent in weight and 18 percent in value. Of the total imports, the share of the Netherlands dropped from 26 percent in the first quarter of 1932 to 15 percent, the United States from 13 percent to 4 percent, Great Britain from 17 percent to 10 percent, Sweden from 12 percent to 9 percent, while the share of Germany increased from 16 percent to 30 percent, and Japan from 2 percent to 11 percent.

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Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Fertilizer Materials

Sulphate of Ammonia Advanced--Nitrate of Soda Reduced -- Nitrogen Parley in Ostend -- January-June Tag Sales 16 Percent Ahead of Last Year

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Several important price movements took place in agricultural chemicals last week. A reduction in the price of nitrate of soda and an advance in sulphate of ammonia were among the in phosphate rock were among the week's features. Organics were in a slightly stronger position than a week ago and most imported commodities were higher on the advance in rates of currency exchange. Market interest was active throughout the week but it was not wholly a buying interest, representing largely a leaning on the part of fertilizer manufacturers and mixers to keep in close touch with the week's developments.

The rise in the price of domestic sulphate of ammonia occurred on Tuesday and had been expected by the trade, following a week of suspended offerings. The importers of sulphate did not figure in the movement and largely because of the exchange situation, all offerings of foreign material have been withdrawn. The change in nitrate of soda placed the market at a higher level than last year's opening price but actually represented a reduction from the prices that had been in force since April. The new nitrate prices appeared on Wednesday. Sellers of both nitrate and sulphate were accepting business only up to the end of the year.

Conferences between representatives of the Chilean nitrate industry and representatives of European nitrogen producing countries were started again in Ostend last week. According to private reports here the conference was deadlocked after a few sessions when the European delegates refused to meet Chile's demands for wider allowable exports and a closer relationship between the price of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda in world markets. Early reports here indicated that the conference had little chance for success but daily press cables later in the week stated that chances for co-operation were much improved. Latest dispatches indicate that the conference will move from Ostend and resume elsewhere within a few days; those here who are interested in the international nitrogen situation hope that efforts to stabilize nitrogen will not be prolonged as they were last year when the conference had the appearance of a junket through various European summer resorts.

Sales of fertilizer tax tags in twelve Southern states during June were about three percent greater than June, 1932, and sales in five Midwestern states were about four percent ahead of June last year, according to the data compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. Ordinarily sales for June represent about one percent of the annual total. The June gains over last June were much smaller than the comparative April and May gains and for the first half of the calendar year sales in the Southern states were eighteen percent greater than the same months of 1932 but about twenty-eight percent smaller than the tonnage for the first half of 1931. Florida, Texas and Oklahoma were the only Southern states in which sales for the first half of the year were less than the corresponding six months of 1932; Alabama showed the best record with a thirty-four percent gain. All of the five Midwestern states included in the report were under the tonnage of the first six months of 1932. The accompanying table shows details of sales for June, a comparison with 1932 and 1931, and, a record for the January-June period.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, New York, 5c. per unit.
imported, 25c. per unit.
Bone, raw, South American, $1 per ton.
meal, imported, $2 per ton.
Castor pomace, domestic, $1 per ton.
imported, $1.50 per ton.
Sulphate of ammonia, domestic, $2.50 per ton.
Urea-ammonia liquor, 10c. per unit.

Reduced

Nitrate of soda, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
73.9	71.8	71.8	74.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda. — Prices on material for delivery over the balance of the year appeared Wednesday morning. The new schedule for July-December position is as follows:—To fertilizer manufacturers, $23.90 per ton, in bulk; $25.20 per ton in 200-pound bags; and $25.90 per ton in 100-pound bags. To fertilizer dealers, $25.80 per ton in 200-pound bags; and $26.50 per ton in 100-pound bags. The price to large-sized manufacturers or the so-called "big six" group is $23.50 per ton. The prices are ex-vessel at usual Atlantic and Gulf ports and represent a reduction of $1 per ton from the schedule which had been in effect since April 25. The new schedule, however, is $1.50 per ton higher than the opening prices last season. Local market observers were puzzled as to why prices were lowered from their recent level in face of rising values for other commodities and in the absence of an official explanation from sellers it was thought that the recently reorganized Chilean industry sought to lessen the spread between nitrate of soda and its lower-priced competitor, sulphate of ammonia. A movement in that direction was sought by representatives of the Chilean industry in another nitrogen conference held last week at Ostend. According to advices received here on Tuesday European nitrate interests would not accede to Chile's demands and the conference was deadlocked, and, according to those close to the market, the price reduction initiated on Wednesday by importers of Chilean material might suggest that Chile's newly-organized marketing group has ideas at variance with those held by the European synthetic nitrates producers with whom they entered into a price and marketing pact last year. Among other requests made by Chile and refused by Europe at last week's conference was one to triple Chile's nitrate export quota of last year. Belgium and, according to some informants, the Netherlands made important loans to Chile recently and the South American country now claims it cannot pay off on those debts unless their allowable exports are tripled. With sulphate of ammonia advancing here, last week's reduction in nitrate indicates that the sellers of the latter would like to regain some of the business that they have lost to sulphate over the past two years.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — Domestic sellers advanced prices Tuesday, following a brief period in which they were practically out of the market. The price for delivery up to December 31 is $24 per ton, in bulk, f.o.b. cars at the ports and/or Northern producing points. The $24 figure represented an advance of $2.50 per ton over a week ago. Suppliers of foreign material were entirely out of the market. The advance of the florin and yen exchange with the Netherlands and Japan respectively has placed the imported product further in the background. The home market price for sulphate in Holland was reported at around 470 to 480 florins per kilos for material in bags and at mid-week exchanges was the equivalent of $25.50 to $26 per metric ton. Estimated landed prices for Japanese material on mid-week exchanges were above $26 per ton for material in bulk. Importers of European material hope to be in a position to quote prices soon but the Japanese article has not figured in this market for several weeks and is unlikely to return under anything like existing conditions. Sulphate buyers evidenced a close interest in the progress of the market last week and some sought to buy for next Spring delivery but the sellers were not accepting business for delivery beyond the end of the year.

Cyanamide. — Domestic sellers continued to quote the pulverized material in bags to manufacturers at $1.02½ per unit of ammonia, delivered to buyers' plants. The rise in sulphate of ammonia prices last week placed this material in a potentially stronger position and the possibilities of an advance are not remote. There has been no change in the position of the granular product which is nominally quoted at $34 per ton, delivered. The nominal position of Japanese material has been advanced from $24 to $26 per ton, according to estimates made on the basis of current currency exchanges.

Castor Pomace.—Currency exchange movements forced the price of foreign to higher levels last week and the domestic factors followed in line. Mid-week sales of imported were made at $21.50 per ton, c.i.f. ports, and quoted prices ranged upward to $22.50. These prices were $1.50 per ton higher than the market a week ago. Domestic sold at $17.50 per ton, f.o.b. producing point, and quotations ranged to $19 per ton. As the week progressed the sellers were talking stronger for the $19 figure. There was an active interest in the pomace market last week.

Dried Blood.—The New York market reversed its trend and quotations were advanced to $2.25 and $2.35 per unit. Supplies here were scant and there were no offerings of car lot amounts late in the week. Importers advanced their prices following the stronger leanings which the market recently showed. July-August shipment was named at $2.75 per unit, an advance of 25c. Early sales of domestic in Chicago were reported at $2 per unit, unchanged from a week ago but the market appeared basically stronger.

Fish Scrap.—The size of the catch in Chesapeake and neighboring waters has not improved since earlier operations but buyers were not especially active and sellers centered their efforts in filling contracts previously taken. Offerings of unground scrap continued at $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis factories and subject to the usual when-and-if-made stipulation. The price was firm.

Hoof Meal.—The Chicago market continued in an even position and no change in the quoted prices has been made for a few weeks. Sellers asked $1.25 to $1.35 per unit. Because of the small interest in imported hoof meal in this country, the price of that commodity will no longer be listed as a regular feature of this publication.

Nitrogenous Material.—Rising rates of exchange advanced the price of imported material to $2.75 per unit, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, a rise of 25c. per unit. The domestic product at Eastern plants was also quoted at $2.75 per unit wherever offered but offerings were few and far between. The previous paid price for domestic was around $2.10 per unit but subsequently sellers withdrew from the market because of difficulties in obtaining raw material supplies at suitable prices. Domestic in the West was advanced 25c. per unit to the basis of $2.25, f.o.b. plant.

Tankage. — Quoted prices in New York were wholly nominal because of a lack of offerings last week. The market was almost bare of stocks. Imported material had strong leanings as sellers asked $2.75 to $3 and 10c. per unit-ton, according to quality. The tendency was further in the direction of $3 per ton last week. Feeding tankage in Chicago was unchanged with rather light inquiry. The fertilizer grade was also without price movement last week.

Urea.—Importers have not yet issued new prices on this commodity but as previously reported it is likely that a new schedule will appear before the end of the month.

Urea-Ammonia Liquor. — Following the advance in sulphate of ammonia, sellers advanced the price of this compound to 96c. per unit of ammonia, basis f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports, the equivalent to sulphate of ammonia at $24.

Potashes

Potashes were lacking in new or important developments last week. Sellers of both domestic and imported materials continued to offer prompt business at the provisional price and discount rate which has been offered for the past several weeks and which is subject to revision when the 1933-1934 schedule is issued. Bookings of new business were light. The basis of the long overdue schedule is now primarily contingent upon the determination of fair selling prices for potash under the code of fair competition that is being prepared by the domestic factors for submission to the administrator of the National Industry Recovery Act. At least, this movement will be a governing factor in the position of muriate and manure salts.

Phosphates

The firmness in superphosphate features the market for phosphatic fertilizer crudes. The producers have been holding firmly to schedule prices which they announced July 1 on July, August and September business. Sellers would not accept orders for delivery beyond September and as indicated a week ago there is already talk of higher prices to come after September. Imported bone products continued to rise on the advancing rate of exchange. South American raw bone and imported 3 and 50 meal were both higher last week.

Superphosphate.—Baltimore producers adhered firmly to the prices announced at the month's outset. The run of the pile was named at $7 per ton and screened and milled stocks were priced at $7.50 per ton, both in bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, for delivery over July, August and September. The price was very firm and sellers were not accepting business beyond September delivery. Actual buying was said to be light but buyers kept a close touch on the progress of the market.

Bone Materials.—The price of South American raw bone advanced again last week. Importers quoted $26 per ton, a rise of $1 per ton over a week ago. Imported 3 and 50 meal advanced $2 per ton last week to the basis of

(Continued on page 59)

Fertilizer Tag Sales: June

	June				January-June			
	Equivalent tons*				Equivalent tons*			
	P.C. of 1932.	1933.	1932.	1931.	P.C. of 1932.	1933.	1932.	1931.
South—								
Virginia	77	3,281	4,255	7,358	108	222,233	205,876	306,669
North Carolina	40	5,621	13,907	24,630	129	824,869	639,555	967,302
South Carolina†	188	8,070	4,292	23,470	125	527,882	423,594	576,925
Georgia‡	950	4,871	513	2,221	109	386,304	355,114	683,902
Florida†	86	15,259	17,761	11,288	90	173,212	192,427	234,212
Alabama	800	2,800	350	2,550	134	289,500	201,650	416,500
Mississippi	529	2,775	525	1,341	101	84,546	83,525	194,836
Tennessee†	...	.....	45	407	121	63,251	52,321	105,706
Arkansas†	100	100	100	100	122	21,035	17,298	60,946
Louisiana†	1,367	287	21	250	112	35,894	32,125	73,933
Texas	40	20	50	275	91	27,110	29,648	57,842
Oklahoma	...	10	...	15	67	1,935	2,875	6,739
Totals, South	103	43,004	41,819	73,905	118	2,637,771	2,236,008	3,685,512
Mid-West—								
Indiana	294	94	32	2,281	90	40,322	44,731	114,086
Illinois	...	...	75	219	76	7,608	9,955	26,851
Kentucky	...	610	...	395	94	46,907	50,075	95,562
Missouri	...	...	5	17	52	7,243	13,977	25,715
Kansas	27	12	45	36	21	300	1,432	1,526
Totals, Mid-West	456	716	157	2,948	85	102,380	120,170	263,730
Grand totals	104	43,810	41,976	76,853	116	2,740,151	2,356,178	3,949,242

* Monthly records of fertilizer tags are kept by State control officials and are slightly larger or smaller than the actual sales of fertilizer. The figures indicate the equivalent number of short tons of fertilizer represented by the tax tags purchased and required by law to be attached to each bag of fertilizer sold in the various States.
† Cottonseed meal sold as fertilizer included.
‡ Excludes 27,020 tons of cottonseed meal for January-June combined, but no separation is available for the amount of meal used as fertilizer from that used as feed.
§ Revised.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

President Roosevelt Orders Stoppage of Traffic in Illegally Produced Oil--Confusion Surrounds Mid-Continent Crude Price Schedule--Refined Oils Strong

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

A Presidential edict designed to halt the traffic in illegally produced oil featured the petroleum market last week. Acting under the provisions of the National Industry Recovery Act, President Roosevelt issued an executive order stating that "the transportaton in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum and the products thereof, produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted to be produced or withdrawn from storage by any State law or valid regulations or order prescribed thereunder, by any board, commission, officers, or other duly authorized agency of a State, is hereby prohibited." The order provides that a violation shall be punishable by fine, imprisonment or both. The President's action was hailed in local oil circles as the most progressive step that has yet been taken to lift the petroleum industry out of the slough in which it has been engulfed for the past few years. Aimed particularly at the recalcitrant states of Oklahoma and Texas, it is believed that it will immediately result in a reduction of 200,000 to 250,000 barrels in the daily output of oil in Texas alone. The President's order, which was issued on Wednesday, was prefaced by considerable confusion in establishing prices for crude in Oklahoma, and late in the week there were three varying schedules of prices in force, all higher than a week ago but widely dierent. Forceful prohibition of transportation of illegally produced or so-called "hot" oil will doubtless have an early effect upon prices, and it was the opinion of the trade last week that the Oklahoma crude buyers now posting different prices would soon effect a uniform price schedule, most likely at the basis which is equivalent to an advance of about twenty-three cents over the prices that were set for crude in mid-June.

Refined oil markets were strong, but there were not many important advances made, as a result of the confusion in the crude situation. Industrial petroleum products shared in the position of the general refined oil market, and Midcontinent quotations for solvents and diluents were repeated at the levels established a fortnight ago. Waxes were again the strongest commodities in the industrial oil group and prices were advanced again last week.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended July 8 was 2,596,25 barrels, a decrease of 5,800 barrels over the 2,602,050 barrel average for the preceding week, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The average for four weeks ended July 8 was 2,580,950 barrels, and the average at this time a year ago was 2,152,550 barrels. Runs of foreign and domestic crude oil to stills during the week ended July 8 averaged 2,345,-000 barrels for 92.2 percent of refinery operation, against exactly the same amount in the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute from companies controlling 71.1 percent of the nation's capacity.

Solvents and Diluents

The confusion in establishing new and higher prices for crude oil left refined oils in a rather unsettled position at the Midcontinent refineries last week and the group of petroleum solvents and diluents were held steady at the preceding week's price levels. It had been expected that the higher crude values would foster further advances in solvents' prices. A good running demand continued to support the market last week and prices still evidenced very strong leanings. Both contract and open order buying was active and with the movement late in the week which tended to clarify the crude price situation, the solvents' market evidenced an easy disposition for an advance. The East Coast bulk market was also strong. There have been no recent changes reported in the tankwagon price structure in local markets or in the mid-West.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—The Midcontinent refinery market remained at the price level established a fortnight ago. Tankcar prices were quoted at 5¾c. to 6¼c. per gallon, according to specifications, f.o.b. Group 3. A good spot and contract demand was reported and based upon the improvement in crude prices the market had an excellent chance of going higher. Tankcars at local refineries continued at the basis of 9c. per gallon.

Lacquer Diluents.—Broad demands continued to feature this market. The prices at Group 3 refineries were repeated from a week ago at the basis of 7c. to 7¾c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. refineries and dependent upon specifications desired. The East Coast bulk market was also unchanged with 12½c. per gallon named, f.o.b. refineries.

Petroleum Ethers. — Routine withdrawals on the part of the regular consumers and steady price tones were the prominent characteristics of this market last week. Group 3 producers quoted the 30-60 degree ether at 10c. per gallon and the 40-75 degree product at 11c. per gallon, both in tankcars, basis Group 3.

Petroleum Thinners.—The Midcontinent market held steady throughout last week at the levels which were established a fortnight ago. The tankcar price of 4½c. to 5¼c. per gallon at Group 3 refineries, according to specifications desired, was strong and likely to reflect the additional appreciation of crude oil prices last week. The demand in the local market was good and the price for tankcars at refineries remained strong at 9c. per gallon.

Rubber Solvents. — The rubber tire manufacturing trade continued to buy in good, strong fashion and the prices were given good support by the demand. Tankcar prices for both the light and heavy solvent were priced at 5¾c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3, the level established a fortnight ago. The price stands an excellent chance of advancing as a result of the increase in crude values last week.

Stoddard Solvent. — Although it had been indicated that the market was in for further advance, the confusion in setting crude oil prices last week held the market from higher prices. The Group 3 producers quoted 5¼c. to 5¾c. per gallon for tankcar lots, f.o.b. refineries while sellers on the East Coast quoted 9c. per gallon for tankcars, also basis refinery.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The local tankcar market was steady last week at the basis of 9c. per gallon, at the refineries. The report a week ago that tankcars were being offered on a delivered basis at 9c. could not be confirmed. The Group 3 market continued in a strong position, but no further upward movements have taken place since the establishment of the 4¾c. to 5½c. per gallon basis for tankcars at Group 3 refineries, according to specifications.

Hydrocarbon Gases

Displaying characteristic aloofness to the influences of the general petroleum market, the gaseous solvents in the butane, hexane and pentane group were entirely devoid of new developments last week. The demand continued along moderate lines with wider buying noted here and there and the price situation at the Group 3 producing points was wholly without change.

Butanes. — The market continued in a steady position at the Group 3 producing points. Sellers continued to offer tankcars at the basis of 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon, according to quantity. Contract withdrawals were reported as steady.

Heptanes. — Prices continued on an even keel throughout last week. The demand side of the market was moderately active and the producers quoted the normal article in tankcars at 10c. per gallon and the mixed product at 12c. per gallon, both basis Group 3. The laboratory grade was priced at 17c. per gallon in drum cars, f.o.b. Group 3.

Hexane. — The market was free from elements of a disturbing nature last week and sellers continued to quote the established schedule. The price for the normal industrial grade in tankcars was 11c. per gallon with the usual differentials quoted for drum cars and less than car lot amounts. The laboratory grade remained at 17c. per gallon in drum cars. All quotations were f.o.b. Group 3.

Octanes. — Neither prices nor surrounding conditions have been altered in the market for this mixture. The quotations for tankcars remained at 11c. per gallon, while drum cars were

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1933 Jan. 1-July 15	1932 Jan. 1-July 15
Commercial crude oil production	454,571,000	425,595,000
	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 16, 1932
Daily average production	2,680,000	2,143,700
	Week ended July 8, 1933	Week ended July 1, 1933
Motor fuel stocks total	52,168,000	52,434,000
Motor fuel stocks at refiners	29,050,000	29,103,000

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude oil prices were advanced 10c. at Somerset field, 10c. to 12c. to Rocky Mountain fields and other buyers followed the 10c. to 33c. per barrel advances posted a week ago at Oklahoma-Kansas fields. Gasoline prices were unchanged at leading refinery centers and no changes were reported in service station prices at leading marketing centers.

	June 30	July 7	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel	$0.752	$0.737	$1.017
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.045625	.045625	.06625
Gasoline prices at service station (average for ten marketing centers—including tax), per gallon	.1827	.1827	.1759

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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priced at 13c. per gallon, both basis Group 3.

Pentanes. — The demand continued in good style and the prices were wholly without change last week. Quotations for tankcars of the normal grade were based at 7c. per gallon with the usual differential for smaller quantities. The laboratory article continued at 17c. per gallon for drum cars at Group 3.

Propane. — There was not much in the way of new developments in this article last week. The movement into consumption continued at an even pace and prices were without change at the basis of 7c. per gallon for tank car quantities, f.ob. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils. — While prices for imported oil have not generally reflected the higher import cost caused by the rise in currency exchange it was now believed that prices will be advanced within a few days. Latest movements in exchange have placed the replacement cost of oil at a considerably higher basis than the current selling level. In some directions premiums of 2c. to 3c. per gallon have been obtained on sales but no general advance had been made. The first movement toward stiffening the market was the refusal a week ago of sellers to quote on forward business and from the sentiments expressed in marketing circles last week, the advance is only a matter of days.

Paraffin Waxes. — Scale wax was scarce and growing more difficult to obtain. Prices on white scale advanced ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound last week with both the 122-124 A.m.p. and the 124-126 A.m.p. quoted at 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound and leaning toward the 3⅛c. basis. Yellow advanced to 2⅞c. to 3c. per pound and was also strong. Semi-refined also moved upward to the basis of 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound, an advance of ⅛c. There is a distinct scarcity of all grades of scale and some market factors are believed to be short on their present commitments. Export prices on most fully refined grades were advanced ⅛c. per pound last week but the prices for domestic accounts were unchanged. Export prices have been moving closer and closer to the levels asked on domestic business. Export prices are as follows:—123-125, A.m.p., 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound; 125-127, A.m.p., 3¼c. to 3½c., unchanged; 128-130, A.m.p., 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; 130-132, A.m.p., 3⅞c. to 4c.; 133-135, A.m.p., 4⅜c. to 4½c.; and 135-137, A.m.p., 4½c. per pound, unchanged. Demand was very active last week both in export and domestic channels of trade and there is considerable talk in the direction of higher prices for domestic business.

Petrolatum.—The market continued in a steady position last week. Demand has not been very encouraging but the daily volume of material moving into consumption has given a fair measure of support to the prices, which are now held close to the established schedules on all grades.

Fuels and Lubricants

East Coast refined oil markets occupied a strong position at the close of last week. Gasoline prices were strong all week but there were no advances made in the local bulk market. The confusion in setting crude prices in Southwestern fields last week was a counter condition to the strength of the market but demands were heavy and gave excellent support to asked prices. Kerosene continued in an unusually strong position for this time of the year. For the first week in the past few export gasoline and kerosene prices at the U. S. Gulf were unchanged, but they were quite strong, according to reports. Bunker and diesel oils sold well at the higher prices established a week ago. Pennsylvania bright stocks were advanced twice during the week and cylinder oils were also moved up. Neutrals continued unchanged at Pennsylvania refineries but were in a very strong position and well bought at the close.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The local bulk market continued in a strong position last week but there were no price changes. Jobbing demand continued at a good, steady rate and gave excellent support to the price structure. Leading refiners here quoted U. S. motor, below 65 octane, at 6c. per gallon and U. S. motor, above 65 octane, at 5¾c. per gallon, both in tankcars, at the refineries. The tankwagon and retail markets in the Atlantic seaboard territory continue to show a strongly intrenched position at the advanced levels of a few weeks ago. The export market at the U. S. Gulf was unchanged, although strong last week. Current Gulf prices are:—U. S. Motor, 4⅛c. per gallon; 60-62, 400 e. p., 4¼c. per gallon; 60-62, 390 e. p., 4⅜c. per gallon; and 64-66, 375 e. p., 4⅝c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—The local market held the strong tones that it has evidenced for the past few weeks. Demand has not been rushing but the gallonage moving from local refineries has been considerably better than is usual for this time of the season. The price for 41-43 water white material holds firm at the basis of 5c. to 5¼c. per gallon, for tankcars at the refineries. The Gulf export market continued unchanged but like gasoline, there was distinct strength in its position. The gulf export price for prime white was 4c. per gallon and 4 ⅛c. per gallon for water white.

Fuels & Gas Oils.—Sellers reported a good buying movement at the higher prices last week. The 85c. per barrel prices for bunker C oil at the terminals was well held in all quarters. The higher market level for Diesel oil was also maintained in good fashion with $1.75 per barrel quoted at the Atlantic Coast terminals.

Lubricating Oils.—The expected advance in Pennsylvania bright stocks took place early in the week and was followed by another ½c. boost in the final half of the week. Sellers quoted regular pour grades at 27½c. to 28c. per gallon, a rise of 1c. for the period. Steam refined stocks also moved upward with advanced of 1c. in some grades and ½c. per gallon in others. The new prices were:—600 steam refined, 17½c. to 18c., up 1c.; 635 s. r., 18½c. to 19c., up 1 c.; 650 s. r., 19½c. to 20c., up ½c.; 600 flash, 20½c. to 21c., up ½c.; 630 flash, 25½c. to 26c., up ½c.; and Warren "E," 21c. to 21½c., up ½c. per gallon. The position of neutral oils was unchanged with 150 vis. at 19c. to 19½c.; 180 vis., 20½c. to 21c.; and 200 vis., 22c. to 22½c. per gallon. The neutrals were very strong, however, and likely to follow bright stocks and cylinder oils upward The demand for cylinders and bright stocks was heavy throughout the week and the market closed in a very strong position. The aforementioned prices include the Federal tax of 4c. per gallon on domestic sale. The movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	33,250
Saturday	55,250
Monday	59,200
Tuesday	50,600
Wednesday	54,750
Thursday	97,150
Total	350,200

Crude Oil Price Changes

Central Western

Effective the Ohio Oil Company discontinued posting a market price on Wooster crude and on Indiana crude. The last price on Wooster crude was 50c. per barrel and the last price at Indiana was 40c. per barrel.

Effective July 8 the Ohio Oil Company discontinued posting a market price on Wooster crude and on Indiana crude. The last price on Wooster crude was 50c. per barrel and the last price at Indiana was 40c. per barrel. Effective July 12, the Ohio Oil Company reduced posted prices at central western fields 10c. per barrel. New prices are as follows:—Lima, 95c.; Illinois, 90c.; Princeton, 90c.; and Western Kentucky, 85c. per barrel.

Kentucky

The Ashland Oil & Transportation Company advanced Somerset crude 10c. per barrel, July 8. The new market price, including premium, is 75c. per barrel, succeeding the schedule effected on June 20.

Midcontinent

The advances initiated July 6 by the Continental Oil Company and the Sinclair-Prairie Marketing Company were followed by considerable confusion and three varying ranges of price were posted, as follows:—

	Carter, Mid-continent Petroleum Co., Wilcox Oil & Gas, Stanolind.	Magnolia.	Sinclair-Prairie, Continental, White Eagle, Barnsdall, Empire Oil.
Below 25 gravity..	$0.38	$0.43	$0.61
25-25.9	.38	.45	.61
26-26.9	.38	.47	.61
27-27.9	.38	.49	.61
28-28.9	.38	.51	.61
29-29.9	.40	.53	.63
30-30.9	.42	.55	.65
31-31.9	.44	.57	.67
32-32.9	.46	.59	.69
33-33.9	.48	.61	.71
34-34.9	.50	.63	.73
35-35.9	.52	.65	.75
36-36.9	.54	.67	.77
37-37.9	.56	.69	.79
38-38.9	.58	.71	.81
39-39.9	.60	.73	.83
40 and above	.62	.75	.85

White Eagle Empire and the Continental Oil Company later marked prices down to the level posted by Magnolia.

Rocky Mountain

Effective July 8 the Ohio Oil Company advanced prices 10c. to 12c. per barrel as follows:—Elk Basin, 72c.; Grass Creek light, 72c.; Big Muddy, 55c.; Rock Creek, 54c., and Sunburst, 90c. per barrel. These prices succeed schedule of June 17.

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, July 12, 1933.

The Midcontinent market was unsettled by the conflicting crude oil price advances and the upset retail situation in the middle west. Quotations accordingly were largely nominal as buyers showed little interest in the market and sellers made no vigorous effort to get orders. The crude advances started shortly after the July 4 holiday when one major buyer advanced postings thirty-three cents a barrel. Another pushed prices up only ten cents and this advance was met by another major buyer. Then a fourth company advanced prices twenty-three cents. These conflicting schedules kept the entire market upset over a period of several days. Belief was general, however, that a compromise would be reached, and this was verified to some extent July 10 when the company which had initiated the advance of thirty-three cents dropped back to ten cents and another major buyer quickly followed suit.

The retail situation in the middle west has been unsettled several days.

A considerable amount of low octane gasoline had been bought by brokers in East Texas and this was known to be hanging over the market but no effort had been made to push the material into the market while the situation was upset. In the meantime one major refiner bought 600 cars of gasoline from an East Texas refiner and another in that district was working on a coastwise order. This was expected to whip the East Texas situation into line in short order. Other Midcontinent districts were in fairly good shape with the middle and high octane gasolines extremely scarce for open market shipment and with the price trend definitely upward.

Natural gasoline was uncertain although it was generally believed any improvement in the refined oils market would give naturals a boost.

Kerosene buying was not as brisk as it had been and stocks were increased at a few refineries. Distillate also was sluggish although little change was made in prices.

Gas oil activity which was a feature earlier in the month had died down after refiners apparently had obtained their current requirements for cracking. Heavier crude runs throughout the district was causing a larger production of both gas and fuel oils.

Fuel oil continued to have a good undertone at generally unchanged price levels.

Bright stock prices were advanced another cent by a majority of manufacturers following two advances recently in Pennsylvania.

Wax was strong and scarce.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area, basis group 3, Oklahoma, excluding the 1½c federal tax on gasoline, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES.—Low octane 3rd grade, U. S. Motor gasoline, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c. a gallon; middle octane, 4c. to 4¼c.; high octane, 4¼c. to 4½c.; 60-62, 400 ep., 4c. to 4⅛c.; 64-66, 390 ep., 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; 64-66, 375 ep., 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; 68-70, 350 ep., 4⅜c. to 4½c.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—14-15 pound vapor pressure, 3¾c. to 4c. a gallon; 16-18 pound vapor, 3½c. to 3¾c.; 22-24 pound vapor, 3½c. to 3¾c.; 26-70 grade, 2¾c. to 3c.

KEROSENES. — The 41-43 gravity, water white, 2½c. to 2⅝c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; 44-46 gravity, 4c. to 4¼c.

DISTILLATES.—Prime white color, 38-40 gravity, zero, good odor, 175 flash, 600 ep., 2⅛c. to 2¼c. a gallon; 38-40 gravity, light straw, zero, good odor, 175 flash, 600 ep., 2c. to 2⅛c.; 36-38 gravity, light straw, 1⅞c. to 2c.

GAS OILS.—Light straw, 34-36 gravity, zero, good odor, flash under 190, 1⅞c. to 2c. a gallon; 32-36 gravity, light straw, 40-50 cold test, 1⅝c. to 1½c.; 32-36 gravity, dark, high cold test, ugi., 1¼c. to 1⅜c.

FUEL OILS.—High cold test, 18-22 gravity, industrial fuel, no other specifications guaranteed, 32½c. to 35c. a barrel; 22-24 gravity, zero to 25 cold test, 37½c. to 42½c.; 24-26 gravity, zero to 15 cold test, 45c. to 50c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, 100-100 viscosity, 60c. to 65c.

BRIGHT STOCK.—High cold test, 18½c.; low cold test, 19¼c. a gallon.

WAX.—124-126 white crude scale 2½c. to 2¾c. a pound.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, July 14, 1933.

Tankcar gasoline prices have taken a new advance of some importance in the last few days, in line with higher crude and higher retail prices. The trade, after a lull following the recent advances, appears to be turning quite bullish and refiners are unwilling to quote motor fuel at any figure except for immediate shipment, and higher prices at that.

Gasoline consumption appears to be running at a high rate and in the Chicago trade territory probably is ahead of a year ago, due to travel to the World's Fair, favorable weather and better business conditions generally. Jobbers are ordering large amounts of gasoline on their contracts, although they are not buying very actively in the spot market. The low octane material is not so strong and scarce as some of the middle and high bracket products.

Kerosene is firm and not very plentiful. Likewise furnace oils are holding their own nicely. Gas and fuel oils are in moderate demand at firm prices. Wax continues scarce and subject to much interest. Lubricating oil markets are strong and advancing. Solvents and naphthas are displaying a better tone. Natural gasolines are in good tone, in line with refinery products. In general, the refinery market is active and strong.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots are:—

GASOLINE.—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; low octane motor, 4¼c. to 4½c.; middle octane motor, 5c. to 5¼c.; high octane motor, 5¼c. to 5½c.; 60-62, 400, 4⅜c. to 4½c.; 64-66, 390, 4⅜c. to 4½c.; 64-66, 375, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 68-70, 360, 4½c. to 4¾c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (All tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries)—Cleaners' naphtha, 8.5c. per gallon, tankcar; 13c., tank wagon; petroleum spirits, 7c., tankcar; 11.7c., tank wagon; lacquer diluent, 12.2c., tankcar; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 9c., tankcar; 12.2c., tank wagon; V. M. &. P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c. tank wagon.

KEROSENE.—41-43, water white, 2¾c. to 2⅞c. per gallon; 42-44, water white, 2⅞c. to 3c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, prime white distillate, 2⅛c. to 2¼c. per gallon; 38-40, straw distillate, 2c. to 2⅛c.; 36-38, straw zero, 1⅞c. to 2c.; 32-36, straw zero, 1⅞c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 1¾c. to 1⅞c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 1¼c. to 1⅜c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, 60c. to 65c. per barrel; 26-28, zero, 52½c. to 55c.; 24-26, zero, 45c. to 50c.; 24-26, 35c. to 40c.; 18-22, zero, 40c. to 45c.; 18-22, 27½c. to 30c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1933.

Stoddard solvent remained in improved demand with the quotation steady at 11c. per gallon in tankcar lots. Naphtha and kerosene shipments were moderate.

U. S. motor gasoline was in good demand at the unchanged price of 5¼c. per gallon at refinery and 12¾c. delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection. The call for 65-70 octane was strong at 6c. per gallon at refinery and 13½c. delivered, including the usual charges.

Water-white kerosene was quoted at 6c. per gallon at refinery, with the demand reported fair-to-good, and the delivered price was 7c. per gallon.

Bunker C fuel oil moved lively at the unchanged quotation of 60c. per barrel at terminal and 65c. per barrel delivered alongside. Factories in this trading territory maintained a steady call for this grade at the firm price of 75c. per barrel, delivered.

Trade News Briefs

Santa Rita Oil Company will lay a fifteen-mile, four-inch pipeline from the Cut Bank field, northern Montana to the town of Cut Bank, Montana. The work will be done by Winston Brothers Construction Company of Minneapolis. The cost will be between $80,000 and $100,000. At present production is trucked.

Supertest Petroleum Corporation, Ltd., of London, Ontario, has declared the following dividends, payable July 3 to shareholders of record June 15:—A quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 percent per annum on class A preferred; a quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 percent per annum on class B preferred; and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on common or ordinary shares.

The Shell Transport and Trading Company and subsidiaries and affiliates paid a total of £50,000,000 in direct taxes in 1932, excluding income tax on profits, according to a statement made by Viscount Bearsted, chairman of the company. In contrast with this, he said, the shareholders received less than £6,000,000 in dividends on which the majority had to pay income taxes.

The Ethyl Corporation has ordered from the General American Transportation Corporation twelve more special tankcars for the transportation of ethyl fluid, the lead tetraethyl mixture used to make ethyl gasoline. These cars are forge-welded, without seams or rivets. They will be used, along with eighteen previously purchased, to ship ethyl fluid from the Ethyl Corporation's plant in Wilmington, Del., to petroleum refiners.

Salt Creek Refining Company has been organized by interests connected with the Domino Bessemer Oil Companies and is building a modern refinery on one of its leases on section 13-39-79 in the south end of Salt Creek field along the Salt Creek-Casper highway. It will start with 200 barrels daily capacity. A. E. Winters is president; C. E. Littlefield, secretary-manager. Other directors are:—C. R. Cantrell, Richard Nines and T. C. Spears.

The Philgas Company, liquefied petroleum gas marketing subsidiary of the Phillips Petroleum Company, has opened a new divisional sales and engineering office in Philadelphia to develop industrial gas markets in that area. The company has also arranged to augment its industrial division staffs in other offices. The sales of butane and propane in April, May and June were the largest in any three months of the company's five-year history, according to G. G. Oberfell, president.

The Texas Corporation purchased a four percent interest in the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company, a gasoline carrying system between the Oklahoma fields and Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Barnsdale Corporation sold the interest to the Texas. The Texas will build a new line from its refinery at West Tulsa to connect with the purchaser's line. The Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation; Skelly Oil Company; Pure Oil Company, and Phillips Petroleum Company, also have an interest in the line.

Classification of gasoline stations as stores under the West Virginia chain-store tax law has been attacked in a suit instituted in the Federal court at Bluefields, W. Va., June 21, by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. A hearing was set for June 29 by Judge George W. McClintic. An order is sought to restrain Fred L. Fox, state tax commissioner, from paying into the state treasury $240,000 collected from the company. The Standard Oil Company asserts that the taxes were paid under protest. At the tax commissioner's office in Charleston it was explained that the tax was assessed under the new State law levying a graduated tax upon chain stores and interpreted there as applicable to gasoline filling stations as "stores."

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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World Petroleum Congress Will Meet in London

R. P. Anderson, technologist of the American Petroleum Institute, and American representative of technical committee No. 28 of the International Standards Association, has been designated as the official representative of the United States to the world petroleum congress, to be held July 19 to 25 at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London. Dr. Anderson already had been directed by the institute to attend sessions of the committee of which he is American representative, which will be held during the congress. That meeting now is scheduled for June 23, when representatives of standards associations in nine European countries will meet with representatives of the United States and Japan to consider proposals for international uniformity in methods of testing petroleum products. The London session will be the first assemblage of members of the committee on nomenclature and methods of testing petroleum products and lubricants since it was set up by the International Standards Association.

The general program of the meeting of the congress embraces virtually every problem of importance confronting the industry at this time from the scientific standpoint, including technical problems as to refined products. Many papers on these subjects will be presented by authorities on each topic.

Standard Oil of N. J. Buys Union Atlantic Co.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has purchased the fifty percent interest of the Atlantic Refining Company in the Union Atlantic Company, a marketing unit trading principally in the Antipodes, the sale being announced July 13 by the Atlantic Refining Company. The other fifty percent of the Union Atlantic Company was owned by the Union Oil Company of California, which sold its holdings recently at a profit of $1,350,000, according to the semi-annual report of L. P. St. Clair, president. He did not designate who the purchaser was and no statement was forthcoming from Standard Oil Company officials here when asked if that company had also bought the Union's holdings, as unofficially reported.

British Oil Refining Dropped 12 p.c. in 1932

LONDON, July 3, 1933.

Petroleum refineries in the United Kingdom consumed 555,500,000 gallons of raw materials (crude petroleum, crude distillate, residual oils, and shale oil) in 1932, compared with 630,900,000 gallons in 1931, according to data issued by the Board of Trade. The larger proportion of the materials treated was crude petroleum.

Imports of crude petroleum and crude distillates amounted to 368,400,000 gallons in 1932, compared with 344,000,000 gallons in 1931. The total of liquid refined products produced in 1932 was 439,700,000 gallons, compared with 509,100,000 gallons in 1931.

Details for the past two years, in comparison with 1929, follow:—

Imports of Crude Materials

	Gallons		
	1932.	1931.	1929.
Persia ..	232,300,000	243,400,000	340,000,000
Venezuela	66,500,000	93,500,000	64,700,000
Peru ...	45,100,000	.....	.....
Mexico .	16,600,000	.....	13,800,000
United States .	2,300,000	.....	.....
Trinidad.	1,200,000	7,100,000	20,900,000
Colombia.	.....	.....	47,500,000
Roumania	.....	.....	700,000
Other countries	4,400,000	.....	.....
Totals.	368,400,000	344,000,000	487,600,000

Throughputs

Petroleum	525,800,000	594,400,000	664,900,000
Shale oil	29,700,000	36,500,000	42,300,000
Totals..	555,500,000	630,900,000	707,200,000

Refinery Production

Motor spirit .	159,300,000	180,200,000	167,700,000
Other spirit .	17,000,000	20,900,000	25,400,000
Kerosene.	43,000,000	53,400,000	66,800,000
Gas oil..	35,200,000	33,500,000	30,800,000
Lubricating oil.	19,100,000	19,000,000	21,700,000
Fuel and diesel oils ...	160,800,000	193,800,000	286,900,000
Other liquid products.	5,300,000	6,300,000	5,000,000
Totals..	439,700,000	509,100,000	604,300,000

Imports of Refined Products

Motor spirit...	974,400,000	906,500,000	810,000,000
Other spirit...	15,800,000	18,200,000	24,500,000
Kerosene.	220,700,000	271,400,000	255,100,000
Gas oil.	97,700,000	85,200,000	114,000,000
Lubricating oil.	86,600,000	97,600,000	98,300,000
Fuel and diesel oils....	495,100,000	485,200,000	407,600,000
Totals.	1,890,300,000	1,864,100,000	1,709,500,000

Domestic Consumption (Calculated)

Motor spirit..	1,048,000,000	998,000,000	849,200,000
Other spirit...	17,600,000	20,700,000	38,200,000
Kerosene	190,100,000	225,100,000	226,700,000
Gas oil..	120,500,000	95,200,000	122,800,000
Lubricating oil.	86,700,000	98,800,000	99,700,000
Fuel and diesel oils ...	558,300,000	559,300,000	553,200,000
Totals	2,021,200,000	1,997,100,000	1,889,800,000

Socony Units Win Suit

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York in a decision handed down July 11 dismissed a suit brought against the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, by M. Salimoff & Co., for an accounting for oil alleged to have been bought by the oil companies from the Soviet Russian government. It was unofficially estimated that the suit involved about $30,000,000. The suit involved the validity of nationalization decrees of the soviet authorities whereby it confiscated property of its nationals. The plaintiffs were former owners of oil lands in the Baku district and they charged that the Russian government wrongfully seized all oil land in Russia in 1917. The oil companies won in the lower courts also.

Burning Oil Distributors Discuss Separate Code

CHICAGO, July 10, 1933.

Because of doubt as to the status of distributors of burning oils under the general oil industry code of ethics, steps have been taken by such distributors in Chicago and elsewhere which may result in the formation of a national organization of such sellers to protect their interests. Distributors of these products throughout the country, now nationally not organized, are giving much study to the question. The Chicago Burning Oil Distributors' Association at a meeting at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, recently went thoroughly into this subject, with consensus of the meeting that contacts should be made with such sellers in other areas. Further meetings are likely. The Chicago group neither approved nor disapproved the general code as a whole at that meeting.

It is pointed out the general oil industry code of practices, as adopted June 24, is primarily a gasoline code, or at least does not deal in detail with heating oils. Sellers of the latter feel the need of some arrangement to deal with the problems peculiar to their branch.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, ACETIC RESIDUE—65 cks, R W Greeff & Co, Malmen, Gothenburg
CRESYLIC—12 dms, 3 tons, 1 qr, 2 lbs, West Disinfectant Co, Gold Harbor, Manchester
28 dms, 22,400 lbs, Monsanto Chem Works, Georgic, Liverpool
SALICYLIC—2 cs, E Fougera & Co, American Merchant, London
AGAR AGAR—10 bls, 2,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Niel Maersk, Kobe
10 bls, 2,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Niel Maersk, Kobe
5 bls, 1,000 lbs, Wm Benkert & Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
20 bls, 4,000 lbs, Brown Bros, Niel Maersk, Kobe
7 bls, 1,400 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
ALBUMEN, VEGETABLE—18 cs, P H Petry & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
ALCOHOL, SULPHONATED—268 cks, 40,064 lbs, W J Honan, New York, Hamburg
AMMONIA, CARBONATE—5 cs, Jos Turner & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
PERCHLORATE—18 cs, M Harrison & Co, Inc, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, City of Dalhart, Coconada
ANTIMONY ORE—352 bgs, Santa Inez, Antofagasta
ANTISEPTICAL PREPS—5 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
ARGOLS—250 bgs, Isarco, Naples
130 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, L A Christensen, Oran
172 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, L A Christensen, Oran
ARROWROOT—250 bbls, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc, Nerissa, St Vincent
ARSENIC, BLACK—242 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwistar, Tampico
WHITE—200 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwistar, Tampico
ARTISTS' MATERIAL—1 cs, Rich Art Color Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
4 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Merchant, London
ASPHALT—340 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Morro Castle, Havana
2,098 cakes, Roofings, Inc, Stuttgart, Bremen
530 bgs, American Hard Rubber Co, Seatrain New York, Havana
BARIUM, HYDRATE—27 cks, American Merchant, London
BARYTES—1,700 bgs, 187,000 lbs, Smith Chem & Color Co, Isarco, Genoa
BAY RUM—10 bbls, Ehrmann-Strauss Co, Nerissa, St Thomas
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—50 cks, A V Berner & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
BONES—2,136 bgs, 222,629 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
BONE MEAL—500 bgs, Western World, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, 1,009,770 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
1,103 bgs, W C Willis Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
BRISTLES—16 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Hokuroku, Osaka
129 cs, Hokuroku, Osaka
10 cs, Chase National Bank, Hokuroku, Dairen
66 cs, National City Bank, Hokuroku, Tientsin
55 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Hokuroku, Tientsin
25 cs, Hokuroku, Kobe
41 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Ryoyo, Kobe
50 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
66 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Niel Maersk, Newchwang
140 cs, A Hurst & Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
84 cs, American Merchant, London
17 cs, American Shipping Co, American Merchant, London
7 cs, Cheanl, Cooper & Co, American Merchant, London
13 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, American Merchant, London
14 cs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, American Merchant, London
55 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, American Merchant, London
9 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Champlain, Havre
BRONZE POWDER—12 dms, Globe Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
14 cs, 2 dms, Bryant & Heffermann, New York, Hamburg
4 cs, Herbert Pietsch, New York, Hamburg
7 bbls, Baer Bros, Stuttgart, Bremen
9 cs, 5 dms, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
6 cs, 10 dms, J E Mandlik, Stuttgart, Bremen
BUCKTHORN BARK—15 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, New York, Hamburg
CALCIUM, CYANIDE—30 cs, Calcyanit Co, Penniand, Antwerp
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—483 cs, Mitsui & Co, Hokuroku, Keelung
REFINED—300 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Ryoyo, Kobe
SYNTH—272 cs, 73,090 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
CANARY SEED—238 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
689 bgs, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—60 bgs, 10,135 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, New York, Hamburg
834 bgs, Casein Mfg Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
1,667 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
1,918 bgs, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
1,810 bgs, Casein Mfg Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
334 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—250 bls, Van Loan & Co, Niel Maersk, Canton
900 bls, Geo L Curtin Co, Niel Maersk, Canton
300 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
174 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, Rhexenor, Batavia
FISTULA—12 baskets, J L Hopkins & Co, City of Dehart, Colombo
CASTOR BEANS—3,388 bgs, 11,858 bu, Baker Castor Oil Co, Coldbrook, Pernambuco
14,938 bgs, 52,283 bu, Argenti & Co, City of Dalhart, Masulipitam
2,358 bgs, 4,753 bu, Argenti & Co, City of Dalhart, Cocanada
2,800 bgs, 9,800 bu, Baker Castor Oil Co, City of Dalhart, Cocanada
3,395 bgs, 11,882 bu, Argenti & Co, City of Dalhart, Cocanada
1 cs, Jungmann & Co, New York, Hamburg of Dalhart, Masulipitam
679 bgs, 2,376 bu, Argenti & Co, City of Dalhart, Masulipitam
918 bgs, 3,213 bu, Baker Castor Oil Co, Western Prince, Rio Janeiro
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—785 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Georgic, Liverpool
13 cks, American Merchant, London
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—15 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
CHEMICALS—10 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, President Harding, Hamburg
17 cks, 11,937 lbs, Hummel Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
28 cks, 11,924 lbs, Jungmann & Co, New York, Hamburg
10 dms, 8,632 lbs, Irving Trust Co, New York, Hamburg
1 cs, Byk, Inc, New York, Hamburg
10 bbls, Chase National Bank, New York, Hamburg
20 bgs, 2,615 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
12 cks, 1,313 lbs, Earle & Co, New York, Hamburg
2,032 bgs, 450,168 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
20 cks, 12,012 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, New York, Hamburg
38 bgs, 6 dms, Jungmann & Co, New York, Hamburg
13 cs, American Express Co, New York, Hamburg
1 cs, Jungmann & Co, New York, Hamburg
8 cs, Billhuber-Knoll Corp, New York, Hamburg
100 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
30 cs, 5 bbls, Bergstrom Trading Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
25 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
52 cks, 2 cs, 2 kgs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
1 cs, Ganes Chemical Works, Pennland, Antwerp
4 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Bremen, Bremen
30 cs, C W Campbell & Co, Ryoyo, Kobe
7 cs, Burrough, Welcome & Co, American Merchant, London
4 cs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Champlain, Havre
1 ck, 1 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Champlain, Havre
20 cks A Hurst & Co, Champlain, Havre
8 cs, E Fougera & Co, Champlain, Havre
3 cs, G J Wallau, Champlain, Havre
200 bgs, Jungmann & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
112 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Cameronia, Glasgow
CHILLIES—142 bgs, Roesling, Monroe & Co, Isarco, Port Said
CLAY—750 bgs, 165,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, President Harding, Hamburg
204 bgs, Manhattan, Hamburg
BURNT—100 bgs, Guy C Foster, Georgic, Liverpool
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—7 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, New York, Hamburg
PRODUCTS—40 pkgs, Hygrolit, Inc, Stuttgart, Bremen
COBALT METAL—22 cks, Belgo American Trading Corp, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
OXIDE—15 cks, Belgo American Trading Corp, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
COCA LEAVES—104 bls, Banca Com'l Italian Trust Co, Santa Clara, Salaverry
COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Western World, Trinidad
200 bgs, Western World, Trinidad
715 bgs, Nerissa, Trinidad
530 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Veragua, Port Limon
203 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Veragua, Port Limon
167 bgs, Arbuthnot, Latham & Co, Veragua, Port Limon
200 bgs, Veragua, Port Limon
1,000 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Veragua, Havana
80 bgs, Mecke & Co, Amor, Maracaibo
100 bgs, Amor, Porto Cabello
32 bgs, Mecke & Co, Pollux, Barahona
5,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Pollux, Sanchez
800 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Pollux, Sanchez
419 bgs, Wood & Selick, Pollux, Sanchez
3,000 bgs, Pollux, Sanchez
100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Pollux, Porto Plata
500 bgs, National City Bank, Pollux, Porto Plata
250 bgs, Carr Bros, Pollux, Porto Plata
650 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Pollux, Porto Plata
500 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Pollux, Porto Plata
44 bgs, Machado & Co, Pollux, Monte Cristy
98 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Pollux, Monte Cristy
2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Taubate, Bahia
2,000 bgs, Taubate, Bahia
500 bgs, J Aron & Co, Taubate, Bahia
4,500 bgs, National City Bank, Taubate, Bahia
4,500 bgs, Taubate, Bahia
500 bgs, Colombia, Cristobal
100 bgs, Barclay Bank, Colombia, Kingston
200 bgs, Pablo, Calvet & Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
250 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Troubador, Trinidad
250 bgs, Troubador, Trinidad
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Clara, Cristobal
2,779 bgs, Georgic, Liverpool
796 bgs, New Brunswick, Lagos
2,382 bgs, New Brunswick, Lagos
450 bgs, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Apapa
1,325 bgs, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Lagos
400 bgs, New Brunswick, Lagos
8,696 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Lagos
1,520 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Accra
3,200 bgs, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Accra
11,200 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Takoradi
3,200 bgs, New Brunswick, Takoradi
1,000 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Saltpond
800 bgs, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Winnebah
3,200 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Winnebah
7,693 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Grand Bassam
1,600 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Takoradi
710 bgs, Barclay Bank, New Brunswick, Apapa
2,000 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Accra
800 bgs, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Accra
500 bgs, Western Prince, Trinidad
380 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Western Prince, Trinidad
1,650 bgs, Irving Truet Co, Castor, Monte Cristi
372 bgs, Carr Bros, Castor, Monte Cristi
73 bgs, W & A Leaman, Martinique, Port au Paix
3,125 bgs, W & A Leaman, Manhattan, Hamburg
COCONUT—37 bgs, 3,700 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Platano, Puerto Cortez
2,092 bgs, 209,200 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Colombia, Kingston
1,250 bgs, 125,000 lbs, Geo W Cole & Co, Colombia, Kingston
700 bgs, 70,000 lbs, K Lundt & Co, Colombia, Kingston
400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
1,500 bgs, 150,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
9 bgs, 900 lbs, Felix Benitez Rexach, Borinquen, San Juan
DESIC—100 cs, J H Vavasseur, Rhexenor, Colombo
COLORS—2 bbls, 224 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, New York, Hamburg
CERAMIC—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
EARTH—2 cs, Massce & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
11 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York, Hamburg
56 cks, Calco Chem Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
2 cs, Massce & Co, Bremen, Bremen
COPRA—29 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Colombia, Kingston
CORK—73 bls, Bisbe Cork Co, L A Christensen, Barcelona
DISCS—14 bls, L Mundet & Sons, L A Christensen, Lisbon
WASTE—2,800 bls, L Mundet & Sons, L A Christensen, Lisbon
WOOD—561 bls, National City Bank, L A Christensen, Lisbon
197 bls, Chase National Bank, L A Christensen, Lisbon
866 bls, L Mundet & Sons, L A Christensen, Lisbon
CORIANDER SEED—255 bgs, Van Loan & Co, L A Christensen, Malaga
CRESOTE—1 tin, Sherwin Williams Co, Gold Harbor, Manchester
CRESOL, SOLID—10 dms, Monsanto Chem Works, Georgic, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONES—100 cs, 3,740 lbs, P Kuch & Co, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
42 cs, 1,570 lbs, Robert J Gates, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
DERRIS ROOT—66 bls, Rhexenor, Singapore
DEXTRIN—75 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, New York, Hamburg
DILLSEED—76 bgs, Georgic, Liverpool
DUTCH METAL—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
DYES, ALIZARIN—6 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Bremen, Bremen
ANILI—52 cks, 1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, New York, Hamburg
12 dms, 4 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, New York, Hamburg
3 bbls, L & R Organic Prod Co, Pennland, Antwerp
10 cks, 1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Bremen, Bremen
3 cks, L & R Organic Prod Co, Georgic, Liverpool
37 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Champlain, Havre
30 cks, The Geigy Co, Inc, Champlain, Havre
195 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Champlain, Havre
EGG YOLK—230 cs, Melchers, Inc, Niel Maersk, Tientsin
112 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
112 cs, Consumers Import Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
112 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
112 cs, Consumers Import Co, Niel Maersk, Tientsin
112 cs, Chase National Bank, Hokuroku, Osaka
78 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Hokuroku, Osaka
224 cs, Hokuroku, Osaka
115 cs, National City Bank, Hokuroku, Osaka
56 cs, New York Trust Co, Hokuroku, Osaka
55 cs, Chase National Bank, Hokuroku, Osaka
34 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Hokuroku, Osaka
EMSOM SALT—400 bgs, Stuttgart, Bremen
EUPHORBIA—20 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, City of Delhart, Colombo
FAT, VEGETABLE—5 dms, E Fougera & Co, American Merchant, London
FENUGREEK SEED—162 bgs, 31,253 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
FERTILIZER—20 bgs, H J Ware, American Merchant, London
FILTER PAPER—40 bls, 3 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
20 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, Olympic, Southampton
27 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, American Merchant, London
FLAXSEED—4,333 tons, 173,320 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, Troubador, Rosario
1,167 tons, 46,680 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, Troubador, San Lorenzo
8,570 bgs, 18,854 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
21,676 bgs, 47,687 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—50 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Exeter, Marseilles
FLORAL WATER—50 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exeter, Marseilles
FOAMING POWDER—11 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, New York, Hamburg
GAMBIER—255 cs, Chase National Bank, Rhexenor, Singapore
GELATIN—50 cs, International Selling Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—30 bgs, Barclay Bank, Colombia, Kingston
284 bgs, Georgic, Liverpool
294 bgs, New Brunswick, Accra
196 bgs, New Brunswick, Freetown
GLASS, PLATE—8 cs, Seymour G Cole & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
6 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, New York, Hamburg
14 cs, Globe Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
5 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Georgic, Liverpool
1 cs, Georgic, Liverpool
8 cs, Seymour G Cole & Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
2 cs, C Happel, Manhattan, Hamburg
SHEET—3 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
8 cs, President Harding, Hamburg
WINDOW—14 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
10 cs, L Solomon & Son, New York, Hamburg
18 cs, New York, Hamburg
500 cs, Bienenfeld Import Co, Emile Franqui, Antwerp
1 cs, Leo Popper & Son, Georgic, Liverpool
5 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
GLUE—31 cks, 40 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Pennland, Antwerp
48 bls, International Selling Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
50 bgs, N L Lederer Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—3 bls, 1,471 lbs, Majestic Shipping Co, President Harding, Hamburg
35 bls, E W Hickey's Son, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—2 cs, E Fougera & Co, American Merchant, London
2 cs, American Merchant, London
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, L A Christensen, Marseilles
FLAKE—384 bgs, 67,584 lbs, Graphitwerk Kropfmuehl, New York, Hamburg
GREASE WOOL—1 ck, 4 cs, P Briersdorf, New York, Hamburg
50 cs, Chase National Bank, Stuttgart, Bremen
100 bbls, Stuttgart, Bremen
50 bbls, Robinson-Wagner Co, Georgic, Liverpool
29 bbls, C Tennant & Sons, Georgic, Liverpool
GUM—100 bgs, Jaeques Wolf & Co, L A Christensen, Marseilles
20 cs, Georgic, Liverpool
BENZOIN—43 cs, Moeara Loemban Tobing, Rhexenor, Singapore
COPAL—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Pennland, Antwerp
118 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
581 baskets, O G Innes Corp, Rhexenor, Macassar
175 baskets, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Rhexenor, Macassar
DAMMAR—100 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Rhexenor, Batavia
100 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Rhexenor, Batavia
GUAIAC—15 bbls, Schutte & Focke, Castor, Monte Cristi
KARAYA—120 bbls, Empire Trust Co, New York, Hamburg
SHIRAZ—204 bgs, Richards Chem Works, American Merchant, London
TRAGACANTH—169 bgs, 26 cs, Thurston & Braidich, American Merchant, London
70 bgs, E Meer & Co, American Merchant, London
159 bgs, American Merchant, London
28 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, American Merchant, London
25 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, American Merchant, London
GYPSUM—200 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
352 bgs, Stuttgart, Bremen
2,850 tons, Atlantic Gypsum Prod Co, Ida, Cheticamp
HERBS, MEDICINAL—20 bls, 2,941 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Harding, Hamburg
51 bls, American Express Co, L A Christensen, Alicante
10 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Stuttgart, Bremen
40 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Stuttgart, Bremen
5 cs, Lehn & Fink, Inc, American Merchant, London
9 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
HOPS—30 bls, R F Downing & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
10 bls, International Forwarding Co, President Harding, Hamburg
10 bls, J Sonnenshein Hop Co, New York, Hamburg
20 bls, W J Honan, New York, Hamburg
27 bls, Bode & Voigt, New York, Hamburg
21 bls, New York, Hamburg
11 bls, M A Kerner, Manhattan, Hamburg
INK, PRINTING—5 dms, J M Huber, Ino Agwistar, Tampico
IODINE—3 cs, H H Rosenthal & Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
IRON CHLORIDE—85 cks, 33,473 lbs, Philipp Bros, Inc, New York, Hamburg
ORE—40 tons, Lever Bros, Gold Harbor, Liverpool
OXIDE—25 cks, J A McNulty, Georgic, Liverpool
16 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
10 cks, J A McNulty, Olympic, Southampton
10 cks, Landers, Segal Color Co, American Merchant, London
20 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, American Merchant, London
ISINGLASS—5 cs, C H Reisig, Georgic, Liverpool
6 cs, American Merchant, London
5 cs, P H Petry & Co, American Merchant, London
JALAP ROOT—49 bgs, Oriente, Vera Cruz
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—1 bg, 28 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Harding, Hamburg
LICORICE PASTE—125 cs, Tur Hermanos, L A Christensen, Tarragona
ROOT—30 cs, Tur Hermanos, L A Christensen, Tarragona
LITHOPONE—1,200 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
MAGNESIA—1 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Georgic, Liverpool
CALCINED—80 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Georgic, Liverpool
CARBONATE—100 bbls, L A Salomon & Bros, Takaoka, Kobe
15 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Georgic, Liverpool
2 cks, Schofield-Donald Co, Georgic, Liverpool
HYDRATE—24 cs, E R Squibb & Sons, Georgic, Liverpool
SUPEROXIDE—2 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York, Hamburg
MANAZITE ORE—16 dms, Foundation Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—2,540 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Inez, Coquimbo
MANGROVE BARK—2,995 bgs, Roesling, Monroe & Co, Isarco, Dar es Salaam
MANNITE—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exeter, Genoa
MENTHOL—10 cs, 600 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co, Hokuroku, Kobe
25 cs, 1,500 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Hokuroku, Osaka
25 cs, 1,500 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Hokuroku, Osaka
25 cs, 1,500 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Hokuroku, Kobe
25 cs, 1,500 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Niel Maersk, Kobe
MINERAL, WHITE—100 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Georgic, Liverpool
MOLASSES—150 cks, Thomas Scott & Co, Western World, Trinidad
105 bbls, Barclay Bank, Nerissa, St Vincent
125 bbls, Nerissa, St Vincent
NUTGALLS—15 bgs, 3,513 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Exeter, Alexandria
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canda, Nerissa, Grenada
58 bgs, Nerissa, Grenada
129 bgs, Catz American Co, Rhexenor, Batavia

NUX VOMICA—140 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, City of Dalhart, Coconada
OCHER, POWDERED—75 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, L A Christensen, Marseilles
15 cks, P Kuch & Co, L A Christensen, Marseilles
25 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, L A Christensen, Marseilles
20 cks, 11,844 lbs, Hummel Chem Co, Exeter, Marseilles
50 cks, 29,161 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
174 cks, 107,353 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
15 cks, 9,488 lbs, Grace National Bank, Exeter, Marseilles
106 cks, 65,949 lbs, Stone & Downer, Exeter, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—40 cs, 3,080 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Exeter, Marseilles
BAY—10 cs, John H Rodriguez & Co, Borinquen, San Juan
CAMPHOR—50 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
1 dm, P R Dreyfus, Niel Maersk, Yokohama
CANANGA—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Rhexenor, Batavia
CHINAWOOD—150 dms, Pacific National Bank, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
CITRONELLA—12 dms, A M Todd Co, Rhexenor, Batavia
8 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Rhexenor, Batavia
14 dms, Rhexenor, Batavia
11 dms, Chase National Bank, Rhexenor, Colombo
COCONUT—466 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Niel Maersk, Manila
COD—65 cks, Fred W Damon, Rosalind, St John's
CODLIVER—50 dms, Parke, Davis & Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
265 dms, Canadian Bank of Com, Manhattan, Hamburg
340 dms, 100 bbls, Manhattan, Hamburg
CORN—120 dms, Transylvania, Glasgow
200 dms, 90,552 lbs, Corn Product Refg Co, New York, Hamburg
203 bbls, American Merchant, London
ESSENTIAL—6 cs, Mauretania, Southampton
8 cs, 1 ck, New York, Hamburg
10 cks, L A Christensen, Marseilles
1 cs, L A Christensen, Valencia
2 cs, Georgic, Liverpool
4 cs, Olympic, Southampton
6 cs, 2 dms, American Merchant, London
117 cs, Champlain, Havre
1 dm, 23 cs, 16 cks, Exeter, Marseilles
8 cs, Manhattan, Hamburg
FISH—50 dms, Takaoka, Yokohama
FUEL—93,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Pan Bolivar, Aruba
52,806 bbls, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Corp, San Ubaldo, Port Mexico
66,000 bbls, Standard Oil N J, E J Bullock, Aruba
64,266 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Bullmouth, Curacao
LEMON—2 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Isarco, Messina
LIME—4 cs, Western World, Trinidad
4 cs, Middleton & Co, Nerissa, British Guiana
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Nerissa, St Lucia
3 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Nerissa, Dominica
4 cs, T A Hedley, Nerissa, Montserrat
LUBRICATING—30 bbls, Pennland, Antwerp
MINERAL—50 dms, S Schwabacher & Co, New York, Hamburg
220 dms, Schliemann & Co, New York, Hamburg
25 dms, Sherwood Petroleum Co, New York, Hamburg
OLIVE—100 dms, F Romeo & Co, Isarco, Leghorn
822 cs, Isarco, Leghorn
25 dms, Conti & Co, L A Christensen, Genoa
5 dms, Pennsylvania R R, L A Christensen, Genoa
10 dms, 511 cs, L A Christensen, Genoa
40 dms, Staiko Co, L A Christensen, Tragagona
60 dms, First National Bank, L A Christensen, Tarragona
200 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, L A Christensen, Tarragona
40 dms, Venice Import Co, L A Christensen, Tarragona
100 dms, 130 cs, L A Christensen, Tarragona
50 bbls, E M Sargeant Co, L A Christensen, Tarragona
50 dms, La Manna, Azema & Farnan, L A Christensen, Tarragona
25 dms, 335 cs, L A Christensen, Barcelona
10 dms, National City Bank, L A Christensen, Malaga
5 drs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, L A Christensen, Malaga
25 dms, Banca Comi Trust Co, L A Christensen, Malaga
200 dms, First National Bank, L A Christensen, Malaga
35 dms, R U Delapana & Co, L A Christensen, Malaga
75 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, L A Christensen, Malaga
100 dms, National City Bank, L A Christensen, Seville
35 dms, Austin, Nichols & Co, L A Christensen, Seville
10 dms, Castile Toiletries, Inc, L A Christensen, Seville
429 cs, L A Christensen, Seville
275 cs, 25 dms, L A Christensen, Malaga
100 cs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
100 dms, 309 cs, Augustus, Genoa
15 cks, General Shipping & Trading Co, Augustus, Naples
65 cs, Augustus, Naples
75 dms, Agash Refg Corp, Exeter, Genoa
50 dms, S Crisafulli, Exeter, Genoa
10 dms, A De Luca Co, Exeter, Genoa
100 dms, Jos Capolino, Inc, Exeter, Genoa
1,770 cs, Exeter, Genoa
3,801 cs, Exeter, Leghorn
25 cs, Exeter, Naples
ORANGE—50 qr cs, 1,870 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Isarco, Messina
40 qr cs, 1,870 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Isarco, Messina
40 cs, Barclay Bank, Colombia, Kingston
PALM—80 cks, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Burutu
48 cks, New Brunswick, Abonema
202 tons, Cie Francais del Afrique Occid, New Brunswick, Port Harcourt
251 tons, Cie Francais del Afrique Occid, New Brunswick, Calabar
39 cks, New Brunswick, Grand Bassam
955 tons, Van Leeuwen, Boomkamp & Co, Rhexenor, Belawan Deli
382 tons, Banque Belge pour l Etranger, Rhexenor, Belawan Deli
PERILLA—200 tons, Bank of California, Hokuroku, Osaka
300 dms, W R Grace & Co, Ryoyo, Kobe
RAPESEED—100 dms, Mitsui & Co, Hokuroku, Yokohama
50 dms, I R Boody & Co, Ryoyo, Kobe
100 dms, W R Grace & Co, American Merchant, London
RESIDUE—6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, New York, Hamburg
SPERM—10 dms, Transylvania, Glasgow
SULPHUR—100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Isarco, Palermo
200 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark, Isarco, Palermo
TURKEY RED—19 bbls, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, New York, Hamburg
ORANGE PEEL—10 bls, Orbis Product Trading Co, L A Christensen, Valencia
ORRISROOT—67 bgs, 11,055 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Isarco, Leghorn
PAINT—114 pls, 13 cs, Max Stern, President Harding, Hamburg
ENAMEL—10 dms, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Mauretania, Southampton
2 dms, Atlantic Forwarding Co, American Merchant, London
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, Schenker & Co, New York, Hamburg
100 bgs, M P Kuezor & Co, New York, Hamburg
25 bgs, Phoenix Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
248 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, New York, Hamburg
500 bgs, F H Leggett & Co, L A Christiansen, Valencia
100 cs, L A Christensen, Valencia
300 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, L A Christensen, Alicante
110 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, L A Christensen, Alicante
46 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son, L A Christensen, Alicante
20 bgs, Briones & Co, L A Christensen, Alicante
80 bgs, L A Christensen, Alicante
PARACHLORMETACRESOL—1 cs, Hydrolit, Inc, Stuttgart, Bremen
PARAFFIN—2 cks, 20 cs, P Biersdorf & Co, New York, Hamburg
PEAT DUST—20 bls, 3 pkgs, Stuttgart, Bremen
MULL—200 bls, Stuttgart, Bremen
300 bls, Manhattan, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—250 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
WHITE—162 bgs, Frank Fehr & Co, Rhexenor, Batavia
PEROLEUM—76,582 bbls, Cia Petrolera Del Agwi S A Cities Service, Toledo, Tampico
99,483 bbls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfcrest, Las Piedras
145,000 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, G Harrison Smith, Mamomal
PIMENTO—228 bgs, R T French & Co, Colombia, Kingston
250 bgs, B H Old & Co, Colombia, Kingston
200 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Colombia, Kingston
PITCH—20 cs, Atlantic Forwarding Co, New York, Hamburg
1 cs, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, American Merchnt, London
POTASH CARBONATE—17 cks, 12,581 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
30 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
CHLORATE—2,125 cks, 523,600 lbs, Uniform Chem Prod Co, New York, Hamburg
250 bbls, 62,040 lbs, International Selling Corp, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
KAINIT—18,000 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Stuttgart, Bremen
METABISULPHITE—50 kgs, Jungmann & Co, New York, Hamburg
MURIATE—2,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Emile Franiqui, Antwerp
400 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Stuttgart, Bremen
113,000 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Stuttgart, Bremen
2,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Pennland, Antwerp
NITRATE—24,000 kilos, Manhattan, Hamburg
SULPHATE—750 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Stuttgart, Bremen
POTASH MAGNESIA SULPHATE—500 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Stuttgart, Bremen
PUMICE—2 cks, 330 lbs, K F Griffiths & Co, Isarco, Canneto
POWDERED—4,570 bgs, 369,600 lbs, K F Griffiths & Co, Isarco, Canneto
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—2 cans, P Beirsdorf, New York, Hamburg
FLOWERS—25 bls, Hokuroku, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,900 bgs, International Product Corp, Western World, Buenos Aires
31,196 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Western World, Buenos Aires
6,655 bgs, First National Bank, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
2,360 bgs, International Product Corp, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
350 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—135 flasks, American Express Co, L A Christensen, Alicante
85 flasks, The Fresnillo Co, Agwistar, Tampico
250 flasks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, L A Christensen, Alicante
100 flasks, Merchants' Chem Co, L A Christensen, Alicante
RHUBARB—23 cs, Wm Benkert & Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
ROTTENSTONE—4 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
SALTCAKE—1,065 bgs, Anglo-South American Trust Co, Santa Inez, Antofagasta
1,319 bgs, General Chem Co, Santa Inez, Antofagasta
SARDINE MEAL—4,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ryoyo, Kobe
1,000 bgs, Bank of California, Ryoyo, Yokohama
1,000 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Ryoyo, Yokohama
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—19 bls, F W Pabst, Agwistar, Tampico
15 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Agwistar, Tampico
SEAWEEDS—10 bgs, Brown Bros, Georgic, Liverpool
SEED, MEDICINAL—32 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, New York, Hamburg
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, American Shipping Co, City of Dalhart, Suez
SHELLAC—13 cs, A Hurst & Co, New York, Hamburg
200 cs, 550 bgs, E E Androvette, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
62 cs, 1,100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
167 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
60 cs, Mac Lac Kasebier Chatfield Co, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
200 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
525 bgs, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, E E Androvette, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
300 bgs, Alfred Kramer Co, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
100 bgs, Carleton & Moffatt, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
300 bgs, The Mantrose Corpn, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
600 bgs, Argenti & Co, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
575 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
700 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Dalhart, Calcutta
SIENNA—15 bbls, 9,792 lbs, E E Marks & Co, Isarco, Leghorn
SOAP BARK—127 bls, Duncan Fox & Co, Veragua, Cristobal
75 bls, W R Grace & Co, Santa Clara, San Antonio
SOAP—36 cs, J E Bernard & Co, American Merchant, London
14 cs, Thomas & Pierson, American Merchant, London
10 cks, Rohner-Gehrig Co, Champlain, Havre
CLEANING—20 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, American Merchant, London
SADDLE—5 cs, F L Kraemer & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
70 cs, Salomon & Philips, American Merchant, London
SOAP, SOFT—Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
SODA, ANTIMONIATE—1,239 bgs, American Smelting & Refg Co, Agwistar, Tampico
CYANIDE—123 cyls, Charles Hardy, Inc, Champlain, Havre
HYDROSULPHITE—60 bbls, Pennland, Antwerp
NITRATE—5,293 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Santa Inez, Tocopilla
PRUSSIATE YELLOW—100 cs, H H Rosenthal & Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
SULPHATE—20 cks, E I duPont de Nemours Co, L A Christensen, Marseilles
20 bgs, Anthony Gibbs & Co, Veragua, Cristobal
SPONGES—17 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, President Harding, Hamburg
26 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Morro Castle, Havana
7 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Morro Castle, Havana
16 bls, World Sponge Market, Oriente, Havana
9 bls, Oriente, Havana
3 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, American Merchant, London
REFUSE—8 bls, Oriente, Havana
STARCH, RICE—8 bbls, Eastman Kodak Co, New York, Hamburg
60 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
25 bbls, Emile Francui, Antwerp
TALC—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Isarco, Genoa
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Isarco, Leghorn
500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
600 bgs, 132,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
100 bgs, Ryoyo, Kobe
500 bgs, 114,500 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Niel Maersk, Kobe
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
275 bgs, 60,500 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Exeter, Marseilles
TANKAGE—3,124 bgs, Swift & Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
3,748 bgs, 503,899 lbs, Swift & Co, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
1,766 bgs, 221,223 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
1,597 bgs, Swift & Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,710 bgs, Corn Product Refg Co, Castor, Monte Cristi
801 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
437 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
1,118 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc, Rhexenor, Batavia
1,100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rhexenor, Batavia
SEED—175 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
THYME LEAVES—68 bgs, 11,217 lbs, Van Loan & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
UMBER—20 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
5 cks, J A McNulty, Georgic, Liverpool
BURNT—30 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Exeter, Alexandria
RAW—40 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Exeter, Alexandria
VANILLA BEANS—7 cs, J N Limbert & Co, Oriente, Vera Cruz
245 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, Exeter, Marseilles
25 cs, P P Derode, Freres & Dammann, Exeter, Marseilles
VARNISH—30 bbls, 6 tons, 8 cwts, 3 qtrs, 26 lbs, American Express Co, Gold Harbor, Manchester
VENETIAN RED—55 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
WAX, BEES—220 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Veragua, Cristobal
6 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Veragua, Havana
6 serroons, Machado & Co, Pollux, Monte Cristi
91 bgs, D Steengrafe, Taubate, Santos
79 bgs, Lloyd Brasileiro, Taubate, Santos
19 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Santa Clara, Valparaisc
80 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Santa Clara, Valparaisc
234 bgs, Daniel Bacon, Georgic, Liverpool
80 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Western Prince, Rio de Janeiro
15 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Castor, Monte Cristi
CANDELILLA—135 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Agwistar, Tampico
62 bgs, D A Zorilla, Agwistar, Tampico
CARNAUBA—23 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Coldbrook, Pernambuco
46 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Coldbrook, Pernambuco
249 bgs, Coldbrook, Pernambuco
167 bgs, F H Ross & Co, Taubate, Bahia
368 bgs, Troubador, Rio de Janeiro
72 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Western Prince, Rio de Janeiro
255 bgs, Western Prince, Rio de Janeiro
MONTAN—975 bgs, 150,150 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, New York, Hamburg
48 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
750 bgs, 115,500 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—30 bgs, Schliemann & Co, New York, Hamburg
193 bgs, 16,689 lbs, Jos Dick, New York, Hamburg
100 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, President Harding, Hamburg
WOODFLOUR—363 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
YEAST—40 bbls, Mauretania, Southampton
150 cs, P H Petry & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
22 crts, New York, Hamburg
200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Stuttgart, Bremen
20 pkgs, Ganellin Co, Champlain, Havre
400 bgs, Ironized Yeast Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
ZINC OXIDE—34 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Georgic, Liverpool
56 cks, E C Petersen, Georgic, Liverpool
4 cks, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London

New York Transit Imports

GLASS, WINDOW—550 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, President Harding, Hamburg, Rochester
OIL, CHINAWOOD—950 tons, Werner G Smith & Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai, Cleveland
OLIVE—40 dms, L A Christensen, Seville, Chicago

Baltimore Imports

ANTIMONY OXIDE—10 kgs, Porcelain Enamel Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
BONE FLOUR—2,206 bgs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
MEAL—1,500 bgs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
BRONZE POWDER—6 bxs, American Express Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
8 cs, National Car Loading Corp, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—72 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
234 cks, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
179 cks, F W Berk & Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
31 cks, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
353 bgs, F H Shallus & Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
CHROME ORE—700 tons, Exmouth, Vole
CLAY—200 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
REFRACTORY—600 bgs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CRYOLITE—221 cks, City of Baltimore, Havre
GREASE, WOOL—100 bbls, City of Baltimore, Bremen
GYPSUM—660 bgs, City of Baltimore, Bremen
HERBS, MEDICINAL—4 bls, Pennsylvania R R Co, City of Baltimore, Havre
ILMENITE SAND—2,000 tons, Travancore Minerals Co, Clan Macbeth, Colachel
IRON, ORE—1 cs, S Shapiro & Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Santore, Daiquiri
OXIDE—100 cks, Coelleda, Liverpool
35 cks, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Coelleda, Liverpool
SAND—15 bgs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
MONAZITE SAND—800 bgs, Travancore Minerals Co, Clan Macbeth, Colachel
OIL, CODLIVER—135 dms, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
HAARLEM—25 cs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
1 cs, Muth Bros, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
PALM—17 bbls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
PEAT MULL—150 bls, City of Baltimore, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—2,745,505 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, J M Danziger, Tampico
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP—225 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Black Hawk, Antwerp
POTASH, MANURE SALT—2,083 tons, N V Potash Export My, Hohenfels, Bremen
MURIATE—225 tons, N V Potash Export My, Hohenfels, Bremen
SULPHATE—427 tons, N V Potash Export My, Hohenfels, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,799 bgs, The Tannin Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC ROOT—40 bgs, Clan Macbeth, Alleppey
WATER, MINERAL—450 cs, City of Baltimore, Bremen

Boston Imports

ALUM, POTASH—48 cks, 36,087 lbs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Capulin, Hamburg
ARGOLS—176 double bgs, Lucia C, Trieste
ASPHALT—1,392 bgs, A V Berner Co, Esparta, Havana
BARYTES—200 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Exeter, Genoa
CAROB FLOUR—10 cs, 2,601 lbs, Exeter, Marseilles
CASEIN—847 bgs, 112,044 lbs, Tupman-Thurlow Co, Culberson, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—58 bgs, 6,990 lbs, State Street Trust Co, Rhexenor, Batavia
CHEMICALS—56 cks, 280 bgs, Schofield, Donald Co, Transylvania, Glasgow
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Accra
4,400 bgs, Barclays Bank, New Brunswick, Accra
400 bgs, Barclays Bank, New Brunswick, Takoradi
800 bgs, Barclays Bank, New Brunswick, Winnebah
5,420 bgs, Cie Francaise de La Afrique Occidentale, New Brunswick, Port Bouet
COCONUTS—166 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Esparta, Castilla, Honduras
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—3 cs, C H Powell Co, American Merchant, London
DYES, ALIZARIN—6 cks, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Dakotian, Liverpool
ANILIN—18 kegs, 1 dm, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Dakotian, Liverpool
FERTILIZER—67,200 lbs, Capulin, London
FLEASEED—50 bgs, United Drug Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
50 bgs, 11,708 lbs, Exeter, Marseilles
FULLER'S EARTH—300 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, American Merchant, London
GAMBIER—425 bls, Rhexenor, Belawan-Deli
53 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Raby Castle, Singapore
GLUE, BONE, GRD—40 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Capulin, Hamburg
CASEIN—834 bgs, 110,325 lbs, First National Bank, Culberson, Buenos Aires
GLUESTOCK, FISH—5 bbls, J A Rich & Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bbl, Irving Usen Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
10 bgs, J K Dennis, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
19 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Evangeline, Yarmouth
62 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE—270 bgs, L L Brown Paper Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
400 bgs, Dakotian, Liverpool
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—65 dms, 51,922 lbs, Capulin, Hamburg
GUM, ARABIC—150 bgs, 33,730 lbs, Eurybates, Port Sudan
COPAL — 193 bskts, 34,965 lbs, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
INDUSTRIAL—10 cs, President Garfield, Marseilles
INK—1 cs, Foo Sun Co, Tai Yang, Honkgong
IRON SAND—222 bgs, 22,422 lbs, Stone & Downer, Capulin, Dundee
200 bgs, 20,200 lbs, M H Garvey Co, Capulin, Dundee
LIME JUICE — 10 cks, State Products Co, American Merchant, London
1 ck, Lenox Co, American Merchant, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—22 cs, Foo Sun Co, Tai Yang, Hongkong
300 dms, 144,835 lbs, Capulin, Hamburg
MENTHOL—25 cs, Hokuroku, Kobe
OCHER—106 cks, 44,002 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
OIL, COD—10 dms, Transylvania, Glasgow
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, President Garfield, Marseilles
OLIVE—120 cs, Prince Macaroni Mfg Co, President Garfield, Genoa
OLIVE, SULPH—100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Lucia C, Trieste
100 bbls, Lucia C, Trieste
PEAT MOSS—300 bls, 51,654 lbs, Capulin, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—3,208,052 gls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, H M Flagler, Tampico
POTASH—25 cks, 17,875 lbs, Capulin, Hamburg

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POTASH, CAUSTIC — 70 dms, 39,330 lbs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Capulin, Hamburg
PUMICE, POWD—450 bgs, Charles B Chrystal Co, Lucia C, Canneto Lipari
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,418 bgs, 146,882 lbs, Tannin Corpn, Culberson, Buenos Aires
1,940 bgs, 211,656 lbs, International Prodcts Corpn, Culberson, Buenos Aires
SALTPETER — 65 cks, 47,871 lbs, Capulin, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—5 bdls, Quong Wah Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
SOAP, TOILET—39 cs, S S Pierce Co, American Merchant, London
STARCH—30 cks, Transylvania, Glasgow
SUMAC, GRD—350 bgs, 55,942 lbs, Lucia C, Palermo
LEAVES—100 bls, 54,498 lbs, Lucia C, Palermo
TALC—450 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, President Garfield, Marseilles
275 bgs, 60,626 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Exeter, Marseilles
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, 110,523 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Culberson, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,279 bgs, 679,784 lbs, National City Bank, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
300 bgs, 66,206 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Rhexenor, Pamanoekan
266 bgs, 56,954 lbs, Raby Castle, Sourabaya
1,000 bgs, 228,872 lbs, Raby Castle, Pamanoekan
100 bgs, 22,053 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Raby Castle, Pamanoekan
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, Lever Bros, American Merchant, London
TRAGASOL—25 cks, 30 sks, J P Marston Co, Dakotian, Liverpool

Boston Transit Imports

HERBS, MEDICINAL—4 bbls, H & H Food Products Co, St John, Los Angeles
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, Sue Shing Co, President Garfield, Hongkong, Montreal

Claymont Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—59,180 bbls, Texas Co, Dungannon, Tampico
PYRITES ORE—7,400 tons, Pyrites Co, Dalemoor, Huelva

Galveston Imports

OIL, OLIVE—50 cs, Monfiore, Genoa

Houston Imports

CREOSOTE—976 tons, Utilitas, Sunderland
OIL, MINERAL—5 dms, Edgehill, Hamburg
OLIVE—50 cs, Monfiore, Genoa
PEAT MULL—470 bls, Edgehill, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—66,153 bbls, Cities Service Kansas, Tampico

Los Angeles Imports

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—60 crbys, 6,610 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
AMMONIA, PHOSPHATE—2,000 sx, 200,000 lbs, Venice, Kobe
2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Koryu, Kobe
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Niel Maersk, Osaka
SULPHATE—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Koryu, Kobe
BITTERS—1,830 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
BLEACHING POWDER—24 pkgs, 9,040 lbs, Tacoma, Frankfort
BRISTLES—3 pkgs, 360 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, London
CANARY SEED—349 sx, 44,000 lbs, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
CHALK, CRUDE—1 lot, 275,360 lbs, Tacoma, Kobenhavn
CHEMICALS, PHOTO—5 cs, 500 lbs, Los Angeles, Stuttgart
CHINA CLAY—190,650 lbs, Los Angeles, Plymouth
2 lots, 360,300 lbs, Tolken, Plymouth
CLAY, BALL, CRUDE—1 lot, 175,950 lbs, Tolken, Plymouth
56,750 lbs, Los Angeles, Plymouth
RAW—50 pkgs, 58,980 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
COPPERAS—7 pkgs, 2,470 lbs, Tacoma, Hamburg
72 cks, 33,690 lbs, Tacoma, Antwerp
COPRA—1,300 tons, 2,912,000 lbs, Bengalen, Celebes Island
DRIED—970 tons, 2,172,800 lbs, Bengalen, Singapore
MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, President Wilson, Manila
GINGER ROOT—5 tubs, 100 lbs, Koryu, Yokohama
10 tubs, 200 lbs, Bordeaux, Yokohama
10 cks, 200 lbs, Hakubasan, Kobe
85 cs, 2,160 lbs, President Wilson, Hongkong
GLASS, PLATE, POL—12 cs, 34,430 lbs, Los Angeles, Brussels
HEMPSEED MEAL—1,500 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Venice, Kobe
HERBS—1 cs, 200 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
MEDICINAL—5 cs, 500 lbs, Tosari, Batavia
3 pkgs, 180 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
INK, DRAWING—20 lbs, Venice, Tokio
LEAD, ACETATE—75 pkgs, 22,050 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
HYPOSULPHITE—5 cks, 2,200 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
LINSEED OILCAKE—2,000 sx, 200,000 lbs, Iwatesan, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, 90 lbs, Koryu, Kobe
1 cs, 100 lbs, Los Angeles, Hanover
4 pkgs, 100 lbs, Parcel Post, New Zealand
8 pkgs, 600 lbs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver
OIL, CHINAWOOD—150 dms, 63,000 lbs, Roseville, Hongkong
NUT—100 dms, 41,340 lbs, Chichibu, Hankow
RAPESEED—50 dms, 25,000 lbs, Venice, Japan
PEAT MOSS—200 bls, 1,401 bgs, 222,050 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
PERFUME—4 pcls, 60 lbs, Parcel Post, Paris
POTATO FLOUR—5 pkgs, 1,100 lbs, Tacoma, Hamburg
RICE FLOUR—10 cs, 500 lbs, Iwatesan, Yokohama
10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Koryu, Yokohama
31 cs, 1,510 lbs, Koryu, Kobe
22 cs, 1,120 lbs, Hakubasan, Kobe
SALTPETER—10 cks, 5,510 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
SARDINE MEAL—4,000 sx, 42,720 lbs, Venice, Kobe
SESAME SEED—6 cs, 300 lbs, Koryu, Yokohama
3 cs, 160 lbs, Koryu, Kobe
8 cs, 390 lbs, Hakubasan, Kobe
SOAP, CASTILE—25 cs, 1,100 lbs, President Monroe, Marseilles
TOILET—3 cs, 180 lbsfi Koryu, Yokohama
1 cs, 110 lbs, Bordeaux, Yokohama
1 cs, 20 lbs, Koryu, Tokio
5 cs, 990 lbs, Taiyo, Tokio
3 cs, 250 lbs, Koryu, Yokohama
SODA NITRATE—10 cks, 5,510 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
STARCH, POTATO—13 cs, 650 lbs, Koryu, Yokohama
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 140 lbs, Koryu, Yokohama
1 cs, 110 lbs, Koryu, Kobe
5 lbs, Iwatesan, Yokohama
UREA—392 pkgs, 49,930 lbs, Los Angeles, Berlin
WATER, MINERAL—4,740 lbs, Buenos Aires, Lyon
6,940 lbs, President Monroe, Marseilles
ZINC CHLORIDE—10 dms, 2,240 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg

New Orleans Imports

AMMONIATE CARBONATE—20 cks, San Mateo, Antwerp
ASPHALT—5 sx, Zacapa, Havana
BONES, GLUE—500,460 lbs, Swift & Co, Saugerties, Montevideo
CALCIUM CARBIDE—500 dms, Sapinero, Barcelona
CEMENT—5 bbls, Scaglida Stucco Co, Carlton, Tarragona
CHALK, CRUDE—100,000 kilos, Hybert, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—22 cks, Raimund, Hamburg
150 cks, P Bauer Co, West Quechee, Rotterdam
100 cks, Whitney Bank, Syros, Antwerp
20 dms, 174 cks, Hybert, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—1,000 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Tivives, Bocas del Toro
COCONUTS—32 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Baja California, Swan Island
DISINFECTANT, POWD—8 dms, Maasdam, Rotterdam
GELATIN—2 cs, I C R R, Syros, Antwerp
GLUE, MARINE—20 dms, United Fruit Co, Tivives, Cristobal
5 crts, L Ferdinand Co, San Mateo, Antwerp
INSECTICIDE—1 bbl, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Contessa, Ceiba
LARD—1 tin, United Fruit Co, Tivives, Puerto Limon
4 tins, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Contessa, Ceiba
LEAD, RED—1 cs, C Sauerbrey, Zacapa, Cristobal
MARJORAM—3 bls, Sapinero, Barcelona
MOLASSES—11,568,071 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, San Pedro de Macoris
500,000 gls, Catahoula, San Juan
1,466,759 gls, Dunbar Molasses Corp, Manatawny, Cienfuegos
MUSTARD SEED—150 sx, D Evans, West Quechee, Rotterdam
OIL, COCONUT—2,137 tons, Spencer-Kellogg, Manila
CODLIVER—10 bbls, Tugela, Oslo
5 bbls, D F Guzman, Tugela, Oslo
300 bbls, Tugela, Kristiansund
LINSEED—2 dms, Zacapa, Cristobal
LUBRICATING—80 dms, Oakwood, Hamburg
15 dms, Nishmaha, Hamburg
MINERAL—90 dms, Nishmaha, Hamburg
OLIVE—495 cs, Recca, Leghorn
117 cs, 10 dms, Recca, Marseilles
50 cs, Sapinero, Barcelona
25 cs, Sapinero, Seville
15 dms, 45 cs, 276 cks, 405 bbls, Carlton, Seville
19 cs, A M & J Solari, Syros, Havana
PAINT—21 dms, Aluminum Line, Tugela, Oslo
6 cks, 1 cs, C Sauerbrey, Zacapa, Cristobal
10 cs, United Fruit Co, Zacapa, Cristobal
PAPRIKA—160 sx, Sapinero, Alicante
PEAT MOSS—425 bls, 50 half bls, Oakwood, Bremen
500 bls, Nishmaha, Bremen
PHOSPHATE—350 sx, Maasdam, Antwerp
SALTCAKE—286 tons, Sapinero, Barcelona
511,580 kilos, Brown Bros, San Mateo, Antwerp
582,000 kilos, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Syros, Antwerp
SOAP—35 cs, Recca, Marseilles
SPONGES—53 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Zacapa, Havana
VARNISH—3 cs, United Fruit Co, Tivives, Cristobal

Norfolk Imports

BLOOD, DRIED—2,006 bgs, 220,486 lbs, H J Baker & Co, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
DRIED, GRD—3,185 bgs, 330,835 lbs, National Bank of N Y, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
BONES—1,032 bgs, 111,419 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
2,244 bgs, 249,045 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—50 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—1,525 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Kenbone Head, Fowey
525 tons, John Highman & Co, Kenbone Head, Fowey
CLAY, BALL—304 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Kenbone Head, Fowey
420 tons, John Highman & Co, Kenbone Head, Fowey
FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS — 1,205 bgs, 202,972 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
2,000 bls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—2,200 tons, Smith-Douglas Co, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
2,900 tons, Eastern Cotton Oil Co, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
1,000 tons, Robertson Chemical Co, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
POTASH, SULPHATE—4,000 bgs, 90 to 90%, 363 tons, N V Potash Export My, Hohenfels, Bremen
POTASH-MAGNESIA SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, 544 tons, N V Potash Export My, Hohenfels, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,714 bgs, 187,453 lbs, Leas McVitty, Satartia, Buenos Aires
900 bgs, 99,129 lbs, International Products Co, Satartia, Buenos Aires
2,693 bgs, 288,836 lbs, Tannin Corp, Satartia, Buenos Aires
3,400 bgs, 373,682 lbs, International Products Co, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
4,015 bgs, 427,734 lbs, Tannin Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
SAGO FLOUR—734 bgs, Silversandal, Batavia
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Silversandal, Batavia
VALONIA EXTRACT, POWD—742 bgs, 54,000 lbs, Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Inc, Black Hawk, Antwerp
WHALE GUANO—18,890 bgs, 2,213,394 lbs, H J Baker & Co, West Calumb, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cold Harbor, Manchester
FORMIC—73 balloons, R W Greeff & Co, West Arrow, Rotterdam
AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,000 bgs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
BLACK, CARBON—1 dm, Eifel, Hamburg
BLEACHING POWDER—30 dms, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co, Eifel, Hamburg
BLUE, POTASH—11 cks, Chas Enu Johnson & Co, West Arrow, Rotterdam
CASSIA—3 cs, Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
CHALK—2,860 tons, Southwark Mfg Co, Putten, London
CRUDE—600,000 kilos, Pipestone County, Dunkirk
275,000 kilos, Chase National Bank, Pipestone County, Dunkirk
CHEMICALS—15 cbys, J J Hartey, Eifel, Hamburg
148 dms, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Eifel, Hamburg
445 cks, 325 dms, 500 bgs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
20 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
CHINA CLAY—1,273 tons, 12 cwts, Kenbane Head, Fowey
CLAY, BALL—312 tons, 15 cwts, Kenbane Head, Fowey
COALTAR DISTILLATE—25 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
27 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
GLYCERIN, CRUDE — 40 dms, Pipestone County, Dunkirk
GUM, COPAL—200 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Corp, Black Hawk, Antwerp
MAGNESITE, GRD—41 cks, West Arrow, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—8,000 pkts, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Birmingham, Bombay
OIL, COD, TECH—250 bls, Eifel, Hamburg
CORN, CRUDE—240 dms, West Arrow, Rotterdam
SUNFLOWER SEED—267 dms, Manhattan Soap Co, West Arrow, Rotterdam
OSSEIN—564 bgs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co, Black Hawk, Antwerp
PARAFFIN, CRUDE—134 bgs, Eifel, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—107,493 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
108,137 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
DERIVATIVE—100 dms, Eifel, Hamburg
POLISH, METAL—10 cs, Recketts, Ltd, Dakotian, Liverpool
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, Eifel, Hamburg
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Eifel, Hamburg
STRONTIUM NITRATE—20 cks, Eifel, Hamburg

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CITRIC—80 cs, Mana, Honolulu
AGAR AGAR—1 cs, Kageyama & Co, Ryoyo, Yokohama
10 bls, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe
ARSENIC, WHITE—300 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Yokohama
BONE, CALC—50 bgs, Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co, Drechtdijk, London
BRUSHES—10 cs, Ryoyo, Kobe
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—5 dms, Pacific Cable Board, Drechtdijk, London (for Honolulu)
CAMPHOR, REFD—345 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe
CAPSULES—32 cs, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
38 cs, J C Millett Co, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, D Hecht Co, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, McClintock-Stern Co, Inc, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Volkman & Co, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Black Diamond Seed Corp'n, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
CHALK—100 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Drechtdijk, London
CHEMICALS—30 bgs, Oregon, Antwerp
CHILLIES—20 bgs, S Ishimitsu, Ryoyo, Kobe
HONTAKA—115 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Iwatesan, Kobe
COCOA BEANS—40 cks, Wightman & Crane, Monterey, Pago Pago
300 bgs, Vandel Commercial Co, Ltd, West Ira, Bahia
250 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, West Ira, Bahia
450 bgs, West Ira, Port of Spain
50 bgs, Oregon, Cristobal
72 bgs, P J Frawley, Santa Teresa, Corinto
COPRA—665 bgs, Monterey, Pago Pago
1,456,000 lbs, The Best Foods, Inc, Golden Wall, Cebu
560,000 lbs, The Best Foods, Inc, Golden Wall, Manila
997,654 lbs, El Dorado Oil Works, Golden Wall, Mautan
570,011 lbs, El Dorado Oil Works, Golden Wall, Port Real
A quantity in bulk, Durkee Famous Foods, Tosari, Davao
A quantity in bulk, El Dorado Oil Works, Tosari, Halmaheiva
A quantity in bulk, El Dorado Oil Works, Tosari, Tominabay
A quantity in bulk, El Dorado Oil Works, Tosari, Menado
A quantity in bulk, El Dorado Oil Works, Tosari, Minahassa
448,000 lbs, Bank of California, N A, Roseville, Singapore
201 tons, Bank of California, Roseville, Legaspi
6,102 bgs, Roseville, Macassar
300 tons, El Dordo Oil Works, Roseville, Iloilo
1,155 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Roseville, Cebu
FLAXSEED—1,732 bgs, West Ira, Rosario
3,142 bgs, Pacific National Bank, West Ira, Buenos Aires
127 bgs, Alfred Field & Co, West Ira, Buenos Aires
528 bgs, West Ira, Buenos Aires
GINGER ROOT—85 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Iwatesan, Kobe
45 cs, Manoa, Hilo
GLASS, PLATE—6 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Oregon, Antwerp
GUM COPAL—50 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Roseville, Singapore
DAMMAR—100 cs, American Trust Co, Tosari, Batavia
LINSEED MEAL—2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji, Kaisha, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, E W Mauri, President Pierce, Genoa
NUTMEGS—39 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Tosari, Macassar
80 cs, Catz American Co, Inc, Tosari, Sourabaya
80 cs, Catz American Co, Roseville, Macassar
OIL, COCONUT, CRUDE—993 tons, Philippine Refining Corpn of New York, Roseville, Cebu
CODLIVER—25 dms, Spratts Patent, Ltd, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
25 dms, Fred Olsen Line Agency, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
EUCALYPTUS—75 cs, Monterey, Melbourne
FISH, HYDROG—200 sks, Otis, McAllister & Co, Iwatesan, Yokohama
LINSEED—1 dm, Pacific Cable Board, Drechtdijk, London (for Honolulu)
PALM—1 dm, Roseville, Batavia
PEANUT—200 cs, Wo Kee Co, Roseville, Hongkong
PERILLA—150 dms, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Ryoyo, Nagoya
150 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe
150 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Inc, Ryoyo, Kobe
RAPESEED—15 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Iwatesan, Yokohama
VEGETABLE—10 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Ryoyo, Kobe
PAINT—1 dm, Pacific Cable Board, Drechtdijk, London (for Honolulu)
PARAFFIN—5,062 bgs, Shell Oil Co, Roseville, Balikpapan
2,048 bgs, Shell Oil Co, Tosari, Balikpapan
PEPPER—320 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, President Pierce, Bombay
BLACK—250 bgs, Catz American Co, Inc, Tosari, Macassar
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe
QUICKSILVER—1 pkg, A D Wentholdt, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—250 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Iwatesan, Nagoya
RESIN—2 cs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Manzanillo
SARDINE MEAL—2,000 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Ryoyo, Nagoya
2,000 bgs, Pacific Trading Co, Ryoyo, Nagoya
SOAP—42 cs, Marshall Steel Co, President Pierce, Marseilles
200 cs, Pacific Sales Corpn, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
STAIN, WHITE—200 dms, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
STEARIN—7 pkgs, Willits & Co, Monterey, Melbourne
14 cks, Anglo-California National Bank, Monterey, Auckland
SUPERPHOSPHATE, DOUBLE — 320 bgs, Iwatesan, Kobe
TALLOW—5 bbls, Manoa, Hilo
TANKAGE—450 bgs, Willits & Co, Charcas, Callao
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—85 bgs, American Trust Co, Tosari, Sourabaya
FLOOR—300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co of New York, Tosari, Batavia
217 bgs, Tosari, Sourabaya
SEED—117 bgs, American Trust Co, Tosari, Sourabaya
WATER, MINERAL—103 cs, L Gandolfi & Co, President Pierce, Genoa
100 cs, American Agency of French Vichy, Oregon, Antwerp
WAX, BEES—18 bgs, Lurline, Honolulu
VEGETABLE—25 cs, Miteui & Co, Ltd, Iwatesan, Kobe

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE — (Black Falcon) 29,992 lbs, Amsterdam
ACID, BORIC—(Laconia) 5,400 lbs, Liverpool
MURIATIC—(Santa Clara) 3,672 lbs, Antofagasta
SULPHURIC—(Ancon) 5,205 lbs, Panama; (Haiti) 2,695 lbs, Puerto Colombia
AMMONIA HYDROXIDE—(Musa) 145 lbs, Tela
PHOSPHATE—(Silverteak) 1,796,000 lbs, Manila
ASPHALT—(Artigas) 118,632 lbs, Liverpool; 116,233 lbs, Glasgow; (Independence Hall) 12,267 lbs, Bordeaux; 4,375 lbs, St Nazaire; (City of Rayville) 138,960 lbs, Bombay; (Berlin) 9,300 lbs, Bremen; (Berlin) 119,105 lbs, Bremen; (Black Falcon) 57,546 lbs, Rotterdam; (Albert Ballin) 35,321 lbs, Hamburg; (Muncaster Castle) 44,160 lbs, Manila; (Manhattan) 77,031 lbs, Hamburg; (Liberty) 2,031 lbs, Havre; (Waukegan) 117,421 lbs, Dunkirk; (Champlain) 18,160 lbs, Bordeaux; (Vulcania) 116,601 lbs, Palermo; (Examelia) 7,865 lbs, Oran
SOLID—(Artigas) 46,156 lbs, Manchester
BLUE VITRIOL—(Bonita) 70,800 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Santa Cecelia) 5,247 lbs, Cartagena
CALCIUM ARSENATE — (Gypsum Empress) 14,370 lbs, Windsor
HYPOCHLORITE—(Silverteak) 2,500 lbs, Manila
CHEMICALS—(Black Falcon) 6,000 lbs, Rotterdam; (Sagaporack) 1,310 lbs, Copenhagen; (Exporter) 2,903 lbs, Genoa
CHLORINE—(Bonita) 21,859 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Guayaquil) 4,565 lbs, Guayaquil
CLAY—(Exporter) 56,000 lbs, Genoa; 6,720 lbs, Leghorn
COALTAR DISINFECTANT—(Musa) 560 lbs, Puerto Barrios
COUMARIN CRYSTALS—(Albert Ballin) 444 lbs, Hamburg; (Manhattan) 148 lbs, Hamburg
CORN SYRUP — (Artigas) 45,804 lbs, Manchester; (Munargo) 34,311 lbs, Havana; 3,686 lbs, Manzanillo; (City of Rayville) 2,760 lbs, Calcutta; (Dominica) 8,250 lbs, St John's; (Silverteak) 41,407 lbs, Shanghai
CORNFLOUR—(Munargo) 7,059 lbs, Havana; (City of Rayville) 1,425 lbs, Bombay
CYANIDE, CRUDE—(Silverteak) 65,408 lbs, Manila
DEXTRIN—(Artigas) 28,400 lbs, Manchester
CORN — (Artigas) 7,100 lbs, Glasgow; (Samaria) 7,100 lbs, London
DYES—(City of Rayville) 24,005 lbs, Bombay; (Bonita) 1,590 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Manhattan) 9,446 lbs, Hamburg
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—(Examelia) 1,396 lbs, Oran
FERTILIZER — (Josephine Gray) 20,200 lbs, St Kitts
FISHMEAL—(Black Falcon) 66,000 lbs, Rotterdam
FORMALDEHYDE—(Silverteak) 26,476 lbs, Shanghai
FULLER'S EARTH—(Agwistar) 320,000 lbs, Tampico
GASOLINE—(Josephine Gray) 4,125 gls, Port Spain; 2,750 gls, Demerara; (Martinique) (390 gls, Jeremie; (Tachira) 3,300 gls, La Guayra; (Guayaquil) 420 gls, Port au Prince
GLUCOSE—(Artigas) 10,729 lbs, Manchester
SOLID—(City of Rayville) 440 lbs, Bombay
GREASE, LUBRICATING — (Artigas) 47,342 lbs, Manchester; 800 lbs, Dublin; (Santa Clara) 5,080 lbs, Guayaquil; (Samaria) 141,561 lbs, London; (Independence Hall) 6,654 lbs, Havre; (Milwaukee) 14,043 lbs, Hamburg; (Musa) 825 lbs, Porto Cortez; 700 lbs, Tela; (City of Rayville) 23,800 lbs, Karachi; 4,874 lbs, Bombay; (Bonita) 37,350 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 10,388 lbs, Santos; (Minnetonka) 21,624 lbs, Antwerp; (Albert Ballin) 78,083 lbs, Hamburg; (Laconia) 9,186 lbs, Liverpool; (Josephine Gray) 919 lbs, Paramaribo; (Muncaster Castle) 12,410 lbs, Manila; 47,956 lbs, Shanghai; (Silverteak) 48,906 lbs, Iloilo; 9,386 lbs, Cebu; (Manhattan) 16,857 lbs, Hamburg; (Waukegan) 4,837 lbs, Dunkirk; (President Harding) 2,685 lbs, Hamburg; (Motomar) 1,326 lbs, Bilbao; (Vulcania) 2,011 lbs, Naples; 1,044 lbs, Venice; (Pennland) 2,676 lbs, Brussels; (Sagaporack) 5,196 lbs, Copenhagen; 9,243 lbs, Danzig; (Bonheur) 8,615 lbs, Pernambuco; (Examelia) 2,193 lbs, Casablanca
HEMATINE CRYSTALS—(Independence Hall) 2,507 lbs, Bordeaux; (Liberty) 276 lbs, Havre
INK, PRINTING—(Exporter) 5,095 lbs, Genoa
INSECTICIDE—(City of Rayville) 15,661 lbs, Bombay; 12,356 lbs, Calcutta; (Albert Ballin) 2,275 lbs, Hamburg; (Tachira) 3,640 lbs, La Guayra; (Sagaporack) 4,631 lbs, Helsingfors; (Examelia) 2,363 lbs, Bone; 7,793 lbs, Oran; 2,523 lbs, Philippeville
HOUSEHOLD—(Samaria) 45,319 lbs, London
IRON OXIDE—(Independence Hall) 3,120 lbs, Bordeaux
KEROSENE—(Martinique) 1,000 gls, St Marc; 2,000 gls, Aux Cayes
LACQUER—(Independence Hall) 5,239 lbs, Havre; (City of Rayville) 1,418 lbs, Bombay; 993 lbs, Calcutta; (Liberty) 520 lbs, Havre; (Vulcania) 2,100 lbs, Venice
COLORED—(Black Falcon) 3,095 lbs, Amsterdam
LARD—(Artigas) 202,047 lbs, Manchester; 11,360 lbs, Cork; (Peten) 65,000 lbs, Panama City; (Samaria) 326,950 lbs, London; (Olympic) 104,487 lbs, Southampton; (Milwaukee) 662,775 lbs, Hamburg; (Majestic) 70,560 lbs, Southampton; (Berlin) 6,300 lbs, Bremen; 6,200 lbs, Turku; 6,200 lbs, Mantyluoto; 6,200 lbs, Helsinki; (Black Falcon) 888,269 lbs, Rotterdam; 37,275 lbs, Amsterdam; (Minnetonka) 181,485 lbs, Antwerp; (Albert Ballin) 15,750 lbs, Hamburg; (Laconia) 305,428 lbs, Liverpool; (Ancon) 14,650 lbs, Port Prince; (Manhattan) 35,776 lbs, Havre; 6,200 lbs, Dunkirk; (President Harding)

LARD (Continued):—
249,349 lbs, Hamburg; (Vulcania) 19,500 lbs, Naples; 496,160 lbs, Trieste; (Champlain) 30,462 lbs, Havre; (Guayaquil) 7,500 lbs, Port Prince
LEAD ARSENATE—(Gypsum Empress) 18,520 lbs, Windsor
RED—(Bonita) 17,633 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Santa Cecelia) 5,200 lbs, Cartagena
WHITE—(Bonita) 2,311 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Santa Cecelia) 3,120 lbs, Cartagena
LIME, CITRATE—(Samaria) 162,250 lbs, London
HYDRATED—(Rosalind) 90,415 lbs, St John's
LINSEED CAKE—(Artigas) 113,579 lbs, Cork; (Black Falcon) 4,783,056 lbs, Rotterdam; (Minnetonka) 453,968 lbs, Antwerp; (Pennland) 453,896 lbs, Antwerp
LITHARGE—(Bonita) 13,690 lbs, Buenos Aires
LITHOPONE—(Laconia) 24,060 lbs, Liverpool
LOGWOOD CRYSTALS—(Exporter) 1,677 lbs, Genoa
MINERAL WAX—(Artigas) 18,367 lbs, Manchester
OIL, EDIBLE—(City of Rayville) 1,800 lbs, Karachi
ESSENTIAL—(Bonita) 3,589 lbs, Buenos Aires
FLOTATION—(Santa Clara) 825 gls, Arica
LUBRICATING—(Artigas) 47,174 gls, Manchester; 2,100 gls, Glasgow; 4,318 gls, Dublin; 825 gls, Cork; (Peten) 440 gls, Balboa; 1,630 gls, Magallanes; 2,035 gls, Panama City; (Lara) 5,565 gls, La Guayra; 6,605 gls, Port Maracaibo; 2,475 gls, Porto Cabello; (Platano) 2,200 gls, Porto Cortez; (Santa Clara) 8,000 gls, Guayaquil; 3,335 gls, Callao; 3,025 gls, Mollendo; 3,280 gls, Arica; 3,025 gls, Antofagasta; 825 gls, Chanaral; 3,025 gls, Corral; (Samaria) 32,963 gls, London; (Independence Hall) 12,083 gls, Havre; 39,648 gls, Bordeaux; (Colombia) 510 gls, Porto Colombia; (Milwaukee) 11,000 gls, Hamburg; (Musa) 2,600 gls, Porto Barrios; 2,805 gls, Tela; (City of Rayville) 825 gls, Karachi; 4,675 gls, Bombay; 15,675 gls, Calcutta; (Bonita) 2,605 gls, Rio Janeiro; 25,910 gls, Santos; 2,530 gls, Buenos Aires; (Berlin) 6,510 gls, Hamburg; (Black Falcon) 660 gls, Amsterdam; (Minnetonka) 17,706 gls, Antwerp; (Albert Ballin) 15,120 gls, Hamburg; 2,750 gls, Koenigsberg; 2,349 gls, Cork; 1,936 gls, Dublin; (Laconia) 51,332 gls, Liverpool; (Pastores) 550 gls, Cartagena; (Ancon) 1,100 gls, Buenaventura; 840 gls, La Union; 1,370 gls, Callao; (Muncaster Castle) 2,750 gls, Manila; 60,500 gls, Shanghai; (Silverteak) 8,075 gls, Shanghai; 2,695 gls, Iloilo; 17,300 gls, Hongkong; 6,400 gls, Cebu; (Manhattan) 36,540 gls, Hamburg; (Liberty) 6,930 gls, Havre; (Waukegan) 4,410 gls, Havre; 30,575 gls, Dunkirk; (President Harding) 39,015 gls, Hamburg; (Eastern Prince) 16,792 gls, Rio Janeiro; 500 gls, Santos; (Rosalind) 5,110 gls, St John's; 550 gls, St Pierre; 6,695 gls, Halifax; (Agwistar) 48,950 gls, Tampico; (Morro Castle) 715 gls, Havana; (Champlain) 3,685 gls, Bordeaux; 4,080 gls, Havre; (Tachira) 2,255 gls, La Guayra; (Vulcania) 7,810 gls, Naples; 1,554 gls, Venice; 10,164 gls, Fiume; (Pennland) 6,530 gls, Brussels; 27,594 gls, Antwerp; (Sagaporack) 2,734 gls, Copenhagen; (Bonheur) 1,100 gls, Para; 1,000 gls, Iquitos; 3,780 gls, Ceara; 12,690 gls, Pernambuco; 420 gls, Bahia; (Siboney) 5,225 gls, Vera Cruz; (Guayaquil) 990 gls, Tumaco; 770 gls, Cristobal; (Exporter) 1,846 gls, Leghorn; (Pulaski) 3,525 gls, Gdynia; (Examelia) 1,680 gls, Casablanca; 1,705 gls, Ceuta; 4,125 gls, Algiers; 420 gls, Philippeville; 440 gls, Melilla
MOTOR—(Platano) 49,500 gls, Porto Castilla
OLEO—(Artigas) 46,772 lbs, Dublin; 11,356 lbs, Cork; (Samaria) 108,505 lbs, London; (Black Falcon) 107,590 lbs, Rotterdam; (Albert Ballin) 122,430 lbs, Hamburg; (Laconia) 11,959 lbs, Liverpool; (Manhattan) 213,856 lbs, Hamburg; (President Harding) 30,665 lbs, Hamburg; (Pennland) 27,104 lbs, Antwerp; (Sagaporack) 35,515 lbs, Copenhagen or Oslo
PEPPERMINT—(Samaria) 3,881 lbs, London
RED—(Manhattan) 5,479 lbs, Hamburg; (Penniand) 13,449 lbs, Antwerp
ROPE—(Muncaster Castle) 21,945 gls, Manila
TRANSFORMER—(Peten) 1,045 gls, Havana; (Silverteak) 7,425 gls, Hongkong; (Muncaster Castle) 2,750 gls, Shanghai; (Bonheur) 2,000 gls, Pernambuco
PAINT—(Independence Hall) 2,109 lbs, Havre; (City of Rayville) 1,360 lbs, Bombay; (Bonita) 3,400 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Silverteak) 1,250 lbs, Manila; (Liberty) 2,638 lbs, Havre; (President Harding) 2,610 lbs, Hamburg; (Bonheur) 3,022 lbs, Pernambuco; (Sagaporack) 773 lbs, Copenhagen; (Exporter) 4,240 lbs, Genoa
ASPHALT—(Independence Hall) 9,448 lbs, Havre; (Bonita) 10,040 lbs, Buenos Aires
ENAMEL—(Milwaukee) 1,247 lbs, Hamburg; (Bonita) 3,302 lbs, Rio Janeiro; (Waukegan) 2,365 lbs, Havre
PASTE—(Black Falcon) 2,587 lbs, Amsterdam
PREPARED—(Platano) 1,281 lbs, Escuintla; (Musa) 497 lbs, Porto Cortez; 13,400 lbs, Tela; (Liberty) 1,470 lbs, Havre; (Exporter) 3,891 lbs, Genoa
THINNER—(Munargo) 1,315 gls, Havana; 570 gls, Nuevitas; (Silverteak) 1,100 gls, Manila
PARAFFIN—(Artigas) 45,374 lbs, Manchester; 22,600 lbs, Glasgow; (Peten) 40,400 lbs, Port Limon; (Platano) 20,204 lbs, Escuintla; 50,500 lbs, Retalheu; (Santa Clara) 8,080 lbs, Pisco; 131,210 lbs, Buenaventura; 60,610 lbs, Guayaquil; 91,040 lbs, Arica; (Musa) 36,070 lbs, Retalheu; 67,146 lbs, Porto Barrios; (Bonita) 18,662 lbs, Santos; (Berlin) 15,611 lbs, Bremerhaven; (Minnetonka) 55,570 lbs, Antwerp; (Ancon) 44,943 lbs, Valparaiso; (Laconia) 106,243 lbs, Liverpool; (Santa Lucia) 20,200 lbs, Mazatlan; (Santa Cecelia) 32,320 lbs, Puntarenas; (Tachira) 20,200 lbs, Maracaibo; (Vulcania) 33,451 lbs, Catania; 13,380 lbs, Naples; 8,923 lbs, Venice; 95,892 lbs, Bari; (Penniand) 83,625 lbs, Antwerp; (Bonheur) 13,798 lbs, Pernambuco; (Guayaquil) 30,000 lbs, Tumaco; (Exporter) 27,875 lbs, Leghorn; (Examelia) 78,427 lbs, Casablanca
REFINED—(Albert Ballin) 55,025 lbs, Hamburg; (Black Falcon) 222,444 lbs, Rotterdam
SCALE—(Minnetonka) 48,821 lbs, Antwerp; (Examelia) 36,097 lbs, Casablanca
PETROLEUM, REFINED—(Lara) 1,000 gls, Aruba; (Ancon) 5,000 gls, Port Prince; (Josephine Gray) 6,500 gls, Paramaribo; (Martinique) 6,050 gls, Aux Cayes; 1,210 gls, Jeremie; 2,500 gls, Gonaives; (Examelia) 3,000 gls, Melilla
POTASH BICHROMATE—(Minnetonka) 5,181 lbs, Antwerp; (Manhattan) 23,786 lbs, Havre
IODIDE CRYST—(Silverteak) 588 lbs, Shanghai
ROSIN—(Milwaukee) 4,413 lbs, Hamburg; (Liberty) 4,284 lbs, Havre; (Albert Ballin) 2,275 lbs, Hamburg
SOAP—(Ancon) 5,916 lbs, Port Prince; (Martinique) 10,000 lbs, St Marc; (Haiti) 4,101 lbs, Port Prince; (Guayaquil) 15,000 lbs, Port Prince
LAUNDRY—(City of Rayville) 2,498 lbs, Calcutta
SODA ASH—(Agwistar) 6,780 lbs, Tampico; (Morro Castle) 22,618 lbs, Havana; (Haiti) 202,571 lbs, Puerto Colombia
BICHROMATE — (Minnetonka) 24,560 lbs, Antwerp; (Waukegan) 12,788 lbs, Dunkirk
CAUSTIC—(Colombia) 13,060 lbs, Puerto Colombia; (Musa) 35,205 lbs, Santiago; 5,300 lbs, Puerto Cortez; (City of Rayville) 97,890 lbs, Karachi; 115,360 lbs, Calcutta; (Bonita) 217,045 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 10,815 lbs, Santos; (Pastores) 5,900 lbs, Cartagena; 5,900 lbs, Puerto Colombia; (Ancon) 2,508 lbs, Buenaventura; 36,050 lbs, Panama; (Santa Lucia) 55,116 lbs, Mazatlan; (Bonheur) 22,895 lbs, Para; 22,895 lbs, Manaos; (Siboney) 110,160 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Guayaquil) 112,410 lbs, Guayaquil; 5,900 lbs, Puerto Colombia; 2,163 lbs, Panama
HYDROSULPHITE—(Munargo) 1,383 lbs, Havana
HYPOSULPHITE — (Silverteak) 39,200 lbs, Shanghai
STARCH, CORN—(Artigas) 28,200 lbs, Liverpool; 42,300 lbs, Glasgow; 10,920 lbs, Dublin; (Peten) 11,106 lbs, Cienfuegos; (Munargo) 5,748 lbs, Havana; 3,192 lbs, Cardenas; 1,148 lbs, Cienfuegos; 3,786 lbs, Manzanillo; (Samaria) 42,103 lbs, London; (City of Rayville) 17,850 lbs, Calcutta
STEARIN—(Sagaporack) 13,576 lbs, Copenhagen or Oslo
OLEO—(Samaria) 60,282 lbs, London; (Berlin) 11,844 lbs, Bremen; (Black Falcon) 47,383 lbs, Rotterdam; (Liberty) 23,814 lbs, Dunkirk; (Waukegan) 46,680 lbs, Dunkirk
SULPHUR, REFINED—(Gypsum Empress) 40,400 lbs, Windsor
TALLOW—(Agwistar) 24,175 lbs, Tampico
TANNING EXTRACT—(Munargo) 3,357 lbs, Machado
THORIUM NITRATE—(City of Rayville) 1,000 lbs, Calcutta
TIN DROSS—(Laconia) 22,508 lbs, Liverpool
TURPENTINE—(Dominica) 715 gls, Halifax
VARNISH—(Silverteak) 1,220 lbs, Manila; (Haiti) 2,882 lbs, Puerto Colombia
WATERPROOFING COMP—(Bonita) 2,250 lbs, Buenos Aires

Clearance Dates

Agwistar, June 13; Albert Ballin, June 21; Ancon, June 6; Artigas, June 12; Atlantida, June 9; Berlin, June 21; Black Falcon, June 1; Bonheur, June 16; Bonita, June 20; Champlain, June 21; City of Rayville, June 3; Colombia, June 1; Dominica, June 1; Eastern Prince, June 18; Examelia, June 19; Exporter, June 28; Guayaquil, June 13; Gypsum Empress, July 1; Haiti, June 7; Independence Hall, May 31; Josephine Gray, June 15; Laconia, June 9; Lafayette, June 29; Lara, May 17; Liberty, June 21; Majestic, June 13; Manhattan, June 20; Milwaukee, June 23; Minnetonka, June 23; Morro Castle, June 10; Munargo, June 8; Muncaster Castle, June 10; Musa, May 19; Olympic, June 1; Pastores, June 14; Pennland, June 16; Peten, May 25, Platano, May 26; President Harding, June 13; Pulaski, June 28; Rosalind, June 15; Sagaporack, June 15; Samaria, June 17; Santa Cecelia, June 15; Santa Clara, June 2; Santa Lucia, June 9; Siboney, June 6; Silverteak, June 8; Tachira, June 1; Vulcania, June 20.

Baltimore Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—2,000 lbs, Nankai, Kobe; 4,400 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 8,960 lbs, Coellad, Manchester; 2,000 lbs, Peter Maersk, Kobe
ASPHALT—110,205 lbs, Coellad, Liverpool
SOLID—6 tons, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
CEMENT—50,065 lbs, Coelleda, Liverpool
CLEANING COMPOUND—8,509 lbs, Black Hawk, Fleurier, Switz
COLOR, DRY, RED—700 lbs, Laganbank, Manila
DEXTRIN—62,480 lbs, Coelleda, Manchester
DIMETHYL SULPHATE—6,720 lbs, Nankai, Kobe
FERTILIZER NITROGENOUS—4,000 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Balboa
GLASS, CRUSHED—3,029 lbs, Coelleda, Birmingham
FRIT—15,000 lbs, Coelleda, Birmingham
GREASE, WHITE—78,500 lbs, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
LINSEED OILCAKE—202 tons, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 604 tons, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT — 15,280 lbs, Peter Maersk, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—106 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Cristobal
MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATE — 106,281 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg
NICKEL SULPHATE—3,000 lbs, Nankai, Kobe
OIL, CYLINDER—5,964 gls, Peter Maersk, Shanghai
GAS—60 lbs, Manchester Merchant, Liverpool
LUBRICATING—172 bbls, City of Havre, Havre; 950 gls, Black Hawk, Antwerp
PALM KERNEL OILCAKE—225,662 lbs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
PARAFFIN — (Manchester Merchant) 61,338 lbs, Manchester; 33,500 lbs, Liverpool; 190,867 lbs, Coelleda, Manchester
POTASH BICHROMATE—11,200 lbs, Coelleda, Barcelona
QUERCITRON BARK EXTRACT—36,400 lbs, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
SODA BICHROMATE—(Coelleda) 118,720 lbs, Manchester; 22,400 lbs, Barcelona
SILICATE—2,382 lbs, Peter Maersk, Harbin, China
TOILET PREPS—2,163 lbs, Peter Maersk, Manila
VARNISH—1,651 gls, Black Hawk, Merxem-Anvers
WHITING, ENAMEL, COMP—463 lbs, Coelleda, Birmingham
WITCH HAZEL LEAVES—2,488 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Black Hawk, July 5; Binnendijk, July 3; City of Havre, June 27; Coelleda, July 3; Jefferson Myers, June 28; Laganbank, June 30; Manchester Merchant, July 3; Nankai, July 3; Peter Maersk, June 30

Baton Rouge Exports

PETROLEUM—36,765 bbls, Maracay, Havana

Clearance Date

Maracay, July 1

Beaumont Exports

BLACK, CARBON—(West Cohas) 305 cs, Glasgow; 80 cs, Avonmouth
OIL, BATCHING—11,568 bbls, Kota Radja, Calcutta
FUEL—33,000 bbls, Caloria, Ceiba
SOAPSTOCK—350 bbls, West Cohas, Glasgow

Boston Exports

AMMONIA, AQUA—10 cbys, Lempira, Havana
BLACK, CARBON—1 pkg, 60 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
BRISTLES—1 cs, 133 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B; 110 bls, 74,000 lbs, City of Flint, Glagow
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2 bbls, 650 lbs, Evangeline, Halifax
CEMENT, ROOF—22 dms, 176 gls, to China; 1 cs, Evangeline, Westport, N S
RUBBER—4 bbls, 1,205 lbs, Lempira, Havana
CLEANER, SHOE—3 cs, 288 lbs, Conte Grande, Rome
COALTAR—60 dms, 27,240 lbs, Lempira, Havana
INTERMEDIATES—29 bbls, 5,752 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
COTTON, ABSORBENT—20 ctns, 1,000 lbs, to Philippines
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR—19 bbls, 500 gls, 2,165 lbs, Lempira, Havana
DRESSING, LEATHER—10 bbls, 4,917 lbs, City of Flint, Manchester; 4 cs, 15 gls, Lempira, Havana
OILBOARD—1 dm, 369 lbs, Lempira, Havana
SHOE—12 cs, 3 kgs, 2 half bbls, 2 bxs, 1,375 lbs, Lempira, Havana
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—1 bx, to Hawaii
FISH MEAL—400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
FLAVORING EXTRACT—1 pkg, 4 gls, Saint John, Sussex, N B
GLUE, VEGETABLE—1 bx, 66 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
GREASE, ANIMAL, INED—10 dms, 4,186 lbs, Lempira, Cienfuegos
LUBRICATING—6 dms, 300 lbs, Britannic, Liverpool
SOAP—20 bbls, 8,542 lbs, Lempira, Calbarien
HYDROSULPHITE—1 dm, 250 lbs, Lempira, Havana
INK, PRINTING—50 dms, 20,805 lbs, City of Flint, Manchester
WRITING—2 bxs, 54 lbs, to Hawaii
LARD—1,000 bxs, 56,000 lbs, Britannic, Liverpool; 1,000 bxs, 56,000 lbs, City of Flint, Manchester
LYE—100 cs, 2,500 lbs, to Hawaii
OIL, LUBRICATING—1 cs, 15 gls, Britannic, Liverpool; 1 cs, 15 gls, Franconia, London; 10 dms, 430 gls, Saint John, Charlottetown
PAINT, COPPER—60 cs, 20 pls, Lempira, Havana
PASTE, STATIONER'S—2 pkgs, 112 lbs, to Philippines
PETROLATUM—25 dms, 9,791 lbs, Franconia, London
PITCH, COALTAR—20 kits, 2,045 lbs, Lempira, Havana
POLISH, SHOE—1 cs, 128 lbs, Lempira, Panama; 17 cs, 80 lbs, Lempira, Havana
SOAP, FLAKES—66 cs, 1,838 lbs, to Hawaii
LIQUID—10 dms, 4,680 lbs, to China
POWDER—242 cs, 9,226 lbs, to Hawaii
TAR—440 cs, 11,000 lbs, to Hawaii
TOILET—500 cs, 15,625 lbs, to Philippines
WOOL—150 bxs, 5,400 lbs, to Philippines
SODA, CAUSTIC—200 cs, 9,600 lbs, to Philippines
CLEANSING—6 bbls, 1,800 lbs, to Philippines
SOLDERING, FLUX—2 bbls, 1,400 lbs, Franconia, London
SALT—8 dms, 1,080 lbs, West Arrow, Deventer, Holland
TALLOW, INED—25 dms, 10,196 lbs, Lempira, Havana
TAR, PINE—1 dm, 55 gls, Evangeline, Halifax
WASHING POWDER—10 bbls, 2,000 lbs, to Philippines
WAX, SHOE—12 cs, 568 lbs, Lempira, Havana

Clearance Dates

Britannic, July 2; City of Flint, July 1; Conte Grande, June 30; Evangeline, July 9; Franconia, July 1; Lempira, June 29; Saint John, July 3, 6, 9; West Arrow, July 3

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—23 dms, Trolleholm, Copenhgen; 19 tons, San Mateo, Antwerp
SULPHUR—(Trolleholm) 30 tons, Gothenburg; 30 tons, Copenhagen; (Ditmar Koel) 2,020 tons, Domsjo; 1,010 tons, Hornefors; 1,010 tons, Svano; 500 tons, West Cobalt, Birkenhead; 1,800 tons, Delmundo, Buenos Aires

Gulfport Exports

COTTONSEED PULP—341 bls, Hastings, Liverpool
ROSIN—25 bbls, Hastings, Liverpool
WOOD—200 bbls, Maiden Creek, London; 600 bbls, Hastings, Glasgow

Houston Exports

ASPHALT—(Edgehill) 25 tons, Hamburg; 21 tons, Rotterdam
BLACK, CARBON—(Edgehill) 70 tons, Bremen; 30 tons, Rotterdam; (San Mateo) 1,539 cs, Havre; 35 cs, Dunkirk; 440 cs, Antwerp; (Ogontz) 10 cs, Lisbon; 51 cs, Pasages; 125 cs, Monfiore, Genoa; 3 cs, Lindenbank, Bombay; 100 cs, Tynebridge, Genoa; (City of Joliet) 300 tons, Havre; 70 tons, Antwerp; 50 cs, Selma City, Kobe; (West Cobalt) 20 tons, Liverpool; 280 bgs, Manchester; 3,600 bgs, 800 cs, Liverpool/Manchester
GREASE, LUBRICATING—80 bbls, 10 ctns, San Mateo
OIL, LUBRICATING—45 bbls, Edgehill, Rotterdam; (San Mateo) 75 dms, 350 bbls, 300 ctns, Havre; 10 bbls, Antwerp; (Lindenbank) 505 dms, Karachi; 109 dms, Calcutta
SALAD—415 dms, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal
PETROLEUM COKE — 4,700 tons, Gypsum Queen, Havana

Lake Charles Exports

DRUGS—2 cs, Almeria Lykes, San Juan

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—(Winnipeg) 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Havre; 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Nantes; 40 cs, 4,480 lbs, Norman Star, Liverpool; 600 bgs, 67,800 lbs, Lochgoil, Liverpool; 1 bbl, 230 lbs, Drechtdijk, Vancouver
ASPHALT, CRUDE—337 bgs, 65,880 lbs, Lochgoil, London
BLACK, CARBON—36 cs, 11,250 lbs, President Pierce, Singapore
LAMP—2 ctns, 100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
BORATE ORE—(Seattle) 3,266 sx, 723,450 lbs, Hamburg; 893 sx, 198,620 lbs, Rotterdam
BORAX—(Glaucas) 400 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Hongkong; 600 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Shanghai; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Golden Sun, Tientsin; 20 kgs, 2,240 lbs, Tai Ping, Manila; 6,510 bgs, 1,109,360 lbs, Winnipeg, Dunkirk; (Norman Star) 395 bgs, 56,040 lbs, Liverpool; 975 bgs, 110,890 lbs, London; 4,400 bgs, 902,000 lbs, Rotterdam; 3,210 bgs, 561,470 lbs, California, Barcelona; (Seattle) 2,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Hamburg; 4,650 bgs, 819,460 lbs, Bremen; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Norfolk, Osaka; (Tokai) 600 bgs, 66,900 lbs, Yokohama; 1,100 bgs, 122,850 lbs, Osaka
GRAN—(Taiyo) 720 bgs, 81,300 lbs, Yokohama; 1,000 bgs, 114,000 lbs, Osaka; (Winnipeg) 1,500 bgs, 169,500 lbs, Havre; 400 bgs, 45,200 lbs, Dunkirk; 600 bgs, 67,800 lbs, Antwerp; 720 bgs, 81,360 lbs, Marseilles; (Lochgoil) 400 bgs, 45,200 lbs, Liverpool; 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Rotterdam
CARBON BISULPHIDE—(Molakai) 8 dms, 260 lbs, Yavaros; 65 dms, 5,000 lbs, Manzanillo
CASCARILLA BARK, POWD—2 bbls, 360 lbs, California, Barcelona
CEMENT, METALLIC—1 pkg, 100 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Kahului
RUBBER—4 bxs, 30 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CLAY, FILTERING—3,000 sx, 304,640 lbs, Capac, Talara
GROUND—160 sx, 8,000 lbs, Silvermaple, Germiston, Tol.; 40 sx, 3,990 lbs, Winnipeg, Havre
CLOVES—1 sx, 150 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
COLOR, DRY—2 pkgs, 500 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
DRUGS—2 cs, 270 lbs, President Pierce, Shanghai
DYE, ORANGE—1 bbl, 50 lbs, Santa Maria, Ioco
RED—1 bbl, 50 lbs, Santa Maria, Ioco
FIRECLAY—20 dms, 7,770 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver
GAS COMPRESSED—65 cyls, 5,120 lbs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver
GASOLINE—5 bbls, 1,570 lbs, Molokai, Ensenada; (Capac) 225 dms, 74,120 lbs, La Libertad; 50 dms, 13,830 lbs, Puntarenas; 50 dms, 16,440 lbs, Retalhuleu; 100 dms, 32,890 lbs, Corinto; 130 dms, 12 cs, 43,760 lbs, Tegucigalpa; 500 cs, 100 dms, 72,890 lbs, Amapala; 50 dms, 13,830 lbs, San Jose; 82,056 bbls, 21,416,620 lbs, Nordanger, Cebu/Manila; (South Africa) 12,000 bbls, 31,320,000 lbs, Dairen; 29,762 bbls, 7,767,880 lbs, Shanghai; 3,000 bbls, 783,000 lbs, Taku Bar; 4,000 bbls, 1,044,000 lbs, Tsingtau; 301 cs, 70 dms, 69,690 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
GLUCOSE—(Tai Ping) 30 bbls, 21,320 lbs, Manila; 109 bbls, 41,270 lbs, Shanghai
HERBS, DRIED—3 bxs, 550 lbs, Lochgoil, London
INFUSORIAL EARTH, POWD—200 bgs, 20,160 lbs, Loosiebank, Manila; 105 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Santa Elisa, Havana; (California) 25 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Capetown; 230 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Barcelona; 110 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Constanza; 345 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Margaret Johnson, Copenhagen; 566 pkgs, 56,020 lbs, Hindanger, Havre; 115 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Titania, London; 1,261 bgs, 122,450 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
EARTH BRICKS—20 ctns, 1,000 lbs, Brandanger, Buenos Aires; 720 ctns, 36,000 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
KEROSENE—100 cs, 8,500 lbs, Santa Elisa, Puntarenas; (West Camargo) 500 cs, 42,500 lbs, Bridegtown; 100 cs, 8,500 lbs, San Juan; (Capac) 110 cs, 9,350 lbs, Antingua; 3 cs, 260 lbs, Tegucigalpa; 18,982 bbls, 5,466,820 lbs, Cebu-Manila; (South Africa) 7,978 bbls, 2,273,730 lbs Dairen; 10,639 bbls, 3,032,120 lbs, Shanghai; 20,000 bbls, 5,700,000 lbs, Taku Bar; 15,000 bbls, 4,275,000 lbs Tsingtau
LACQUER NITROCELLULOSE—5 cs, 300 lbs, Glaucas, Manila; 1 bx, 30 lbs, President Pierce, Bombay; 4 cs, 230 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Hilo
PIGMENTED—1 dm, 550 lbs, Golden Sun, Shanghai; 12 cs, 540 lbs, President Pierce, Hongkong; (Gen M H Sherman) 7 ctns, 280 lbs, Hilo; 1 ctn, 30 lbs, Kahului
THINNER—9 cs, 790 lbs, Glaucas, Manila; 4 cs, 1,940 lbs, President Pierce, Hongkong; (General M H Sherman) 2 cs, 3 ctns, 320 lbs, Hilo; 1 ctn, 40 lbs, Kahului
LARD SUBSTITUTE—(Gen M H Sherman) 5 pls, 350 lbs, Hilo; 38 pkgs, 5 cans, 1,600 lbs, Kahului
LEAD CONCENTRATES—94 sx, 9,100 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
RED—100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
WHITE IN OIL—380 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LYE—1 cs, 50 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 bxs, 90 lbs, Glaucas, Manila; (Lochgoil) 7 bxs, 260 lbs, Dublin; 6 bxs, 270 lbs, Lisbon; 20 bxs, 900 lbs, Seattle, Copenhagen
MILK POWDER—3 cs, 70 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
OIL, COCONUT—30 dms, 12,000 lbs, Santa Rosa, San Jose, Guat
DIESEL—5 bbls, 1,560 lbs, Molokai, Ensenada; 6,500 cs, 591,500 lbs, West Camargo, Sao Paulo; 40 dms, 15,910 lbs, Capac, Amapala; 11,925 bbls, 3,720,600 lbs, Karyo, Osaka; 4,942 bbls, 1,541,900 lbs, Norfolk, Osaka; 40,778 bbls, 12,722,740 lbs, Kiyo, Osaka
FUEL—77 bbls, 26,970 lbs, Mo'okai Ensenada; 23,800 bbls, 7,925,400 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia; 65,993 bbls, 21,975,670 lbs, Frank G Drum, San Jose, Guat; 10,000 bbls, 3,330,000 lbs, Santa Maria, Vancouver; (Capac) 30 dms 12,650 lbs, Puntarenas; 20 dms, 8,330 lbs, Tegucigalpa; (Kiyo) 8,083 bbls, 2,691,640 lbs, Niigata; 20,246 bbls, 6,741,920 lbs Tsuchizaki
GRAPEFRUIT—6 cs, 210 lbs, Titania, London
LUBRICATING—1 cs, 10 lbs, Golden Sun, Kobe; 7 dms, 142,780 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia; 5 dms, 2,330 lbs, Santa Elisa, San Jose; 2 cyls, 780 lbs, Molokai, Ensenada; (Capac) 2 dms, 1,160 lbs, Retalhuleu; 12 dms, 40 cs, 9,820 lbs, Tegucigalpa; 110 dms, 53,930 lbs, Tokai, Osaka
NEATSFOOT COMP—3 cs, 180 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Hilo
OLIVE—20 cs, 2,520 lbs, California, Genoa
SALAD—30 dms, 12,430 lbs, Tokai, Yokohama; 4 dms 1,680 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
PAINT—170 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Hilo
MIXED—193 pkgs, 6,880 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu; (Gen M H Sherman) 3 ctns, 100 lbs, Hilo; 1 ctn, 30 lbs, Kahului
PASTE—7 cs, 500 lbs, Santa Elisa, Balboa; 4 pkgs, Malolo, Honolulu
REMOVER—1 ctn, 90 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu; 1 cs, 270 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Hilo
PECTIN, CITROUS—(Titania) 3 bbls, 600 lbs, London; 12 pkgs, 800 lbs, Antwerp
PEPPER—2 sx, 1 cs, 280 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—63,373 bbls, 19,772,380 lbs, Albertolite, Ioco; 5,054 bbls 1,576,850 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver; 75,242 bbls, 23,475,500 lbs, Santa Maria, Ioco
DISTILLATE—10 bbls, 3,380 lbs, Molokai, Ensenada
REFINED—10 dms, 4,660 lbs, Santa Maria, Ioco
POLISH, SHOE—4 ctns, 190 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Honolulu
WAX—10 ctns, 320 lbs, Golden Sun, Shanghai
POTASH MURIATE—10,000 bgs, 2,240,000 lbs, Taiyo, Yokohama; 10,000 bgs, 2,240,000 lbs, Tokai, Kobe; (Gen M H Sherman) 8,000 bgs, 1,010,910 lbs, Honolulu; 12,800 bgs, 1,617,500 lbs, Hilo; 3,200 bgs, 403,200 lbs, Kahului
PUTTY—1 ctn, 5 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Hilo
SALT—8 cs, 380 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
SALTPETER, GRAN—2 bbls, 880 lbs, California, Barcelona
SESAME SEED—160 sx, 16,000 lbs, Molokai, Ciudad Obregon
SOAP, GRAN—1,550 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Kahului
LAUNDRY—(Mololo) 1,095 cs, 66,870 lbs, Honolulu; 12,100 lbs, Hilo; (Gen M H Sherman) 90 cs, 5,500 lbs, Kahului; 7,950 lbs, Kahului
POWDER—50 cs, 2,400 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Kahului
TOILET—970 lbs, Malolo, Hilo; (Gen M H Sherman) 390 lbs, Hawaii; 7 cs, 360 lbs, Kahului; 12,480 lbs, Kahului
SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED OIL—100 bbls, 37,070 lbs, Margaret Johnson, Hull
SODA—3 cs, 180 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
ASH—150 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Santa Rosa, Mazatlan; 280 bgs, 56,000 lbs, President Pierce, Hongkong
BENZOATE—36 bxs, 5 lbs, Emma Alexander, Estevan; 5 lbs, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver
BICARBONATE—2 cs, 120 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
CAUSTIC—2 dms, 200 lbs, Molokai, Yvaros
SOYBEANS—200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SPONGES—10 lbs, Santa Rosa, San Jose, Guat
STRAMONIUM, POWD—6 bbls, 1,490 lbs, California, Barcelona

TALC—60 sx, 6,600 lbs, Santa Elisa, Manzanillo; 330 sx, 33,470 lbs, West Camargo, Buenos Aires; (Santa Rosa) 50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Puerto Colombia; 100 sx, 11,000 lbs, Barranquilla; 25 sx, 2,000 lbs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver

TOILET PREPS—(santa Elisa) 17 ctns, 480 lbs, Havana; 8 ctns, 270 lbs, Caracas; 14 cs, 300 lbs, President McKinley, Cristobal; (Santa Rosa) 1 cs, 300 lbs, Colon; 3 cs, 385 lbs, Panama City; 2 cs, 240 lbs, President Pierce, Manila; 180 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Hawaii

VARNISH—7 pkgs, 210 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu: 1 ctn, 10 lbs, Gen M H Sherman, Kahului

WASHING POWDER—30 pkgs, 4,270 lbs, President Pierce, Manila

Clearance Dates

Admiral Senn, June 27; Albertolite, July 1; Argyll, June 26; Brandanger, June 21; California, June 16; Capac, June 12; Drechtdijk, June 20; Frank G Drum, June 24; Emma Alexander, June 18; Glaucas, June 19; Golden Sun, June 15; Hindanger, June 16; Kingsley, June 26; Kiyo, June 26; Koryu, June 23; Lochgoil, June 23; Malolo, June 10; Margaret Johnson, June 13; Molokai, June 13; Norfolk, June 17; Norman Star, June 23; President McKinley, June 17; President Pierce, June 19; Ruth Alexander, June 25; Santa Elisa, June 17; Santa Maria, June 28; Santa Rosa, June 10; Seattle, June 16; Gen M H Sherman, June 17; Silvermaple, June 29; South Africa, June 23; Tai Ping, June 13; Taiyo, June 22; Texada, June 17; Titania, June 19; Tokai, June 23; West Camargo, June 17; Winnipeg, June 19

Mobile Exports

CORN SYRUP—(Hastings) 137 bbls, Liverpool; 542 bbls, Glasgow; 66 bbls, Dictator, Manchester

COTTON LINTERS—77 bls, Hastings, Liverpool; 95 bls, Antinous, Hamburg

GLUCOSE—131 bbls, Antinous, Antwerp

LARD—200 trcs, Dictator, Manchester

MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, Lindvangen, Kingston

OIL, PINE—986 lbs, Aldecoa, Seville
SOYBEAN—1 bx, Antinous, Hamburg

ROSIN—600 bbls, Hastings, Glasgow; 3,112 bbls, Antinous, Hamburg; (Vestvangen) 30 dms, Maracaibo; 50 dms, Carupano; (Veerhaven) 1,125 bbls, Bremen; 1,250 bbls, Hamburg; 125 bbls, Rotterdam

STARCH—(Hastings) 440 bgs, Liverpool; 320 bgs, Manchester; 275 bgs, 1 cs, Antinous, Hamburg; 1,200 bgs, Dictator, Manchester

TURPENTINE—232 bbls, Hastings, Glasgow; 103 bbls, Antinous, Hamburg

New Orleans Exports

ASPHALT—340 sx, Monfiore, Genoa; (West Harshaw) 11 tons, Havre; 4 tons, Antwerp; 27 tons, Endicott, Havre

BLACK, CARBON—38 cs, Monfiore, Genoa; (West Harshaw) 40 tons, Havre; 4 tons, Rotterdam; (Endicott) 67 tons, Havre; 20 tons, Antwerp; 11 tons, Rotterdam; (Liberator) 18 tons, Hamburg; 13 tons, Bremen/Hamburg; 20 ctns, Ogontz, Pasages; 60 cs, Fernwood, Kobe; 100 cs, Fernlane, Shanghai

COLORS—5 kgs, Cefalu, Colon

COTTON LINTERS—(Cefalu) 25 bbls, Cristobal; 15 bls, Panama City; 106 bls, Liberator, Hamburg

FERTILIZER—500 sx, Cefalu, Ceiba

GASOLINE—136 dms, Caloria, Ceiba

GREASE, LUBRICATING—5 dms, Cefalu, Ceiba; 1 dm, Contessa, Ceiba

KEROSENE—(Contessa) 25 dms, Bocas del Toro; 4 dms, Ceiba; 30 cs, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas

LARD—(Contessa) 1,500 tins, 10 cs, Panama; 1,100 tins, Panama City; 25 crts, Puerto Cabezas; (Cefalu) 300 tins, Colon; 25 ctns, 1 trc, Callao; 4 crts, Ceiba
SUBSTITUTE—100 tubs, Contessa, Panama

LEAD, WHITE—4 bbls, Cefalu, Havana

LIME—320 sx, Cefalu, Cristobal

METHANOL—41 tons, West Harshaw, Havre

OIL, COOKING—10 cs, Fernwood, Yokohama
COTTONSEED—(Cefalu) 125 dms, 500 cs, Cristobal; 8 cs, Ceiba; 10 dms, 50 cs, Fernlane, Kobe

FUEL—100 bbls, Cefalu, Ceiba; 1,000 bbls, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas; 75 bbls, 769 tons, Giulia, Fiume

LINSEED—20 cs, 2 dms, Contessa, Ceiba

LUBRICATING—717 bbls, Monfiore, Genoa; (Contessa) 11 dms, Colon; 15 dms, 2 cs, Ceiba; (West Harshaw) 28 tons, Havre; 14 tons, Rotterdam; 28 tons, Antwerp; 27 tons, Liberator, Hamburg; (Ogontz) 10 bbls, Bilbao; 29 bbls, Pasages; (Giulia) 5 bbls, Naples; 40 bbls, Venice; 12 dms, Venice/Trieste

OLIVE—12 cs, Cefalu, Ceiba

PAINT—(Cefalu) 8 cs, Ceiba; 25 cs, Colon; 16 cs, Panama City (two sailings); 3 dms, 19 ctns, 10 cs, 25 kits, Contessa, Ceiba

PARAFFIN—122 sx, Monfiore, Genoa

ROSIN—5 bbls, Contessa, Ceiba; (West Harshaw) 40 tons, Rotterdam; 6 tons, Antwerp/Rotterdam; 17 tons, Liberator, Hamburg
GUM—23 bbls, Contessa, Corinto

SALT—225 bbls, Contessa, Cristobal

SOAP—100 cs, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas; (Cefalu) 36 tons, Panama City; 100 cs, Puerto Cabezas

SODA, CAUSTIC—19 dms, Cefalu, Ceiba
NITRATE—20 sx, Cefalu, Colon
SILICATE—23 dms, Cefalu, Ceiba

STARCH—100 sx, Giulia, Venice
CORN—2 cs, Fernwood, Shanghai

TALLOW, INED—75 dms, Cefalu, Ceiba

TRIPOLI—18 tons, West Harshaw, Rotterdam

TURPENTINE, GUM—(Cefalu) 4 dms, Pimental; 5 cs, Ceiba

WAX—51 bgs, Monfiore, Genoa; (Cefalu) 100 sx, Cartagena; 603 sx, Puerto Colombia (two sailings); 1,600 sx, Contessa, Valparaiso; 25 tons, West Harshaw, Antwerp; 18 tons, Endicott, Antwerp; (Giulia) 813 sx, Palermo; 560 sx, Venice

Clearance Dates

Caloria, June 27; Cefalu, May 22; Contessa, May 29; Endicott, June 17; Fernlane, June 19; Fernwood, June 16; Giulia, June 24; Liberator, June 17; Ogontz, June 27; West Harshaw, June 16

Norfolk Exports

LARD—600 bxs, 37,200 lbs, City of Havre, Havre

MICA, PULV—100 bgs, 10,100 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp

OIL, OLEO—100 trcs, 44,274 lbs, City of Havre, Havre

PHENOL—360 dms, 121,520 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam; 81 dms, 43,063 lbs, City of Havre, Havre

ROOTS AND HERBS—7 bls, 2,240 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg

TANNING EXTRACT—374 bgs, 56,100 lbs, Grandon, Hamburg
EXTRACT, LIQ—180 bbls, 110,430 lbs, Kern, Bristol
EXTRACT, POWD—374 bgs, 56,100 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 1,494 bgs, 224,100 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Black Hawk, July 6; City of Havre, June 29; Grandon, June 27; Kern, June 26; West Eldara, June 23

Panama City Exports

COTTON LINTERS—80 bls, Hastings, Liverpool

ROSIN—100 bbls, Hastings, Glasgow

Pensacola Exports

ROSIN, GUM—(Meanticut) 750 bbls, Genoa; 75 bbls, Naples; 1,000 bbls, Venice; 20 bbls, Trieste; 200 bbls, Antinous, Hull; (Veerhaven) 157 bbls, Hull; 300 bbls, Cork; 30 bbls, Madras; 100 bbls, Hastings, Manchester; 250 bbls, Maiden Creek, London

WOOD—125 bbls, Meanticut, Genoa; 100 bbls, Antinous, Rotterdam

TURPENTINE—20 bbls, Maiden Creek, Havre

Philadelphia Exports

AMMONIA, AQUA—9 cyls, Santa Ana, Cristobal

ANILIN OIL—36 dms, City of Elwood, Shanghai

BLACK, BONE—9 bgs, Scanstates, Helsingfors
LAMP—10 cs, 5 bbls, Argentine, Buenos Aires

CLAY, GRD—40 bgs, Sarcoxie, Havre

COCOA CAKE—287 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam

CODLIVER OIL EXTRACT—67 pkgs, Argentino, Buenos Aires

COLORS, COALTAR—(City of Elwood) 20 bxs, 70 dms, 1,050 cs, Kobe; 7 bxs, 851 dms, 774 cs, 926 kgs, 35 bbls, Shanghai

GASOLINE—(C I P) 48,529 bbls, Rouen; 14,199 bbls, Dunkirk; 7,099 bbls, Havre; (Superga) 5,000 cs, Santos; 6,740.80 tons, 2,000 cs, Rio de Janeiro

GREASE, LUBRICATING—119 bbls, 792 cs, 90 bkts, Superga, Rio de Janeiro; 6 bbls, Piako, Auckland; (Dundrum Castle) 5 bbls, 5 dms, 145 cs, Capetown; 100 cs, Lourenco Marques; 50 cs, 5 dms, 50 bkts, Durban; 10 cs, East London; 60 cs, Port Elizabeth; (Scanstates) 2 dms, Stockholm; 7 dms, Copenhagen; 6 dms, Sarcoxie, Havre

PETROLEUM—5 dms, City of Durban, Bombay; 3 dms, Malaren, Stockholm; 3 cs, 14 dms, Scanstates, Helsingfors; 6 dms, Quaker City, Hamburg

INK, PRINTINGG—9 cs, 5 dms, Mahronda, London

LARD—125 trcs, City of Flint, England

LICORICE MASS—235 cs, Quaker City, Hull

POWDERED—(Quaker City) 20 dms, Hull; 20 cs, Hamburg; 260 cs, London

LINSEED OILCAKE—6,235 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam

MANGANESE ORE, CONC—1,430 bgs, Quaker City, London

MEDICINAL PREPS—(Santa Ana) 3 ctns, Santa Ana; 3 cs, Corinto; 2 ctns, Cristobal; 5 cs, City of Elwood, Shanghai; 6 cs, 1 bbl, Quaker City, London

OIL, BURNING—4 pkgs, Piako, Auckland; 100 pkgs, Javanese Prince, Hongkong; 50 cs, Dundrum Castle, Durban

COMPOUND—(Sarcoxie) 85 bbls, Havre; 9 bbls, Dunkirk

ILLUMINATING—5,000 cs, Superga, Santos; (Dundrum Castle) 2,500 cs, Lourenco Marques; 500 cs, Beira; 300 cs, Durban

LUBRICATING—(Dundrum Castle) 960 cs, 275 dms, 64 pkgs, Mombassa; 370 cs, 370 dms, Capetown; 30 half dms, 2,960 cs, 795 dms, Lourenco Marques; 525 cs, 175 dms, Beira; 710 cs, 140 dms, 285 pkgs, Durban; 160 cs, Majunga; 100 cs, Diego Juarez; 55 cs, 65 dms, 40 pkgs, Dar-Es-Salaam; 340 cs, 290 dms, East London; 420 cs, 145 dms, Port Elizabeth; (Belgium Gulf) 3,999 bbls, London; 4,011 bbls, Manchester; (Piako) 1,306 pkgs, Auckland; 1,034 pkgs, Wellington; 346 pkgs, Lyttelton; 408 pkgs, Dunedin; 10 bbls, Kem, Bristol; (City of Durban) 3,011 pkgs, 46 dms, 1 bx, Bombay; 40 pkgs, Madras; 798 pkgs, Calcutta; 825 pkgs, Karachi; (Tiradentes) 2,832 pkgs, Buenos Aires; 771 pkgs, Rio de Janeiro; 86 pkgs, Santos; 16 pkgs, Aracaju; (Superga) 86 bbls, 10 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 433 bbls, 1,466 cs, 10 bkts, Santos; 42 bbls, Mahronda, London; (Javanese Prince) 152 pkgs, Hongkong; 745 pkgs, Shanghai; 2,218 pkgs, Iloilo; 1,171 pkgs, Manila; 655 pkgs, Cebu; (Malaren) 1,003 pkgs, Stockholm; 541 pkgs, Gothenburg; 100 pkgs, 22 bbls, Norrkoping; 72 pkgs, Helsingfors; 219 pkgs, Malmo; 45 pkgs, Sundsvall; 130 pkgs, Helsingborg; 246 bbls, 5 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam; (Scanstates) 2 cs, 72 dms, 1 can, 1 crt, Copenhagen; 92 bbls, 17 dms, 1 can, 8 half dms, Stockholm; 1 dm, Helsingfors; 210 bbls, 15 dms, City of Flint, England; 105 pkgs, Clara, Trieste; (Sarcoxie) 95 bbls, Havre; 1,026 bbls, Dunkirk; (Argentino) 135 dms, Montevideo; 50 dms, 130 bbls, Buenos Aires; (Quaker City) 53 bbls, 2 pkgs, Hull; 100 bbls, Hamburg; 7 bbls, Denmark; 6 dms, London

MINERAL, PURE—(Sarcoxie) 40 bbls, Havre; 40 bbls, Dunkirk

NEATSFOOT—6 bbls, Sarcoxie, Havre

ENGINE, RED—65 bbls, Quaker City, Hamburg

SOAP—2 bbls, Mahronda, London

TRANSFORMER—20 dms, Superga, Santos; 5 pkgs, Tiradentes, Buenos Aires; 5 pkgs, Piako, Wellington; 45 pkgs, Javanese Prince, Iloilo; (Malaren) 5 pkgs, Stockholm; 10 pkgs, Gothenburg

PAINT, ASPHALT—7 dms, Piako, Auckland

ENAMEL—2 bxs, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras

PREPARED—5 bxs, 7 dms, 50 pls, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras

PARAFFIN—310 bbls, 102 bgs, Kem, Bristol

REF'D—50 cs, 70 crts, Superga, Santos; 255 bgs, Mahronda, London; 153 bgs, Quaker City, London; 84 bbls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam; 204 bgs, City of Flint, England

SCALE—840 bbls, City of Flint, England

SCALE, CRUDE—31 bbls, 41 bgs, Kem, Bristol

SEMI-REF'D—50 bgs, City of Flint, England

UNREF'D—153 bgs, 2,436 bbls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam; 840 bbls, Malaren, Stockholm; 107 bbls, City of Flint, England

WHITE SCALE—220 bbls, Kem, Bristol

PETROLATUM—(Dundrum Castle) 165 dms, 50 bbls, Lourenco Marques; 5 dms, Capetown; 2 pkgs, Piako, Wellington

RESIN, COALTAR—10 bbls, Sarcoxie, Havre

SOAP, LAUNDRY—600 bxs, Mahronda, London

SODA BICHROMATE—81 cks, City of Flint, England; 51 cks, Quaker City, London
SILICATE—1 dm, City of Durban, Calcutta

STARCH, LAUNDRY—10 bbls, Mahronda, London

TANNING EXTRACT, DRY—15 bbls, Argentino, Buenos Aires

WAX—799 bbls, Kem, Bristol

Clearance Dates

Argentino, June 26; Belgian Gulf, July 1, Binnendijk, June 20; C I P, June 19; City of Durban, June 21; City of Elwood, June 26; City of Flint, June 23; Clara, July 3; Dundrum Castle, June 14; Gulfhawk, July 8; Javanese Prince, June 16; Kem, June 28; Mahronda, June 27; Malaren, June 23; Piako, June 19; Quaker City, June 24; Santa Ana, June 28; Sarcoxie, June 29; Scanstates, June 23; Superga, July 1; Tiradentes, June 22

San Francisco Exports

ACETONE—350 lbs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

ACETYLENE—6 cyls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia

ACID, ACETIC—3 crbys, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BORIC—10 kgs, Maunganui, Wellington
MURIATIC—12 crbys, Makawao, Ahukini

ALCOHOL—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 20 dms, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
DENATURED—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MEDICINAL—1 bbl, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

ALUMINA SULPHATE—1,600 bgs, Admiral Senn, Ocean Falls

AMMONIA—15 cs, Manoa, Honolulu
ANHYDROUS—10 cyls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CARBONATE—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
POWDERED—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

AMMONIAC, SAL—15 dms, Admiral Senn, Vancouver

ANTISEPTIC—64 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

APRICOT KERNELS—177 bgs, Granville, Poland

ASPHALT—266 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 50 dms, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 112 dms, Maunganui, Sydney; 100 bbls, Lubrico, Honolulu
EMULSIFIED—421 bbls, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—25 dms, Maunganui, Sydney
SOLID—332 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 50 bbls, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

BAKKING POWDER—(Manoa), 15 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Pashau; 25 cs, Kahului; 4 cs, Pala; (President Jackson), 8 crtns, Honolulu; (Makawao), 8 cs, Hawaiian Islands; (Maunganui), 4 cs, Papeete

BENZENE—2 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

BLACK, CARBON—4 cs, Maunganui, Sydney

LAMP—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—2 bbls, Maunganui, Melbourne
WASHING—(Manoa), 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Hilo; 1 bbl, President Jackson, Honolulu; 25 cs, Lurline, Honolulu

BONE FLOUR—700 bgs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver
MEAL—1 sk, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 100 bgs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver

BRUSHES—16 crtns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; 2 crtns, Makawao, Port Allen

CALCIMINE—4 cs, Admiral Laws, Vancouver; 2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

CALCIUM CARBIDE—8 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia

CANARY SEED—9 sks, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

CANDLES—10 cs, Texada, Vancouver; 23 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
PARAFFIN—2 crts, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 30 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu

CEMENT, ASBESTOS—200 bgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—14 cs, 4 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 60 dms, Texada, Vancouver

CHARCOAL—4 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

CHEMICAL GLASSWARE—(Makawao), 1 cs, Fort Allen; 1 cs, Ahukini; (Manoa), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands

CHEMICALS—2 dms, Mariposa, Samoa; (Manoa), 6 cs, 52 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Hakalau; 1 cs, Admiral Laws, Regina; (Maunganui), 3 pls, Wellington; 2 cs, Papeete
PHOTOGRAPHIC—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

CHINA CLAY—80 sks, Manoa, Kahului

CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—10 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 300 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

CLEANSER, HOUSEHOLD—(Manoa), 20 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Paia; 20 cs, Honolulu; 3 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

COCONUT, DESIC—(Manoa), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 40 cs, Honolulu; 10 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu

COLORS IN OIL—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
LIQUID—2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

COPRA MEAL—120 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

COTTONSEED MEAL—10 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

CREOSOTE OIL—1 cs, Mariposa, Samoa

DENTIFRICE—(Manoa) 50 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 16 pkgs, Honolulu; 7 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

DEODORANT—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

DISINFECTANT—1 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 17 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu; 1 dm, Makawao, Port Allen

DRESSING, SHOE—54 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

DRIER, JAPAN—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

DRUG EXTRACT—8 crtns, Manoa, Honolulu; 5 crtns, President Jackson, Honolulu

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—20 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 1 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa) 92 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 106 pkgs, Honolulu; 3 pkgs Kahului; 2 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; 19 cs, Makamao, Hawaiian Islands

DYE, COALTAR—1 cs, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver

ENAMEL—18 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; (Maunganui) 2 cs, Christchurch; 2 cs, Wellington

EPSOM SALT—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

ETHER—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

ETHYL ACETATE—1 dm, Admiral Laws, Vancouver

ETHYLENE—3 cyls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

FILTER CLOTH—1 bl, Manoa, Kahului
PAPER—2 cs, Manoa, Hakalau

FIRE EXTINGUISHER CHARGES—13 crtns, Manoa, Honolulu; 2 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—2 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 1 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa) 4 cs, Paia; 6 cs, Honolulu; (Makawao) 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Khukini; 87 cs, Lurline, Honolulu

FLYSPRAY—3 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

GASOLINE—15 dms, Carriso, Pago Pago; (Lubrico) 59,880 bbls, Hawaiian Islands; 100 dms, Honolulu; 58,701 bbls, Varsanger, Melbourne/Sydney
AVIATION—5,476 bbls, Lubrico, Hawaiian Islands

GLANDULAR PRODUCTS—1 crtn, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Manoa, Hilo
WINDOW—(Manoa) 5 cs, Port Allen; 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands

GLAUBER'S SALT—6 bbls, Maunganui, Papeete

GLUE—(Manoa) 1 bg, 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, Ahukini; 2 bgs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

GREASE, AXLE—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 9 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LUBRICATING—(Manoa) 2 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 78 dms, 28 cs, 24 pails, Hawaiian Islands; 67 dms, 1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 7 dms, 10 cs, San Pedro, Japan; 2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 1 bbl, Admiral Senn, Vancouver; 147 dms, 34 cs, 20 pails, Lubrico, Honolulu

HAIR PREPS—1 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

HOPS—2 cs, Makawao, Port Allen; 5 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

INK—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 pails, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
PRINTING—6 dms, 3 kits, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
STENCIL—12 pails, Makawao, Ahukini
WRITING—95 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia

INSECTICIDE—3 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 16 dms, 17 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu; 1 dm, 30 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 27 dms, 60 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
DRY—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

INSULATING COMPOUND—1 bbl, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

IRON CHLORIDE—1 kg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

KEROSENE—100 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Carriso) 20 cs, Fanning Island; 120 dms, Rabaul; 9,952 bbls, Lubrico, Hawaiian Islands; 16,500 bbls, Varanger, Melbourne/Sydney; 50 cs, Maunganui, Rarotonga
POWER—1,953 bbls, Varanger, Melbourne/Sydney

LACQUER—1 cs, Mariposa, Semoa; (Manoa) 30 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 bxs, Honolulu; 9 pkgs, Kahului; (Manganui) 9 cs, Christchurch; 5 cs, Wellington; 10 cs, Auckland
THINNER—1 dm, Makawao, Honolulu

LARD—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 bbl, 20 cs, Maungenui, Papeete
COMPOUND—(Manoa) 51 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Paahau; 3 crts, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
SUBSTITUTE—20 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; (Manoa) 18 cs, 2 trcs, Hawaiian Islands; 21 cs, Paia; 20 cs, Hilo; 112 cs, Kahului; 41 cs, Kaanapali; (Makawao) 10 cs, Honolulu; 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 15 cs, Ahukini; 68 cs, Port Allen; 101 cs, Ahukini; 18 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

LEAD IN OIL—70 cs, 40 kgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
RED—18 kgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WHITE IN OIL—10 kgs, 10 pls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 30 kgs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

LIGHTER FLUID—10 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

LINSEED MEAL—16 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 sks, President Jackson, Honolulu

LUBRICANT—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

LYE—2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

MAGNESIA BLOCKS—20 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

MEDICINAL PREPS—(Manoa) 113 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Kaanapali; 20 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu; 12 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Gracia, Plymouth; 1 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu (Maunganui) 1 cs, Christchurch; 2 cs, Papeete; 12 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

MILK POWDER—(Manoa) 16 bbls, 3 sks, Hawaiian Islands; 10 bbls, Honolulu; 1 bbl, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; 5 bbls, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

MILLET SEED — 5 sks, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

MOTOR SPIRIT—26,601 bbls, Varanger, Melbourne-Sydney

NAPHTHA CLEANER'S — 60 dms, Lubrico, Honolulu

NAPHTHALENE, BALL—1 bbl, Manoa, Honolulu; 2 bbls, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

NICKEL SALTS — 1 bbl, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

NICOTINE SULPHATE—8 cs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver

NITROUS OXIDE—12 cyls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cyls, Emma Alexander, Vancouver; 41 cyls, Maunganui, Wellington

OIL, CAR, BLACK—3 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia

COCONUT, REFD—4 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

CORN—1 cs, Maunganui, Rarotonga

COTTONSEED — 2 cs, Makasao, Hawaiian Islands; 52 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

COTTONSEED, REFD—(Manoa) 2 cs, Paahau; 5 cs, Honolulu

DIESEL—65 bbls, Mariposa, Samoa; (Athelempress) 21,000 bbls, Tsurumi; 39,500 bbls, Osaka; 31,700 bbls, Moji; 2 bbls, 20 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

FLOOR—15 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 30 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu

FUEL—4,764 bbls, Mauna Ala, Kahului; 815 dms, Maunganui, Papeete

GOVERNOR—3 cs, Texada, Vancouver

HARNESS—1 pkg, Maunganui, Papeete

LARD—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

LINSEED—1 cs, Mariposa, Samoa; 3 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

LUBRICATING—8 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 100 dms, 20 pls, 57 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; (Providencia) 2 bbls, 26 cs, Santa Rosalia; 10 dms, Santa Rosalia; 1,182 dms, 25 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 1,535 cs, San Pedro, Japan; (Maunganui) 40 dms, Wellington; 150 dms, Sydney; 9 dms, Papeete; 2,620 bbls, Lubrico, Hawaiian Islands; 2,960 bbls, 12 cs, 35 pls, Lubrico, Honolulu

MACHINE — 1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

PEANUT—8 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

PINE—1 dm, President Harrison, Honolulu

SALAD—(Manoa) 179 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Kahului; 12 cs, Paia; 30 cs, Kaanapali; 17 cs, Honolulu; (Makawao) 10 cs, Port Allen; 2 cs, Ahukini; 30 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

TRANSFORMER — 3 crts, Makawao, Port Allen

WHITE MINERAL—10 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu

OXYGEN—(Maunganui) 12 cyls, Wellington; 2 cyls, Papeete

PAINT—10 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 2 kgs, 4 cs, Mariposa, Samoa; 8 pls, 58 cs, 1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 5 dms, 6 crtns, President Jackson, Honolulu; 80 kgs, 1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands

ALUMINUM—8 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

COLD WATER — 20 kgs, Hollywood, San Juan

DRY—1 bbl, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 5 kgs, Makawao, Port Allen

ENAMEL—2 cs, Manoa, Honolulu

LIQUID—78 cs, 1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 10 kegs, 1 crtn, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

MIXED—2 dms, 7 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 7 cs, Mariposa, Samoa; (Manoa) 47 cs, 23 kegs, Hawaiian Islands; 16 cs, 5 dms, Honolulu; 12 crtns, Hilo; (Makawao) 1 crtn, Honolulu; 4 dms, Ahukini; 25 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 2 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands

MARINE—5 pkgs, Manoa, Honolulu

OIL—(Manoa) 150 crtns, 3 dms, 42 pkgs, Hawaiian Islands; 4 crtns, Kahului; 8 cs, Makawao, Port Allen; 13 cs, Lurline, Honolulu

PASTE—9 kegs, 1 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, 10 kegs, 5 pls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs Maunganui, Papeete

REMOVER—1 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

ROOFING—10 cs, 5 pls, Lubrico, Honolulu

THINNER—1 cs, Makawao, Port Allen; 9 dms, Maunganui, Wellington; 5 dms, Lubrico, Honolulu

PARAFFIN—5 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu

PASTE, ADHESIVE—10 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

PEANUTS—47 bgs, Texada, Vancouver

PERFUME—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands

PETROLATUM — 3 pls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 16 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 76,500 bbls, San Diego, Tsurumi (laden at Monterey); 75,000 bbls, San Pedro, Japan (laden at Monterey); 75,000 bbls, Montebello, Burnaby
GAS, LIQ—89 cyls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 50 cyls, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
PRODUCTS — 4 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
REFINED—150 cs, Carriso, Apia
PHARMACEUTICALS—1 kg, 1 bg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
POLISH, AUTO—6 cs, Lubrico, Honolulu
FURNITURE—49 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
METAL—(Manoa) 36 cs, Honolulu; 7 cs, Paia; 6 cs, Admiral Laws, Vancouver
SHOE—(Manoa) 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
WAX—1 crtn, Makawao, Port Allen
POLISHING MATERIAL—4 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PUMICE, POWD—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PUTTY—7 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; (Manoa) 7 kgs, 6 cs, 5 pls, Hawaiian Islands; 40 crtns, 3 dms, Honolulu; 2 cs, Hilo; (Maunganui) 3 cs, Christchurch; 8 cs, Wellington
RESIN—1 bbl, Texada, Victoria
SYNTHETIC—1 dm, Emma Alexander, Vancouver
ROSIN, GUM—(Maunganui) 90 bbls, Wellington; 25 bbls, Sydney
SALT—(Manoa) 378 sks, 3 bbls, Hawaiian Islands; 15 bgs, Kahului; 100 sks, Honolulu; 1,600 sks, Texada, Victoria; 50 sks, Makawao, Ahukini; 200 sks, Maunganui, Papeete; 400 sks, Admiral Senn, Vancouver
SCALING SOLUTION—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SERUM—1 cs, Maunganui, Sydney; 1 crtn, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SHELLAC—7 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
DRY—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
SOAP—11 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; (Manoa) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Honolulu; 130 cs, Kaanapali; 5 bbls, 1,879 cs, Honolulu; (Makawao) 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 70 cs, Ahukini; 5 cs, Port Allen; 9 pkgs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
CHIPS—2 cs, Manoa, Honolulu; 2 bbls, Makawao, Port Allen
LAUNDRY—7 cs, Mariposa, Samoa; (Manoa) 194 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 50 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Paia; (Hollywood) 1,375 cs, San Juan; 85 cs, Guayama; 25 cs, Arecibo; 20 cs, Fajardo; 75 cs, Aguirre; 25 cs, Salinas; 15 cs, Arroyo; 250 cs, Ponce; 543 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu; 1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
MECHANIC'S—1 cs, Manoa, Paahau
MEDICATED — 1 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
POWDER—12 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
SCOURING — (Manoa) 84 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Paahau; 25 cs, Kahului
SOFT—2 kgs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver
TOILET—132 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Maunganua, Papeete
SODA ASH—3 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 5 bbls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
BICARBONATE—(Manoa) 20 cs, Honolulu; 5 cs, Hilo; 3 cs, Paia; 2 bbls, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
CAUSTIC—5 dms, Maunganui, Papeete; 5 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
CYANIDE—3 dms, Mano, Hawaiian Islands
HYPOSULPHITE—3 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
NITRATE—60 bgs, Texada, Vancouver
SAL—5 kegs, Manoa, Kahului
SILICATE—44 dms, Admiral Senn, Ocean Falls; 5 bbls, 1 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands
SOLDER, LIQUID—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
SOLDERING PASTE—1 crtn, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SOLVENT—5 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 dms, 5 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands; 10 dms, Lubrico, Honolulu
SOYBEANS—50 bgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MEAL—10 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
STAIN, SHINGLE—5 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; (Makawao) 4 kgs, Honolulu; 39 kgs, Ahukini
WOOD—24 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
STARCH, CORN—9 sks, 12 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu; 5 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
LAUNDRY—10 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu; 20 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SUNFLOWER SEED—5 sks, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 5 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—(Manoa) 34 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 40 cs, Honolulu; 10 pkgs, Paia; 3 cs, Hilo
TALC—2 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
THALLIUM SULPHATE—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
TOILET PREPS—12 cs, President Harrison, Honolulu; (Manoa) 52 cs ,Hawaiian Islands; 7 cs, Honolulu; 5 cs, Hilo; 4 crtns, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver; 1 cs, President Jackson, Honolulu; (Makawao) 8 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Port Allen; 10 cs, Ahukini; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Lurline) 6 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Honolulu
TREE SPRAY—2 dms, Texada, Vancouver
TURPENTINE—1 cs, Mariposa, Honolulu; (Manoa) 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 8 cs, Paia; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
VACCINES—2 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands
VANILLA BEANS—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
EXTRACT—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; (Makawao) 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Port Allen; 3 cs, Manoa, Kahului
VARNISH—(Manoa) 11 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Paia; 1 cs, Makawao, Port Allen
INSULATING—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WASHING COMPOUND—5 crtns, President Harrison, Honolulu; 20 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
POWDER—1 cs, Manoa, Paahau; 5 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
WAX, FLOOR—(Manoa) 1 cs, Paahau; 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Makawao, Port Allen
LIQUID—10 cs, Makawao, Hawaiian Islands
WHITING, DANISH—2 bbls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
WOOD FILLER—(Maunganui) 1 cs, Christchurch; 2 cs, Wellington
YEAST—20 cs, 10 bgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 5 bgs, Admiral Laws, Vancouver; 129 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
ZINC DUST—26 cs, Texada, Bissett

Clearance Dates

Admiral Laws, June 1; Admiral Senn, June 8; Athelempress, May 31; Carriso, June 7; Dorothy Alexander, May 27; Emma Alexander, June 6; Gracia, June 5; Granville, June 8; Hollywood, June 1; Lubrico, June 6; Lurline, June 3; Makawao, June 2; Manoa, May 31; Mariposa, May 29; Mauna Ala, May 26; Maunganui, June 7; Montebello, June 8; President Harrison, May 26; President Jackson, June 2; Providencia, May 31; San Diego, May 27; San Pedro, June 3; Texada, May 31; Varanger, May 26

Savannah Exports

COTTON LINTERS—80 lbs, Svaneholm, Dunkirk
COTTONSEED HULL PULP—50,164 lbs, Ida. Z O, Fastiglione
ROSIN, GUM—(Ida, Z O) 2,719 bbls, Genoa; 25 bbls, Trieste; 371 bbls, Naples; (City of Pittsburg) 50 bbls, Hongkong; 325 bbls, Shanghai; 30 bbls, Darien; (Bonheur) 20 bbls, Para; 160 bbls, Cabedello; 100 bbls, Pernambuco; 650 bbls, Bahia; 2,400 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 755 bbls, Porto Alegre; 2,253 bbls, Santos; 24 bbls, Iquitos; (Svaneholm) 319 bbls, Oslo; 2,529 bbls, Gothenburg; 140 bbls, Gdynia; 60 bbls, Nykoeping; 601 bbls, Copenhagen
WOOD—(Svaneholm) 26 bbls, Oslo; 24 bbls, Gothenburg; 24 bbls, Copenhagen; 96 bbls, Gdynia; (City of Pittsburg) 24 bbls, Manila; 90 bbls, Bangkok; 102 bbls, Shanghai; (Bonheur) 584 bbls, Bahia; 199 bbls, Porto Alegre; 195 bbls, Rio Grande
TURPENTINE, GUM—392 gls, City of Pittsburg, Shanghai; 1,000 gls, Bonheur, Ceara; (Svaneholm) 2,750 gls, Oslo; 17,850 gls, Copenhagen
WOOD—1,550 gls, City of Pittsburg, Manila

Clearance Dates

Bonheur, June 21; City of Pittsburg, June 20; Ida, Z O, June 29; Svaneholm, June 26

Tampa Exports

PHOSPHATE ROCK—(Erik Frisell) 3,150 tons, Stettin; 3,504 tons, Fredericia

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Galveston Coast Trade

COTTONSEED CAKE—(Point Ancha) 25 tons, San Francisco; 15 tons, Seattle
MEAL—(Point Ancha) 60 tons, Los Angeles; 135 tons, San Francisco; 50 tons, Portland; 35 tons, Seattle

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACETYLENE—8 cyls, Cherikof, Kvichak
BAKING POWDER—2 cs, Bering, Naknek; 1 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
BELT DRESSING—1 pkg, Cherikof, Kvichak
BLEACHING POWDER — 2 dms, 100 bbls, Cherikof, Kvichak
BOILER COMPOUND—1 dm, Cherikof, Kvichak
BONE MEAL—300 sks, Nabesna, Portland, Oregon
BRISTLES—(Alaskan) 10 cs, New York; 110 cs, Philadelphia
BRUSHES—7 cs, Bering, Naknek; 5 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
CANDLES—10 cs, Bering, Naknek; 5 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
CASEIN—312 sks, Atlantic, Portland, Maine
CEMENT, LIQUID—80 dms, Wapama, Los Angeles
CHARCOAL—680 bgs, Alaskan, Boston
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—1,050 crtns, Alaskan, Newark; 224 tons, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
CLEANER—3 bbls, 1 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak, 8 bbls, Bering, Naknek
COALTAR—1 bbl, Bering, Naknek
COCONUT, DESIC—1 cs, Bering, Naknek; 1 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak; 50 cs Alaskan, New York (Florence Luckenbach) 50 cs, New Orleans; 200 cs, Houston; 840 cs, Atlantic, Boston; 34 tons, Democracy, Savannah
COLOR, FOOD—10 lbs, Bering, Naknek
DISINFECTANT—1 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—2 cs, Bering, Naknek
DYES—2 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
FIRECLAY—4 bbls, Cherikof, Kvichak
GLASS—3,000 crtns, Point San Pablo, Portland, Oregon
WINDOW — 4 cs, Bering, Naknek, 3 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
GLUE—200 bgs, Alaskan, New York; 5 tons, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans; 20 bbls, Bering, Naknek; 14 bbls, Cherikof, Kvichak
GRAPHITE—2 pkgs, Cherikof, Kvichak
GREASE, LUBRICATING—1b bl, Bering, Naknek, 7 cs, 1 bbl, Cherikof, Kvichak
INFUSORIAL EARTH—27 tons, Democracy, Savannah
KEROSENE—155 cs, 13 bbls, Bering, Naknek; 202 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
LARD—106 crts, Bering, Naknek; 27 crts, Cherikof, Kvichak
COMPOUND—900 lbs, Bering, Naknek; 63 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
SUBSTITUTE—251 pkgs, Admiral Halstead, Portland, Ore
LEAD IN OIL—300 pkgs, Point San Pablo, Seattle
RED AND WHITE—470 cs, Admiral Halstead, Portland, Ore
WHITE—1 cs, 25 kgs, Bering, Naknek; 1 cs, 5 kgs, Cherikof, Kvichak
LIME—8 bbls, Cherikof, Kvichak; 600 sks, Point San Pablo, Seattle; 600 sks, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—4 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Houston
MEDICINAL PREPS—15 cs, 1 sk, Bering, Naknek; 2 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak; 36 pkgs, Admiral Wiley, Los Angeles
MENTHOL—65 cs, Alaskan, Boston
MILK POWDER—(Alaskan), 200 bbls, New York; 175 bbls, Philadelphia; 20 tons, San Clemente, Baltimore
OIL—4 bbls, Bering, Naknek
CORN—2 cs, Bering, Naknek
DIESEL—5 dms, Bering, Naknek
LINSEED—3 kegs, 3 bbls, 4 dms, Bering, Naknek; 2 dms, 19 pls, Cherikof, Kvichak
LUBRICATING—20 cs, 25 dms, Bering, Naknek; 21 dms, Cherikof, Kvichak; 72,000 lbs, Admiral Laws, Seattle
MOTOR—25 bbls, Bering, Naknek; 23 bbls, 5 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
RAPESEED—189 dms, Alaskan, Philadelphia
SALAD—26 cs, Bering, Naknek; 23 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak; 68 dms, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
OLEOMARGARIN—1,400 cs, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
PAINT—18 kgs, 31 cs, Bering, Naknek; 4 bbls, 6 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak; 585 pkgs, Admiral Halstead, Portland, Ore; 580 pkgs, Point San Pablo, Portland, Ore; 15 tons, Buffalo Bridge, Seattle
ALUMINUM—3 dms, Cherikof, Kvichak
MIXED—5 cs, 6 pls, 2 cs, Bering, Naknek
THINNER—3 bbls, Bering, Naknek
PAPRIKA—1 bg, Alaskan, Los Angeles
PASTE, ADHESIVE—3 bbls, Cherikof, Kvichak
RAPESEED—333 bgs, Alaskan, Philadelphia; 935 bgs, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
ROSIN FLUX—53 cs, Bering, Naknek; 35 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
SALT—1,159 sks, Bering, Naknek; 834 sks, Cherikof, Kvichak; 500 pkgs, Point San Pablo, Portland, Ore; (Buffalo Bridge) 139 tons, Seattle; 15 tons, Anacortes; 240 sks, Wapama, Los Angeles; (Nabesna) 500 pkgs, Astoria; 4,000 sks, Portland, Ore
SOAP—27 cs, 10 bbls, Bering, Naknek; 36 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
CASTILE—2 cs, Cherikof Kvichak; 8 cs, Bering Naknek
SAND—2 cs, Bering, Naknek
TOILET—1 cs, Bering, Naknek; 1 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
SODA, CAUSTIC—1 dm, Bering, Naknek
SAL—26 sks, Bering, Naknek; 10 sks, Cherikof Kvichak
SOLDERING FLUX—1 dm, 1 cs, Bering, Naknek; 4 dms, Cherikof, Kvichak
SPONGES—2 bdls, Bering, Naknek
STARCH, CORN—2 cs, Bering, Naknek
TALC—20 tons, Democracy, Savannah
TANBARK—18 sks, 120 bdls, Bering, Naknek
TAR—3 dms, Bering, Naknek; 15 dms, Cherikof, Kvichak
TREE SPRAY—(Point San Pablo) 900 dms, Seattle; 165 dms, Portland, Ore; 23 tons, Buffalo Bridge, Seattle; 125 dms, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
WAX, VEGETABLE—28 tons, Democracy, Charleston
YEAST—12 cs, Bering, Naknek; 44 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak
ZINC DUST—20 dms, Admiral Halstead, Portland, Ore
WHITE—1 cs, Cherikof, Kvichak

Cargo Ship Arrivals

New York

July 9 to July 22

Agwistar	Tampico*	July 12
Ala	Rotterdam	July 20
Amapala	La Ceiba	July 14
American Banker	London	July 17
American Legion	Buenos Aires*	July 20
American Merchant	London	July 12
Artigas	Glasgow	July 21
Astrea	Maracaibo*	July 17
Atlantida	La Ceiba	July 21
Belgium	Hamburg	July 21
Black Falcon	Antwerp	July 15
Breedijk	Rotterdam	July 12
Bristol City	Fowey*	July 16
Buenaventura	Port au Prince	July 17
Caracas	Curacao*	July 11
Castor	Monte Cristi	July 13
Cingalese Prince	Manila*	July 21
City of Singapore	Calcutta*	July 12
Cliffwood	Wallvik*	July 17
Coamo	S. Domingo City*	July 17
Collamer	Havre	July 21
Collingsworth	Buenos Aires	July 15
Columbus	Bremen*	July 18
Comeric	Manila*	July 18
Cristobal	Barcelona*	July 18
Cypria	Marseilles*	July 16
Dorothy	San Juan*	July 19
Europa	Bremen*	July 20
Eurybates	Singapore*	July 13
Exeter	Beirut*	July 13
Exiria	Oran*	July 15
Grenada	La Ceiba	July 17
Haiti	Cristobal*	July 17
Hakubasan	Kobe*	July 17
Henri Jaspar	Antwerp	July 22
Inverbank	Manila*	July 11
Jeff Davis	Manila*	July 17
Karpfanger	Sweden*	July 14
Lafayette	Havre*	July 19
Lara	Maracaibo*	July 19
Majestic	Southampton*	July 18
Martinique	Petit Goave*	July 13
Mauna Ala	Kauhubul*	July 18
Milwaukee	Hamburg	July 20
Montreal City	Bristol*	July 17
Morro Castle	Havana	July 15
Munargo	Havana*	July 14
Musa	Puerto Barrios*	July 13
New Brunswick	Lagos*	July 16
Niel Maersk	Manila*	July 11
Oriente	Vera Cruz*	July 11
Otho	Lagos*	July 16
Paraguayo	Montevideo*	July 13
Platano	Port Barrios*	July 20
Ponce	San Juan	July 17
President Polk	Singapore*	July 18
President Roosevelt	Hamburg*	July 21
President Wilson	Manila*	July 15
Quirigua	Port Limon*	July 16
Rex	Genoa*	July 19
Rhexenor	Hongkong*	July 11
Rosalind	Montreal*	July 13
Rochambeau	Havre	July 18
Santa Clara	Vaplaraiso*	July 11
Santa Marta	Santa Marta*	July 12
Santa Teresa	Oakland*	July 21
Sanyo	Hongkong*	July 20
Scanmail	Leningrad*	July 16
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	July 18
Silveryew	Batavia*	July 16
Sixaola	Santa Marta	July 20
Statendam	Rotterdam*	July 20
Steel Inventor	Honolulu*	July 22
Steel Navigator	Telok Betong*	July 13
Steel Voyager	Honolulu*	July 12
Sutherland	Astoria*	July 11
Swinburne	Para	July 18
Tana	Rosario*	July 21
Taybank	Hongkong*	July 22
Thurland Castle	Manila*	July 21
Traunstein	Bilbao	July 13
Ward	Manila*	July 17
Waukegan	Havre	July 14
West Calumb	Buenos Aires*	July 14
Western Prince	Buenos Aires*	July 12

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—5,000 tons, Nor M S Ruth, clean, Constanza-London or Antwerp, 7s 6d, August
13,000 tons, Br M S Corabank, clean, Aruba 7s 3d, Gulf 8s 3d (Aruba and Gulf 5s 3d), United Kingdom, July
8,800 tons, Nor M S Ranja or sub, clean, Constanza-London, Killingholm & Preston, 8s 3d, August
8,300 tons, Nor M S Kim, clean, N States and/or U S Gulf-U K, Continent; private terms; August
13,000 tons, Nor M S Anna Knudsen, dirty, Russian Black Sea-Copenhagen, 7s, July
8,000 tons, Br M S Longwood, dirty, Aruba-London, 7s 6d, July-August
13,000 tons, Sw M S Procyon, dirty, Gulf-Dunkirk, 7s 3d, July
13,000 tons, Nor M S Sir Osborn Holmben, dirty, Gulf-Havre, 7s 6d, August
10,000 tons, Amer S S Betterton, clean Gulf-North of Hatteras (6 ma consecutive voyages), 16c, August
10,000 tons, Amer S S Trimountain, gas oil, California-North of Hatteras, 3 voyages, option 1 additional, 47c, September 15-31, cancelling
10,000 tons, Amer S S Tulsagas, clean, California-North of Hatteras, 44½c, July load
— tons, S S —, dirty, Tampico-North of Hatteras, 15c, July
— tons, S S —, clean, Gulf-North of Hatteras, 19c, prompt loading

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended July 12, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drugs act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Caraway seed, 1,050 bags, filthy.
Celery seed, 171 bags, filthy.
Cod oil, 600 casks, restricted use.
Fennel seed, 102 bags, filthy.
Medicinal preparations, 7 cases, false therapeutic claims.
Mustard seed, 300 bags, filthy.
Phosphate, precipitated, 8,000 bags, contains lead.

Detentions at San Francisco

Detentions of articles offered for importation at San Francisco during the week ended July 8, included, because of findings of the Food and Drug Administration, the following, for the reasons stated:—

Dicalcium phosphate, 30 bags, contains lead.
Medicinal preparations, 5 cases, false therapeutic claims.

Fertilizer Materials

Phosphates

(Continued from page 50)

$26.50 per ton. Imported 1-1¼ and 60-70 material was no longer available and joined with Indian raw bone as being wholly nominal in value. Domestic bones held a firm position in Chicago.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Shipments from Texas mining points continued to widen and new business was also broader last week. Leading producers reported a substantial improvement in business over the initial half of July compared with the same period in June. One large factor announced that July bookings represented an increase of approximately 80 percent over July, 1931. The refiners were buying in good fashion and were reported as shipping refined sulphur to the rubber trade in excellent volume. Chemical processors were good purchasers of crude. There has been no movement in the price situation and whether or not prices will rise is not known but in the face of rising world commodity values, the sulphur market is described as very firm.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, July 13, 1933.

Buying interest in fertilizer materials is very low now that the top dressing market is over.

Following the announcement of superphosphate prices, an effort has been made to do some trading, but little success has been met. Fish scrap and acidulated fish scrap, usually active in the market at this period, are especially quiet at South Atlantic ports, believed by the trade to mean a waiting policy in hopes of a better price basis.

Crop conditions in the south are fair. More moisture is needed. Crops are clean, with good cultivation. Much interest centers on the proposal to plow up crops. Under the plan, crop liens are taken care of. In fertilizer circles it is the opinion that the crop reduction campaign will succeed.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$10.90 per ton, Atlanta and interior points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$23.90 per ton bulk to manufacturers, ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL. — 7 percent grade, $23 to $24 per ton interior mill points.

NITROGENOUS.—$2.60 per unit, delivered, Atlanta; $1.90 to $2 per unit producing points.

TANKAGE.—$2 to $2.15, Chicago.

CYANIMID.—$1.02½ to manufacturers, carload, delivered.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES.—At importers schedule.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, July 13, 1933.

Without any particularly stimulating elements present, fertilizer materials have drifted, and the ruling price structure is comparatively little changed. Tone of the market has not been any too strong lately. Buying has tended to slow down materially, while supplies are considered adequate. However, in the case of blood, there seems to be no large surplus and most sellers are now taking the attitude that the market should do better from this point. Bone materials are mostly quiet and subject to a fair amount of buying.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD. — High grade, ground and unground, $1.85 to $2.20 nominal, per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $2.25 to $2.60 and 10; 7 to 9 percent, $2.85 to $3 and 10.

TANKAGE. — High grade, ground, $2 to $2.25 and 10; lower grade tankage, $2 to $2.20; unground bone tankage, $17 to $19 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, $1.75 to $2, nominal; hoof meal, $1.25 to $1.35 per unit.

BONE MATERIALS. — Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $22 to $24 per ton; 3 and 50, $24 to $26; 4½ and 50,

Business Opportunities—Classified

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 12 Gold Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

LARGE COMPANY, established over 50 years and doing business with the rubber, printing ink, paint and allied industries and having branches and agents throughout the world, will be glad to act as distributors for companies who desire foreign representation. BOX 814, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Agents Wanted

LARGE ESTABLISHED manufacturer of paint, varnish, enamel and lacquer desires sales representation in territories throughout the United States for sensational new product. Men with established trade, or reputable manufacturers' representatives calling on industries or automotive refinishing shops preferred. Liberal commission basis. BOX 856, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Businesses Offered

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES: For sale—a pharmaceutical business manufacturing ethical proprietary medicines. Advertised only to physicians. For particulars address BOX 854, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

VARNISH KETTLES—We manufacture copper, Monel metal, aluminum, allegheny and steel kettles and trucks for varnish makers steam jacketed kettles, chemical stills, coils, tanks, etc. Rebottoming of varnish kettles, repairing of trucks; used kettles, Mandoni Brothers, Coppersmiths, 260 Custer avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Telephone Bergen 3-5044.

FOR SALE—Twenty 26 and 30 inch stone paint mills, 50 gallon Twin paste mixers, 100 gallon lead mixers, 9x24, 12x30 and 16x40 3-Steel roller mills, pebble mills, 15 and 40 gallon Pony mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 36 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 7-2195.

FOR SALE—Two upright solvent storage tanks, conical bottoms, capacity 4,000 gallons; also three similar tanks 2,500 gallon size. BOX 827, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One can cover embossing or marking machine, either direct motor or belt power. BOX 847, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Laboratory Offered

FOR SALE, on account of retirement of owner, well-established commercial laboratory with extensive library. BOX 844, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Lacquer Rights

FINE BLACK LACQUERS for optical and telephone instruments, typewriters, wheels:—Manufacturing rights must be relinquished on world-known products due to tariff difficulties. Address S. A. 237, Anzeigen-Sachs, Europahaus, Leipzig, Germany.

Machinery Offered

WE HAVE a laboratory size colloid mill (No. 107 disperser mill) which we would like to dispose of. If interested, get in touch with us at BOX "O", Bound Brook, N. J.

Materials Wanted

FILM SCRAP, clear washed, in ton lots; submit samples with prices. BOX 811, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

VARNISH MAKER wanted. Large manufacturer in metropolitan district has opening for one experienced as a varnish maker. Good opportunity for right man. Write fully, addressing BOX 840, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITION OPEN for salesman to cover Ohio selling paints, varnishes, enamels, etc. Applicant state age, experience and give references. Excellent opening for right man. BOX 843, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—A capable energetic and forceful plant manager to take complete charge of production of large paint factory. Must be thoroughly experienced with modern paint production methods, capable of leading men and securing the utmost co-operation from them. Would prefer man who has had actual charge of a paint factory. State experience and references. BOX 846, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED experienced in sulfonating oils and manufacturing other textile specialties; capable of taking charge of small plant and laboratory in metropolitan New York district. State education, experience, salary, etc., in application. BOX 853, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT PRODUCTION manager, under 48 years age, thorough experience in all phases of modern paint manufacture. Must be energetic, capable leader and executive. Salary $5,000-$6,000. Engineering Employment Service, 217 Broadway, New York City.

Positions Wanted

SPECIALTY CHEMIST, B. S., 25 years, single. Three years' experience with problems of formula development and factory production of automobile and furniture polishes and many related preparations. Familiar with cleaners, soaps, and abrasive suspension. BOX 825, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

GRADUATE CHEMIST—Experienced in every detail of paint, varnish and lacquer production, and general plant management. Capable formulator. Highly practical. Desires responsible work with concern located within the metropolitan area. BOX 831, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITION WANTED—Superintendent or assistant. Young man with 13 years' practical and technical experience in the manufacture of all types of paints and varnishes. Now employed but desirous of making a change. BOX 842, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

REPRESENTATIVE and sales correspondent, sixteen years' experience selling and shipping paints, colors, chemicals, minerals; knowledge of markets and outlets; traveled metropolitan New York, Atlantic seaboard, and Middle West. BOX 845, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, long experience in the manufacture of nitrocellulose and plastics, executive and sales manager. BOX 848, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

YOUNG CHEMIST, college graduate. Analytical experience in acids, heavy chemicals, general plant work. Five years' industrial experience. BOX 850, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, with sales experience in plastics, refractories, oil burners, etc. Abrasives and synthetic asbestos development work and manufacture. Over 10 years' experience. BOX 849, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SHELLAC: Chemical engineer, experienced in the manufacture of best quality bleached shellac; proven ability to build and manage at low expense. Excellent references. Will go anywhere. BOX 857, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Processes Offered

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Send for latest Bulletin No. 33, listing largest stock of Chemical, Drug, Pain Machinery; Dryers, all kinds; Mixers — Dough, Horizontal, Pony, Paste; Filter Presses, Kettles; Tanks; Boilers; Pumps.

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$26 to $28; raw bone meal for feeding, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $22 to $25; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $16 per ton; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $15 to $16, nominal; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $30 to $32.50; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $25 to $27.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 60c. to 70c.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, July 13, 1933.

The market for crude fertilizer materials here continues quiet. There has been no weakening in the quotations. The current quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Fishing so far this season has not been heavy and part of the time it has been poor. Some scrap was sold a week or more ago at $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton at factory, but there is a holding back for higher returns. Fish meal is still bringing around $35 per ton, but with some quotations higher by $3 to $5 per ton.

TANKAGE.—The market continues around $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis, Baltimore, with some shading on occasional transactions.

BLOOD.—Some indications of strength are appearing in the market for this material, which has figured around $2.50 per unit-ton, but for which $2.60 and even $2.70 per unit-ton is being asked.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Sellers continue to ask $2.25, 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton.

POTASH.—With two full cargoes of the material in at this port during the last ten days or so, the business would seem to be looking up.

BONE.—Interest is fair. The prevailing figures are still $23 to $25 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and $24 to $26 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks.

San Francisco Fertilizers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1933.

Compared with the previous week, business in fertilizers was looking up quite a bit here in the past few days. The market was firmer and there was more interest both from growers and mixers, coupled with the placing of a moderate amount of business. Price changes, such as they were, were narrow, but pointed upward and were a key to showing the particular fertilizers most in demand. These items were tankage, bone material and cracklings, although fish meal and some of the inorganic materials participated. Imported products have not been in the running to much extent lately, owing to the situation on exchange, but the past few days saw goodly amounts of previously contracted sardine meal arriving from Japan. The trade is watching with interest the posting of the new nitrate schedule and is wondering what sulphate of ammonia will do next.

Ruling prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29.25 per ton ex warehouse, Oakland, or $28.50 per ton ex vessel San Francisco; 200-pound bags, $28.55 per ton ex warehouse Oakland, or $27.80 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco; bulk lots quoted at $27.55 per ton ex warehouse Oakland, or $26.50 per ton ex vessel San Francisco.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic in bulk quoted at $22.50 per ton; bags, $23.50 per ton, delivered California ports for prompt and deferred shipment; Canadian sulphate of ammonia, September, $23; October, $23.50; November, $24; December, $24.50 in bags, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Quoted at 80c. per unit, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from Japan, with domestic material quoted at 85c.; bulk lots quoted at 70c.

FISH MEALS.—Monterey sardine meal quoted at $37 per ton, spot, f.o.b. cars, Monterey, with futures at $34. Locally manufactured quoted at $30 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, for prompt shipment, with second grade offal meal at $25; Japanese sardine meal quoted at $28.50 per ton, August-September, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE.—Quoted at $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, for local packing house material. Argentine and New Zealand tankage quoted at $2.80 and 10c.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed bone meal is quoted at $25 to $30 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Raw bone meal quoted at from $28 to $40.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic blood meal is quoted at $2.65 per unit of ammonia. Argentine and New Zealand material is quoted at $2.75, August-September-October, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

National Fertilizer Ass'n Golf Winners Named

The winners of the events in the annual golf tournament of the National Fertilizer Association, which was held in conjunction with the annual convention, have been made public by Albert B. Baker, chairman of the organization's golf committee. Mr. Baker's fellow committeemen included H. R. Wemple, John T. Welch, A. L. Griffin, S. Y. Priddy, C. S. Edwards, and J. T. Woods. The winners, together with the names of the donors and the prices were as follows:—

Medal handicap:—Winner, J. T. Burrows, gold cup and set golf clubs and bag; runner-up, A. A. Holmes, set golf woods and golf bag; donor, American Cyanamid Co. (Gold Cup).

Match play vs. par:—Winner, A. E. Sheldon, silver cocktail set; runner-up, Western Logan, silver aspic dish; donor, American Potash & Chemical Corp.

Low gruss score:—Winner, Weller Noble, field glasses; runner-up, G. J. Campbell, zipper bag; donor, National Fertilizer Association.

Medal handicap:—Winner, J. R. Rossman, silver after-dinner coffee set; runner-up, W. Dewey Cooke, silver water pitcher; donor, The Barrett Company (Challenge Cup).

Match play vs. par:—Winner J. M. Pedigo, eight silver julep glasses; runner-up, Wm. Crady, silver vegetable dish; donor, N. V. Potash Export, My. Inc.

Veterans' medal hand:—Winner, C. H. MacDowell, silver platter; runner-up, W. B. Howe, silver platter; donor, Southern Phosphate Corporation.

Kickers' medal hand:—Winner R. W. McClellan, radio set; runner-up, S. Y. Priddy, service tray; donor, National Fertilizer Association.

Ladies' putting contest:—Winner, Mrs. B. W. Haynes, fitted traveling bag; runner-up, Mrs. J. S. Coale, traveling bag; donor, U. S. Phosphoric Products Corporation.

Medal handicap:—Winner, F. J. Woods, twelve silver goblets; runner-up, R. C. Ellis, tantalus; donor, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Ammonia Department.

Match play vs. par:—Winner E. F. Sterk, set Wilson irons—3 woods, 9 irons; runner-up, H. R. Wemple, 9 Wilson irons; donor, United States Potash Company.

Kickers' medal hand:—Winner, W. Reus, silver tray; runner-up, W. E. Barret, silver tray; donor, Wessel Duval & Co.

Low gross score:—Winner, J. C. Devilbiss, wrist watch; runner-up, A. B. Baker, Gladstone bag; donor, National Fertilizer Association.

Match play vs. par:—Winner, Western Logan, silver bowl; runner-up, Weller Noble, large silver platter; donor, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company.

Calcium-Magnesia Nitrate Fertilizer

A double nitrate of calcium and and magnesium has been developed in France as a fertilizer. It is reported to contain 15 percent of nitrogen, 7 percent of water-soluble magnesium, and 16 percent of water-soluble calcium. The new product is sold at the same price as nitrate of soda.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works has reported a net income of $157,298 for the fiscal year ended May 31, after expenses, depreciation and other charges, but before Federal taxes. The net was equal to $1.10 a share on 143,346 capital shares and compared with $128,163, or 89 cents a share on 143,596 shares in the preceding fiscal year. The balance sheet as of May 31, 1933, showed current assets of $2,224,133.97 and current liabilities of $247,963.34. Surplus stood at $2,421,700.76 and total assets at $8,686,784.85.

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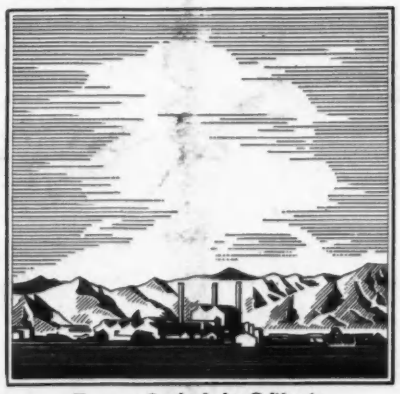
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